Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,085. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday, CLOUDY, RAIN, and DANGEROUS WINDS.

Call money—5@6 per cent.

Wheat, 77⅛ cents; corn, 30 cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Yale defeated Orange Athletic Club at football by a score of 12 to 0.—Page 10.

The Cuban Junta has spent $2,000,000 against $200,000,000 spent by Spain. The money has been supplied generally by patriots in this country who sacrifice their comforts to help their fellow-Cubans.—Page 10.

Miss Griscom broke the record for women by doing the long golf course at Morristown yesterday in 107 strokes and winning the handicap prize.—Page 10.

Prof. E. J. Goodwin lectured yesterday to the Schoolmasters' Association at Columbia College. His subject was the school systems of Prussia and New-England.—Page 9.

Walton Storm, formerly an Assistant District Attorney, was a prisoner yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He denied the accusation.—Page 9.

Capt. Henry B. Lane, commander of the British gunboat Narcissus, and three sailors, were recently drowned in Japanese waters.

Fifth Avenue residents have been finding fault because the pavement is torn up. Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, explains why the work was delayed.—Page 17.

A statue of Admiral Stephen Hopkins is to be unveiled in Providence, R. I., next week.—Page 17.

The rivalry for the United States Senate between John Kean and Gov. Griggs in New-Jersey may cut down the Republican majority for the National ticket.—Page 9.

The Czar has annoyed the Kaiser by the cordial words addressed to the President of France.—Page 17.

England hopes for an agreement with France and Russia on the Turkish question.—Page 17.

Returns to the statistician of the Agricultural Department tell of a good corn crop and a poor wheat crop and of inferior cotton conditions.—Page 14.

Washington is waking up, now that the President has returned to the city.—Page 13.

Earl Russell's mother-in-law, Lady Scott, arrested on a charge of libel, on complaint of the Earl. She passes the night in a cell, and is remanded for examination next Tuesday.—Page 5.

The silver service for the battleship Texas is on exhibition by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.—Page 20.

The Empire Loan and Investment Company will make up its deficiency by assessing its stock.—Page 20.

The bears and dogs presented by Lieut. Peary to the American Museum of Natural History will probably be killed and mounted.—Page 11.

A young woman, pretending to be the daughter of Henry Clews, has been swindling New-York storekeepers.—Page 11.

The Venezuela Boundary Commission met in Washington yesterday.—Page 11.

Facts presented relative to the valuation of the block bounded by Wall, Broad, and New Streets and Exchange Place.—Page 13.

Senator Gorman was in this city yesterday and consulted with the local Bryan managers.—Page 15.

Chauncey M. Depew, in his campaigning tour, reached Detroit yesterday, and was greeted by hundreds of women.—Page 2.

Gens. Palmer and Buckner spoke to large assemblages in Grand Rapids and Lansing, Mich., yesterday.—Page 2.

The claims of Brooklyn National Democrats to have their party name on the ballot were heard by Justice Clement.

Yachtsmen are talking of and planning to revise rules that govern racing in these waters.—Page 14.

One New-Jersey mother takes her girls from the custody of her husband, and the Court restores them. Another mother puts her boys in charge of a neighbor and disappears.—Page 4.

A great number of delegations called at Major McKinley's residence at Canton, Ohio, yesterday, and were addressed by the Republican candidate for the Presidency.—Page 2.

The Weather Bureau has caused hurricane signals to be set along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Massachusetts. Vessels are warned against going to sea.

The Orange County Horse Show at Goshen, which ended yesterday, was such an encouraging success that it will probably be an annual exhibition.—Page 7.

The Rev. James Jameson was arrested on a charge of stealing jewelry and defrauding a hotel.—Page 3.

The second day's registration in Brooklyn, 44,271, shows a falling off, but the two days' total, 134,286, is a comparative increase.—Page 3.

The total registration in New-York City for the two days is 209,639, that for yesterday being 71,372.—Page 3.

Stilson Hutchins and Henry E. Davis have arranged for a joint debate of the currency question in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Page 8.

Lewis Sarles, the convict that sawed out of his cell in Auburn Thursday, was found yesterday in a cupboard in Keeper Johnson's office.—Page 5.

A Third Avenue cable car demolished a car of the Dry Dock line.—Page 8.

The Evening Recorder has suspended publication.—Page 5.

Arrangements are completed for the wedding at Newport on Monday of John Ellis Hoffman and Miss Sherman.—Page 4.

The junior appointments at Yale were announced yesterday.—Page 4.

Senator Frye delivered a political address at Newark, N. J.—Page 2.

Secretary of State Palmer decided yesterday against the use of "National Democratic" on the official ballot.

Thomas B. Reed spoke yesterday in Wilmington, Del., to 2,000, and that many more seek to hear him.—Page 3.

Mr. Bryan journeys from Aberdeen, S. D., to St. Paul, Minn., making speeches on the way. He replies to a question in respect to the enforcement of law.—Page 3.

Thirteen prisoners in the Henry County (Ill.) Jail tried to break out Friday night. Drunken ones interfered with the plan and a fight with pieces of broken furniture followed. Three men were badly hurt.—Page 2.

Good News for 8,000 Coal Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 10.—At Nanticoke to-day notices were posted at the various collieries operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company that work would be resumed on full time on Monday next. It is said that the company will continue this order during the remainder of the year, which is good news to at least 8,000 miners, laborers, and slate pickers.

Shot from Behind at a Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.—While Congressman John W. Lewis was speaking at Chaplin, Ky., last night, Joe Prather slipped up behind William Keeling, who was in the crowd around the speakers' stand, and shot Keeling three times, killing him instantly. After a frightened horse had trampled the body, it was removed, and the speaking went on.

Seneca Republicans Choose Glenn.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Republicans of Seneca County have nominated Harry M. Glenn of Seneca Falls for member of Assembly.

LONDON STUDYING PARIS

It Believes that Cheers for Nicholas are Threats Against Germany.

THE AUTOCRAT SHOOK WITH FEAR

For the Beautiful Czarina, However, There Was Real Enthusiasm from All Parisians.

LORD ROSEBERY'S STRANGE RETREAT

Morris and Du Maurier—German Criticism on the British Army—England's Hopes About Armenia.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is hard to say whether what was to be seen in Paris this week, or what one heard on all sides there, was the most remarkable. Certainly the spectacle which Paris provided for its imperial guests stands quite without parallel. There were millions of strangers in the city, mostly provincial French; there were miles of densely packed crowds wherever one wanted to go, and leagues of costly decorations; when darkness fell, an illumination burst forth on such a stupendous scale that it took away the breath even of Parisians; but everywhere in the panting, pushing throngs of sightseers, one heard people saying, "To think that all this is done because one little man happens to be the son of his father!" This remark I heard hundreds of times, if once. It remains in my mind, now that the lights are all out and the flags are disappearing, as a clue to what France really felt during the fêtes. It all had to be done, no doubt, and the French were not the people to do it by halves, but this curious mental reflection on the strange conditions imposed by an alliance with hereditary autocracy seemed always uppermost. Among the people, doubtless, it found expression the more readily because a vague notion is spreading that the whole thing is part of a scheme to strangle the republic.

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Nicholas or His Hosts Were Frightened.

It required a good deal of moral courage for the Czar to make the Orleanist Princes, their newly found friend, the Princess Mathilde, and their princely supporters of the houses of Uzès, Luynes, Rochefoucauld, Rohan, and the rest, the chief figures at his luncheon on Wednesday, which was the only meal where he had the naming of his own guests. The Paris papers said as little as possible in regard to this, but it was privately talked about more than anything else. In the matter of physical deportment, however, Nicholas gave the impression of being the reverse of brave. The oldest Parisian had never seen his streets so walled with bayonets, or civic guests who passed everywhere with their horses at a sharp trot. There had been elaborate arrangements for a state procession to the Opera House, moving at a walk, and with six caparisoned horses, each led by a footman, but at the last moment this plan was changed, and the cortège was rushed through swiftly. Public rumor ascribed this to the terrors of the Czar, though much more likely it was due to the nervousness of the police authorities of Paris. All who came close to the Czar saw him quivering with a kind of stage fright, which affected him throughout the visit. His awkward way, too, of lifting his hand to his cap in an incessant military salute both puzzled and annoyed the crowd, which had memories or traditions of an Emperor who doffed his hat and bowed and smiled when he drove through Paris. It was this that chilled the enormous throngs gathered to witness the Czar's entrance on Tuesday. I was well placed on the Champs Elysées, opposite the Palais de l'Industrie, and where the biggest crowd was. The papers talked of "tremendous cheering," but really, save for the white-robed Tunisian sheiks, there was little or none. By night time the crowd had found its voice, and could raise a sort of cheer, but at the outset it was almost dumb.

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The Czarina Won All Hearts.

The Empress, also, at the beginning was white as a sheet and visibly trembling. She bowed as if she were a piece of mechanism. It seems, however, that she had been hideously seasick the day before, and was in no condition that morning for the ordeal of facing Paris. By evening she had recovered, and she was inspired by her unparalleled surroundings to play ideally well her part. Next day all Paris was talking about her. It is nearly thirty years since Frenchmen had seen a beautiful woman bowing from an open royal carriage, and the sight went to their hearts. Old Imperialists wept openly at the spectacle and the memories it evoked, while the younger generation in turn was moved by this. The laying of the bridge foundation on Wednesday became exclusively the Czarina's affair. The Czar and President Faure took part in the ceremony, but the crowd had eyes and voices for her alone. She was affected to tears by the stress of the situation, but she bore herself magnificently none the less, and hundreds of thousands of people yelled "Vive l'Impératrice!" a sound which the Seine valley had not heard before since 1870.

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Real Meaning of the Demonstrations.

Who shall say what results are to follow this extraordinary demonstration? In ordinary times Frenchmen talk a great deal about Egypt, the Niger, and other English complications, as if they constituted the principal items of French foreign politics; now, for a week, one has heard not a whisper of all this. In the presence of the tremendous fact that the Czar was actually in Paris, there could be only one thought, and that one was of Germany. The statue of Strasbourg, draped afresh in mourning, was the point for which every group of visiting provincials made first. In the Place de la Concorde, the thought of "Revanche!" sprang up automatically in every mind as the ultimate meaning of these flags and fireworks. Perhaps some of the poignancy of terror that marked the seventies is lacking now, but "Revanche!" is still a reality in the French heart, and "Egypt" is merely froth on French lips. If, next week, France learned that she had been committed by her Foreign Office to an Anglo-Russian combination, she would not turn a hair, but if the Berlin and Vienna press had failed to say spiteful things about her welcome to the Czar, and had not revealed the conviction that it meant mischief to the Triple Alliance, she would have been sorely disappointed.

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Meanwhile Trochu Lay Dying.

It is curious that while Paris was firing cannon in honor of the Czar Gen. Trochu, the man whose famous plan for the relief of the besieged city in the terrible year of 1870 kept all the world in weary suspense, lay dying at Tours. His Russian experiences dated back to a dangerous wound which he received in an assault on the central bastion of Sebastopol in the Crimean war. The cry of "Vive l'Impératrice!" might have reminded him of that critical day when he pledged his Breton honor to defend the woman who last bore the name of Empress in France. His so-called plan, considering the awful medley of material which he had to work upon, was unfairly criticised and ridiculed. The Trochu of that to-morrow men dream of in France will have ready to his hands different weapons indeed!

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England's Course Still Uncertain.

Englishmen are still as much in the dark as ever as to what business, if any, Lord Salisbury transacted with the Czar at Balmoral last week. Public sentiment is a good deal attracted by the notion of an Anglo-Franco-Russian arrangement, and certain signs of amelioration in the feeling of the Paris and St. Petersburg press toward England are seized upon with avidity as warranting the belief that this is impending. Nothing has happened since the Balmoral meeting either to confirm or to disprove this idea, and meanwhile popular feeling is reverting to the earlier impulse to have England keep her hands free to act in Turkey on her own initiative. This is what the English always prefer to do if they are quite sure the Continental powers are divided into two hostile camps, and in proportion as Russia and France seem to be angering Germany and Austria by their demonstrative honeymoon, the British instinct to hold aloof and play in between these rival alliances revives its force.

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Rosebery's Inexplicable Course.

To every politician of sense whom I know, Lord Rosebery's choice of an issue, and even more of a time, for a rupture with his party is quite inexplicable. Possibly there may be a mystery behind it, but to the ordinary vision he seems to be more Tory than Lord Salisbury himself, and he resigns his titular leadership because the Liberals are saying what the Duke of Norfolk, the present Postmaster General, does not hesitate to say at a public meeting. His action gives to the baser sort of Tory papers a chance to insist that the Radicals are using the Armenian business for partisan purposes, but this hardly matters, and really the same thing may be said of Lord Rosebery himself. From the day when Lord Rosebery was foisted by an underhanded intrigue upon his party these dispatches have maintained his unfitness for the position of leader, and for a year at least even those who helped him to rise have admitted their error. His retirement is of interest as saving the Liberal Party from the embarrassment of throwing him out, but just now there is so little left of the Liberal Party anyway that its officering is of slight importance. In the suitable surroundings given by a somewhat gaudy music hall stage, that of the Empire Theatre at Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery held up to ridicule last night every proposal made by Mr. Gladstone for the solution of the Armenian question. Lord Rosebery's speech consisted in great part of a dull philosophic and political lecture, and this was varied only by expressed or implied attacks on Gladstone, Harcourt, and other unnamed Liberals. These attacks were sugared by sweet references to the old man whom he was wounding so deeply. The speech is the most astounding confession of the impotence of England that was ever made in public by any English statesman. That Lord Rosebery should have selected this time, so dangerous and difficult for his country, to do this thing proves up to the hilt that he is neither a really great Liberal statesman nor a true patriot. An admirable breeder of race horses, but a feeble, fluid, and vacillating leader of men, he has done his best to undo any good effects the visit of the Czar to this country might have produced by declining the practical co-operation of Russia. The only thing that was needed to complete the mixed comedy and tragedy of last evening's entertainment was a telegram containing the Sultan's warmest thanks, followed by a suitable dirge for the dead and dying Christians whom England, according to the principal speaker, is now powerless to protect.

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The Burial of William Morris.

At the railway station in Lechlade, a quaint, peaceful, mediæval village far up the Thames above Oxford, a harvest cart was waiting Wednesday morning. The cart had yellow wheels and was lined with moss. Willows and vines had been twisted about its frame. The loving hands of friends bore what once was William Morris from the train to this bed of moss, and then gently to his last home under the elms at Kelmscott Church, which was decorated as for a harvest festival. There was no outer gloom or conventional sadness, and all was as the dead painter-poet would himself have wished it.

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"Trilby" Hastened Du Maurier's Death.

Up to late Wednesday night, George Du Maurier's colleagues, who were then assembled around Punch's weekly dinner table, had been led by the latest bulletins from him to hope that "Kicky"—his pet familiar name in that circle—would live to be once more among them with his glorious high spirits and quick flashes of humor. Yet those high spirits had sunk somewhat of recent months, possibly from failing health. Du Maurier had never been quite the same man since the publication of "Trilby." That wonderful success brought never-ending demands on his time and energy, and his great, unselfish nature could not resist them.

Du Maurier was ever haunted by fear lest blindness should overtake him, and the misfortune of many years ago, when the sight of his left eye was lost, remained always before him. This partial deprivation of sight was in some sense a gain to the artist, as he had to draw on a large scale on account of it, and those drawings became, in all senses, of high value. It is curious that he was not the only artist on the staff of Punch who suffered in the same way, and it was a favorite joke of Tenniel's that he and Du Maurier had but a pair of eyes between them.

Something has been said of Du Maurier's cynicism, but never was there a gentler cynic. He laid a firm, kind hand on the weaknesses and snobbish Philistine tendencies of the Englishmen of his day, but even those at whom he laughed were most ready to laugh themselves. He never took his literary powers quite seriously, and only regretted that others, who he honestly believed were greater than himself, had no such successful boom. He was the kindest of satirists, the most loyal of friends. Men and dogs all loved him, and it is not many Winters since he waded through broken ice at some serious personal risk to save a little drowning dog.

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Victoria and the Pope Exchange Courtesies.

An interchange of courtesies between the Pope and the Queen has highly gratified the English Catholics. The two are old friends, for just fifty years ago the then Mgr. Pecci visited the Queen in London. The Pope's graceful congratulations on the length of Victoria's reign have drawn from the latter striking acknowledgments of the fidelity and loyalty of her Catholic subjects to their sovereign.

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Irish Crops Destroyed.

The saddest reports, I regret to say, reach me from the West of Ireland about the injury done to crops by floods and rain. The crops are practically destroyed in some districts, and everything threatens a Winter famine in certain parts of Ireland unless speedy relief is given.

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Gladstone's Return to Parliament Suggested.

English members of Parliament have been peculiarly unlucky in the last few days, and no less than three of them have been badly damaged in carriage accidents. One of the three—Mr. H. Byron Reed, the member for East Bradford—has since died. Mr. Reed was a better journalist than politician. At one time he was editor of The Darlington North Star. People have been found who suggest that Mr. Gladstone should fill Mr. Reed's now vacant place, but it is in the highest degree improbable that such a course will be adopted.

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German Attacks on England's Army.

What with an internal political explosion and a furious outside warring of the elements, bringing the storms and wrecks of the week just passed, Englishmen would almost have forgotten Germany and their candid, critical friend, the German Emperor, were it not for the fact that they have been steadily rubbed the wrong way by the virulent attacks of the Hamburger Nachrichten on the defective material organization of the British Army. The last of these attacks characterizes the British as intriguers, who are constantly undermining the peace of Europe, and it jubilantly proclaims that the British Army is insufficient to protect the mother country or the colonies. More of this from the same source may confidently be expected, especially as British writers are asking with malice what may be the nature of the secret understanding between the Emperor and the Sultan, which they decline to believe is confined solely to a courteous interchange of photographs.

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A New Review with an Old Name.

W. H. Mallock's new paper, of which the first number appeared to-day, bears the old name of The British Review, a periodical which was born before Waterloo, lived for fourteen years, and most distinguished itself by its furious attacks on Byron. For the sake of Mr. Mallock, a gifted writer, who has helped to make "life worth living," it is to be hoped that no modern poet will imitate the author of "Don Juan," and label the new venture "The Old Girl's Review." Anyhow, few men could defend themselves more delicately than can the witty author of "The New Republic."

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This Must Be a Good Book.

There is a delicate flavor of consummate art in Charter Whibley's "Book of Scoundrels," just published, but perhaps it is a little puzzling to the average British Philistine. H. F.

HURRICANE SIGNALS SET

HEAVY SOUTHERN WINDS EXPECTED AT NEW-YORK TO-DAY.

This Storm Gathered Near Florida, and Last Night Was Blowing Off the Coast of North Carolina—Mariners Warned from Massachusetts to Florida—It Is Believed No Great Damage Will Be Done on Land—Tide Not High in the South.

Storm signals were flying all along the Atlantic coast yesterday, from Florida to Massachusetts. Mariners in the Southern waters had no need of the warning, for a hurricane already prevailed in that section.

The local Weather Bureau received the following from the Washington office early in the day:

"Storm apparently off the South Atlantic coast. Will probably cause dangerous northeast gales on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coast to-night and Sunday. Winds likely to reach hurricane velocity off the coast, if not at the coast stations. Warn vessels that it is not safe to leave port."

Later came the following advices from Washington:

"There is a West Indian hurricane, apparently central off the Florida coast, moving northward. This storm will cause dangerous northeasterly gales in all Atlantic coast States, the wind reaching hurrricane velocities at coast stations or off the coast. Hurricane signals are displayed for the benefit of shipping from Florida to Massachusetts along the coast. While high winds are expected in the interior, it is not probable that they will be as severe in this vicinity as those accompanying the storm of Sept. 29."

This was signed by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the bureau. It was supplemented in the afternoon by the following announcement:

"The storm is now central on the North Carolina coast, increasing in energy. Will cause northeast winds at hurricane force on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New-England coast to-night and Sunday. Warn all vessels that it is unsafe to leave port. Hurricane signals are ordered at Philadelphia, Reedy Island, Breakwater, Atlantic City, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, Montauk Point, Newport section, Narragansett section, and Woodhall section."

The greatest barometric depression on the coast at 10 o'clock last night was at Wilmington, N. C., where the northeaster was blowing a gale.

"We will get it to-night," said the local forecaster. "The wind has increased from 17 miles an hour at 8 P. M. to 24 miles at 10 P. M. The temperature is stationary, at 48°."

The barometer has been high here for two days. It fell steadily all day, however, and at 8 P. M. measured only 30.46 inches.

The northeast storm signal flew from the Weather Bureau tower yesterday, and at Sandy Hook. One vessel, the San Augustin of the Spanish Line, put back for harbor after getting outside the Hook.

No More Damage at Fernandina.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 10.—Hurricane signals were hoisted this evening by the Weather Bureau, and there will probably be some high winds. The storm last night did no further damage. The wind blew much harder, but the tide did not rise so high as was expected.

The Florida Central and Peninsular tracks along First Street were under water today, but a big force of men have been employed on them for the last six hours. The wind is still blowing hard from the north.

LONG ISLAND HOTEL BURNED.

The Guests Were Compelled to Leave Very Hurriedly.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 10.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the kitchen of Nicholas Krumenacker's Hotel, on the Hempstead and Jamaica Road, village of Queens. The hotel had several inmates who had little time to get out of the building.

The villagers responded promptly to an alarm of fire, but the flames communicated to the residences of Charles Schmidt and John Losee adjoining. The firemen tried to prevent the fire from spreading, and succeeded in putting out the flames only after both houses had been partly destroyed.

Krumenacker's loss is about $10,000, Schmidt's about $2,000, and Losee's about $1,000. The loss on furniture will make the total $15,000. The fire is supposed to have come from an overheated range.

British Naval Loss at Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Capt. Henry Briggs Lane, commander of the British gunboat Narcissus, and three sailors of that vessel lost their lives during the terrible storm that swept the northern provinces of Japan on Sept. 15, and caused wholesale destruction of lives and property. Capt. Lane was at one time commander of the royal yacht, and was widely known in Europe and the United States Atlantic coast. The news of the death of Capt. Lane and his fellow-seamen was received here yesterday from Nagasaki, Japan, from one of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who mentions in his communication that Capt. Lane and a boat's crew were driven into Fish River, Grossevich Bay, by the hurricane, and their boat capsized, Seamen John B. Pearce, Jesse Ousler, and John Flannagan drowning with their brave officer.

Would Not Let Her Go to Church.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Louise M. Wilsey, one of Chicago's well-known society women, has sued her husband, Charles B. Wilsey, of Sandwich, Ill., for divorce. Mr. Wilsey is well-known. They were married at Pontiac, Ill., in September, 1888. Mrs. Wilsey alleges that her husband refused to give her any clothes because she attended church. He went to church one Sunday and dragged her out, she says, creating a scandal. They have one child. Wilsey said it should not be trained a hypocrite.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Matin says that the nomination of M. Shiskine as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs was signed by the Czar at the Russian Embassy here on Oct. 6. The paper adds that the French diplomats express great satisfaction at the appointment.

CAN USE SHIP EMBLEM ONLY.

Palmer Against National Democrats, the Fight Not Ended.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day decided that the National Democratic Party is entitled to a column on the official ballot under the emblem of the ship, adopted by it in State Convention.

This decision is the result of the protest of State Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee, against the Secretary of State giving the Democratic Party Reform Organization a party column on the official ballot under its new name of the National Democratic Party.

The gold Democrats have been fearful that Mr. Danforth would carry the case of Secretary of State Palmer in deciding to place the names of the National Democratic nominees on the official ballot before some Justice of the Supreme Court who is friendly to the cause of Mr. Bryan.

This, happily, has been made impossible, for, by co-operation with the gold Democrats, Lewis Cass of this city went before Justice Chester, in Chambers, here, and secured this order:

"Ordered, that the Secretary of State of the State of New-York appear before me at the Court House in the village of Schoharie on the 14th of October, 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause why his determination or decision referred to in the said petition should not be reviewed, corrected, or reversed, as justice may require."

The order also calls for the service of the papers and a notice upon the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, of the National Democratic Committee, and upon the Secretary of State.

In his petition Mr. Cass recites that an alleged certificate purporting to have been made by the National Democratic Party, &c., was filed with the Secretary of State in the face of the protests that this party was formerly known as the Democratic Party Reform Organization, and he prays that the Secretary's decision be reviewed and corrected as justice may require.

Justice Chester is looked upon as a conscientious official, and the gold Democrats feel safe to let their case rest with him.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS FETE

Virginians Invaded Pittsburg and Were Handsomely Entertained.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—Pittsburg was invaded between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning by a regiment of Confederate veterans from the historic Shenandoah Valley. The old soldiers and citizens of Allegheny County vied in hearty welcome.

The Pittsburg and Western road brought the Virginians on their return trip from Canton, Ohio, into Pittsburg in three big trains. The first section was met by the Americus Republican Club, acting as reception committee and escort. The visitors were conducted directly to old City Hall, where tables were spread and laden with substantial refreshments. One hundred women of Pittsburg and Allegheny attended and served the breakfast. The second train was met by the Union Veterans' Patriotic League. E. E. Zeigler, Marshal. The third train was met by the Allegheny War Veterans' Association. Hugh L. Morrison, Marshal.

Historic old City Hall, where many thousands of Union soldiers and hundreds of Confederate prisoners were fed during the war, was profusely decorated. The visitors numbered about 1,400.

After the breakfast there was a period of rest and handshaking, many of the visitors renewing acquaintances formed years ago under vastly different circumstances and surroundings.

A parade was organized at noon, and the principal streets of Pittsburg and Allegheny were traversed. The decorations of many business houses along the route of march were superb. About 3,000 men, mostly in uniform, participated in addition to the men from Shenandoah.

The Southerners were led by the veteran band of the Stonewall Brigade. The local veterans wore gray and blue ribbons fastened with a small flag. The Virginians wore their badges of ribbon, half gray and half blue, bearing a quotation from Gen. Grant's utterances to the surrendered Confederates at Appomattox:

"Take your horses home, for you will need them for Spring plowing."

Not an incident occurred to mar the pleasures of the unique event. The visitors left for their Southern homes at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for increasing cloudiness, followed by rain and dangerous northeasterly winds.

The barometer has fallen generally over the regions east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest; it has risen from Minnesota and the Dakotas southward to Texas and in Florida.

The tropical storm is apparently central to the south of Hatteras, and the wind has reached a velocity of sixty miles from the northeast at Cape Henry.

The indications are that this storm will move northward during the next twenty-four hours, causing dangerous winds in the Atlantic coast States north of South Carolina.

The barometer is highest northeast of New-England and lowest north of Montana. Slight depressions are central in the Lower and Upper Mississippi Valleys, attended by showers.

The weather continues fair to the east of the Mississippi, except on the South Atlantic coast, where light showers are reported.

It is warmer in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and in the extreme Northwest, and cooler from Minnesota southward to Texas.

The indications are that cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, will prevail on the Atlantic coast from Southern New-England to North Carolina. Showers will prevail in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, with cooler, variable winds, shifting to northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1895.
8 A. M.	38	44	44
6 A. M.	37	44	44
9 A. M.	39	45	48
12 M.	47	50	52
4 P. M.	50	53	54
6 P. M.	50	53	52
9 P. M.	48	48	50
12 P. M.	46	47	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49.00
Weather Bureau	48.00
Corresponding date 1895	44.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	58.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, column 4.

FIGHTING FOR THE NAME

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS' CONTEST IN BROOKLYN.

Arguments on the Claim for a Place on the Official Ballot—Democrats Seek for Delay—Col. Shepard Makes a Plea for the Sound-Money Men—A Case in Point—Basis of the Opposition—Decision to be Given To-morrow.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, will hand down a decision on the right of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in Brooklyn to use the name National Democratic Party on the official ballots this year, to-morrow morning. He heard arguments in the matter yesterday.

The matter came up before him yesterday morning in proceedings on Justice Clement's former order, issued by him, requiring the Brooklyn Board of Elections to place the name of Everett Green, National Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District, on the official ballot, under that party emblem and designation, but at the request of S. S. Whitehouse, counsel for the Democratic General Committee, the hearing was adjourned to 4 P. M. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the lawyers were ready to begin their arguments. There were present Edward M. Shepard and Charles J. Patterson, for Mr. Green; Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, for the Board of Elections; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, for the Democratic State Committee, and S. S. Whitehouse, for the Democratic General Committee. Politicians of all the parties were among the audience.

Democrats Seek Delay.

Mr. Whitehouse began proceedings with a request for a further adjournment until to-morrow, saying that he had sent to the Board of Elections a messenger to inspect the certificates of nominations for 1893 and 1894, and that Commissioner Edwards had said the certificates could not be found. A request to inspect other records was met with a statement that they had been loaned to counsel.

"The records are here," said Justice Clement. "I sent a request for them."

Mr. Whitehouse still asked for delay, as he wanted time to examine the books, but Mr. Patterson said that he would oppose an adjournment unless Corporation Counsel Burr desired it. Mr. Burr said he did not think it necessary.

"I want every one to feel they have had a fair hearing," said Justice Clement.

"The other side," said Mr. Shepard, "presented their case fully at Albany, and we are now where every hour's delay is critically dangerous."

It was then agreed to proceed with the arguments.

Argument of Sound-Money Men.

"The decision of the Board of Elections is erroneous," said Mr. Shepard, "on both points raised in objection to the nomination of candidates under the title of the National Democratic Party. It cannot be disputed that the party is entitled to use the name Democratic Party, because it has been used two successive years with the complete acquiescence of the so-called Democratic Party and the election officers of the State of New-York, and of the city, as well as of every city and county throughout the State. The question is whether we are entitled to prefix National and drop the words reform organization. The Secretary of State has decided that we are entitled to use the name the National Democratic Party, and the same decision has been rendered by the elections officers of Ohio.

The Democratic Party at Chicago adopted a platform which many persons throughout the country say is a direct assault upon the Constitution, which it tended to undermine by advocating the taking from the Executive the preservation of law and order. That platform has created an issue of far-reaching importance, and it resulted in the formation of another Democratic Party, which held a convention at Indianapolis, which, in order to distinguish itself as a supporter of National law and order, called itself the National Democratic Party. All the political conventions and paraphernalia belonging to a Democratic Party the National Democratic Party has.

A Case in Point.

"The Democrats claim that their party has been known as Democratic for more than a hundred years. Let us see. From 1790 to 1834 or 1836, the Democratic Party was called the Republican Party. There then arose a division—a new party, composed in part of persons connected with the Republican Party, who called themselves National Republicans, and nominated Henry Clay for President, and no one was misled by the term National. The National Republicans said they supported the National idea more than the other party. If it was suitable then to make a National Republican Party, I can't see for the life of me why it should be improper now to designate a party the National Democratic Party, in distinction from the Democratic Party. We are accused of misleading voters, but that is not true. We use the word National, and we are entitled to use it."

S. S. Whitehouse, in reply, said: "Our point is that the National Democratic Party is a new party, born in 1896, and has no right to make nominations except by petition."

The Basis of Opposition.

Asa Bird Gardiner spoke for the State Committee, quoting affidavits made by himself throughout. He declared that the name National had been applied for years to the Democratic National Convention, committees, and even State conventions in various States in the Union. As authorities, he quoted various annuals and newspaper almanacs, and argued that the name National Democratic Party now used was not new, but was, on the contrary, misleading. He declared the State Convention was not called by any persons authorized to call it.

"Why, Col. Gardiner, do you state that?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"On information and belief," said Col. Gardiner. "I saw it so stated in newspapers."

Col. Gardiner said the leaders of the National Democratic Party in Brooklyn knew they had no right to the use of that name, for they appointed a committee authorized to change the name back to the Democratic Party Reform Organization in case the regular National Democratic Party objected to the infringement on its name.

"The Democratic Party," said Col. Gardiner, "is a National party as well as a local party. Names are things. The Democratic Party Reform Organization was entirely distinctive from that of the Demo-

cratic Party. They don't call themselves the National Democratic Reform Organization. They call themselves the National Democratic Party, but they never had been outside the State of New-York. They stole the name of the Democratic Party. If they were allowed to retain the name they will mislead the voters, and this is what they intended to do. We are entitled to have the decision of the Board of Elections affirmed."

"But the Secretary of State has already decided against you," said Justice Clement. "If I decide for you, in what shape will the ballot be then?"

"We will immediately take an appeal before the Appellate Division."

"The question for you to decide," said Mr. Patterson, "is whether this party had a right to change its name without losing its identity."

"The question is whether the voters would be deceived," said Justice Clement.

"There is no chance for any one who can read being deceived," said Mr. Patterson. "The illiterate voter could not be misled by names he could not read, and he can distinguish between the emblems."

"Do you concede they can use the name Democratic Party Reform Organization this year?" asked Justice Clement of Col. Gardiner.

"No, I do not concede that," said S. S. Whitehouse, who answered for Col. Gardiner.

"The right of the party to use the name Democratic should have been disputed when our nominations were presented to the Secretary of State. No protest having been made then," said Mr. Patterson, "it should not be raised now."

Mr. Shepard read some of Col. Gardiner's authorities, and showed that the term National Democratic Party, as used in Democratic State and National conventions, was employed in a descriptive and not in a specific sense.

An Appeal Will Follow.

"I think it my duty," said Justice Clement, "to follow the decision of the Secretary of State. My decision will only be pro forma. All names should be on the same ballot and in the respective party columns. I want the question taken before the Appellate Division as soon as possible."

"To render a pro-forma decision in line with the Board of Elections," said Mr. Patterson, "would place the people in a state of confusion, and it ought to be in line with that of the Secretary of State."

"A pro-forma decision follows the last ruling," said Mr. Shepard, "and the last ruling is that made by the Secretary of State."

Justice Clement agreed that it would be best to make a judicial decision, and said he would hand it down to-morrow morning. No matter what the decision is, an appeal will immediately be taken to the Appellate Division, so that a final decision may be given by Thursday.

A CHANCE IN FLORIDA.

Mr. Meigs Believes the State Can Be Carried for Sound Money.

There are sound-money Democrats in Florida who believe that State can be carried for sound money if the Republican Electoral ticket is withdrawn from the field. Mr. A. Meigs of Jacksonville, who has been in the city for the last few days, and who called at the National Democratic Party's headquarters yesterday, is one of those who sincerely entertain this opinion. Mr. Meigs was formerly a lieutenant of Don M. Dickinson in Michigan. In speaking of the situation in Florida, he said:

"We can take away from Bryan the four Electoral votes of Florida if some of our Republican friends will interest themselves with the sound-money Democrats. There are fully 15,000 registered Republicans in the State of Florida, but of this number only about 8,000 voted at last Tuesday's election. Differences of opinion as to the candidates in the field and indifference as to the result, furnish the reasons for the failure of the other 7,000 to go to the polls. The vote of Tuesday indicates that there are about 4,000 'Middle of the Road' Populists in the State. Not one of these will vote for Bryan and Sewall; their ticket is Bryan and Watson. We know of upward of 3,000 sound-money Democrats who have been willing to declare themselves up to this time, and we have information that justifies us in believing that there are from 5,000 to 7,000 more Democrats who will vote with them for the Indianapolis ticket, but who, for a variety of reasons, chief among which has been the fear that they took too pronounced a stand it might lead to a disruption of the State Democracy in the Gubernatorial canvass, have refrained from making any public declaration of their views.

"There are certain interests which Republicans and Democrats share in common in Florida, as well as in other Southern States. The experience of the older Democrats more particularly has been such that it is exceedingly difficult, in fact almost impossible, to persuade them to vote for Republican candidates for any office. On the other hand, the Republicans have a less pronounced feeling in such matters, and there ought to be no difficulty in their doing this year what they did in 1892, when they saw no reason for making any vigorous effort for a Republican Presidential candidate. The total vote of the State is something like 35,000, so you can readily see what would happen if the 'Middle of the Road' Populists vote one way, the Bryan Democrats another, and the sound-money Democrats and Republicans combined another. I hope the Republicans of the State will accept, as I believe they will, and the Republican National Committee will give, as it ought, the advice which will simplify matters and enable a combination to be made which will take Florida out of all calculations, so far as Mr. Bryan is concerned.

MR. CLEVELAND'S GOLD LETTER.

Public Duties Prevent Him from Making a Campaign Speech, He Says.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, addressed an audience of 3,000 people in the Auditorium last evening, upon invitation of the American Honest Money League.

The meeting was opened by E. Burritt Smith, who read a letter which had been sent by the league, inviting President Cleveland to make a gold speech in Chicago, and the reply thereto. The President responded by saying that inasmuch as he was anxious to do all in his power to aid the league in its work, he regretted that he would be unable to accept the invitation; that his official duties would prevent, and, in any case, he would hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

"While it is impossible," he writes, "that any of my fellow-citizens have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital questions which at this date absorb largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing lessons of public and private honesty and morality I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest."

NATIONAL CANDIDATES IN LANSING.

Gens. Palmer and Buckner Escorted by Don M. Dickinson.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10.—Gens. Palmer and Buckner, the nominees of the National Democratic Party for President and Vice President, respectively, reached this city from Chicago this morning. They were met by a reception committee and a band and escorted to the Hotel Downey. There was no demonstration, although many persons lined the streets leading from the station to the hotel.

The meeting this afternoon was held in front of the Capitol, and was presided over by S. L. Kilbourne, who nominated Gen. Palmer at Indianapolis.

A large crowd listened to the discussion of pending issues by the nominees of the National Democracy, and they were warmly greeted. Their addresses were a repetition of former ones, and no new points were developed.

After the speechmaking was ended, Gens. Palmer and Buckner were escorted to the station by a committee composed of the leading gold Democrats of Detroit, headed by Don M. Dickinson, which accompanied the Generals to Grand Rapids, where they will make addresses this evening.

Can't Use the Name in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—At midnight the State Board of Elections, by a vote of 2 to 1, decided to deny the petition of the National Democrats to go on the ballot under that name. Gov. Matthews had the deciding vote, and cast it against the petition. If the National Democrats fail

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to select the name, the board will choose one. No objection was made to the device.

GET THEIR NAMES ON THE BALLOT.

Prohibitionist and National Democrat Obtain an Order of Court.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Supreme Court Justice Chester to-day ordered Secretary of State Palmer to file the certificates of nomination of the following Congressional candidates:

Nineteenth District—Nathaniel B. Powers, Prohibitionist candidate.

Thirty-fourth District—Staley N. Wood of Hinsdale, National Democratic candidate.

The Secretary of State had held that as these certificates were received on Monday last it was too late to file them.

Indiana Democrats Offer Fusion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The Democratic Legislative Committee, which met here this afternoon, developed the first decisive steps toward fusion with the Populists in Indiana. Two of the five nominations were given to the Populists, but the men suggested by the Populists were not accepted, Allen Heitshue and Charles Schofield, straight fusion Populists being nominated.

Gold Democrats on Ohio's Ballot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Secretary of State to-day overruled the protest of the regular Democratic State Committee to the admission of the sound-money Democratic ticket to the Australian ballot under the name "National Democratic Party." The protestors claim an exclusive right to the word Democratic, but in this they were not upheld by the State Supervisor of Elections.

New-Jersey Congress Nominees.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 10.—At the convention of the regular Democrats of the Third Congressional District, held at Somerville this afternoon, H. O. Hance of North Plainfield was nominated for Congress.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The Third Democratic Congressional District Convention to-day nominated the Rev. John A. Wells of Liberty Corner, Somerset County, for Congress. He is for silver. The convention adopted the Chicago platform.

Notes of the Campaign.

—A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Hungarian Republican Club to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M. at the Progress Assembly Rooms, 28 to 30 Avenue A. Edward Lauterbach, Ferdinand Eidman, and other well-known speakers will address the meeting, which will indorse the regular Republican nominees for Congress and Assembly of the Tenth Assembly District and Eleventh Congressional District.

—Jacob W. Miller has been chosen Admiral of the fleet that will take part in the illuminated sound-money marine parade Saturday night, Oct. 24. The parade will be under the direction of the Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association of the Port of New-York.

—The Real Estate Board of Brokers has adopted a resolution calling upon its members and all real estate owners in the city to exert their influence to insure the election of the party pledged to maintain the gold standard.

SPAIN'S DESPERATE PLIGHT.

She Is Trying to Prolong Her Fight in Cuba by Use of Worthless Money.

The Havana correspondent of The London Times says that the most important step lately taken in connection with Cuban affairs is the action of the Spanish Government in introducing a forced paper currency into the island. It is a sure sign that, in spite of all authorized protestations to the contrary, money for the continuance of the costly warlike operations is running short.

Nominally the bank notes are issued by the Spanish Bank under special sanction from the authorities; in reality, the emission is the direct consequence of the urgent necessity of the Administration to obtain funds to carry on the campaign. To give the transaction an appearance of solidity the bank has increased its capital on paper by $2,000,000, though this transparent device is of small avail in cajoling the general public.

The amount of the issue at present sanctioned is $18,000,000—say, £3,600,000 in round figures. Against this heavy liability there are no special resources, and the credit of the bank is most decidedly unequal to the great additional burden thrown upon it. Capt. Gen. Weyler has threatened with the most dire pains and penalties all those persons who decline to receive this inconvertible paper money at its face value; but not all the autocratic power invested in Spain's representative in Cuba can maintain it at par.

The Government itself is the first to throw discredit on the notes by the refusal to accept them in payment of Custom House duties. The Spanish Bank has added further to the confusion by declining to receive the notes in payment for a draft on Spain. If the Government, which authorizes, and the bank, that issues, these bank notes both join in discrediting them, it is hardly just to expect that the community at large will receive them with undiluted confidence. The notes are now (Sept. 12) selling at 2½ per cent. discount, and the consensus of opinion is that in a few months' time they will be changing hands at half their nominal value, if not, indeed, at an even lower rate. Private bankers absolutely decline to receive the notes in payment for bills of exchange.

BATTLE IN A COUNTY JAIL.

Drunken Prisoners Spoil a Plan to Escape and Then Get Hurt.

KEWANEE, Ill., Oct. 10.—Thirteen prisoners attempted to break out of the Henry County Jail last night while the Sheriff was away. Several were intoxicated, and a battle ensued between them and the ones who had planned the delivery, and kept sober to carry it out.

It happened, however, that several prisoners were drunk, and while their companions were laboring with the locks they became hilarious over the prospect of liberty, and began to fight with each other. Soon there was a desperate struggle, and the sober ones, irritated because they feared they would be discovered, joined in, and three of the prisoners were badly injured.

Deputy Stiers went into the jail with a loaded revolver, but a chair was hurled at him, knocking the weapon from his hands. The prisoners made no attempt to get his revolved, but threw themselves upon him, kicking him and beating him with pieces of the frames of their beds, which they had broken up for clubs.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Quinn, the Sheriff's wife, seeing the Deputy's peril, rushed to her room and snatched up her husband's navy revolver. The sober ones saw she had the drop on them, so they calmed the others, and quiet was restored with the help of the Deputy.

Five of the men are badly cut and bruised, but none fatally.

A BUSY DAY FOR M'KINLEY

DELEGATIONS POUR IN UPON HIM UNTIL AFTER SUNSET.

His Time Passed in Addressing Them and Shaking Hands with Them—Many Glowing Predictions of His Coming Victory Made to Him—The Crowds Began to Reach Canton Before Daylight and Continued Until the Sun Sank.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Delegations began to arrive in Canton at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The echoing tread of the departing Confederate veterans had hardly died away before the shouts of fresh arrivals were heard. The first comers before daybreak were from Lebanon, Penn. They were followed a few hours later by large delegations from other towns in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New-York, and Indiana.

At 9:30 o'clock Major McKinley received the delegations from Lebanon and Reading, Penn., and a large delegation from Lansing, Mich. On behalf of the Pennsylvania visitors, Gabriel Myer of Lebanon made a stirring speech. D. B. Ainger, Deputy Auditor General of Michigan, spoke for the delegation from that State. Both delegations were uncommonly enthusiastic and cheered the candidate with vehemence when he appeared on the porch. Major McKinley addressed the three delegations at once. There were a thousand voters in the audience which faced Major McKinley. He said, in part:

"Your early call is an example of promptness which I trust will be followed on the 3d of November in every part of our country. I bid my fellow-citizens of Michigan and Pennsylvania warm welcome to my city and home. The best thing in this world, next to liberty, is labor, and the best thing for labor is an opportunity to work. This is the opportunity for which we are all striving this year, and which we hope, through a change of policy in the administration of the Government of the United States to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the past three and a half years. What we want, more than anything else, in order to bring this opportunity to labor, is a restoration of confidence. With confidence shaken, money seeks its hiding place and goes out of the channels of business and legitimate investment, and away from farming, manufacturing, and mining enterprises.

"I do not know of a better illustration of the value of confidence to the country than is found in our own experience during the last twenty years. You will remember that this country resumed specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879. We had outstanding then, as we have now, $346,000,000 of what is commonly known as greenback currency. Every dollar of that from that date was redeemable in gold, upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States. So great was the confidence of the people in the ability of the country that from 1879 to 1893 but $46,000,000 was presented for redemption, and the gold taken out was but $46,000,000 in fourteen years; and yet in the last three and a half years, since confidence has been disturbed, more than $200,000,000 of greenbacks have been presented to the Treasury of the United States for redemption and the gold taken out.

"Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not been fearful—and they were only made so because the Treasury of the United States was not collecting enough money to pay its bills—that the revenue of the Treasury was inadequate for public expenditures, alarmed as they were, they sent their greenbacks in for redemption and took the gold out. The gold reserve, therefore, was encroached upon, and from time to time we have been compelled to sustain it, to borrow money to put gold into the Treasury of the United States. Now the Republican Party believes that it is the duty of the Government first to raise money enough to run the Government. We don't want any deficiencies in the public treasuries, and if we have no deficiency, we will have no debts, and if we have no debts, we will have no bonds, and when we have no deficiencies, everybody will have confidence in the solvency of the Treasury of the United States.

Delegations Still Coming.

The three delegations had scarcely left the yard before a delegation from Rock Island, Ill., numbering 200, and the Hardware Men's Sound Money Club of Reading, Penn., marched in. Mayor J. R. Kenney of Reading spoke for the hardware men, and his address was one of the most polished that has been heard from the spokesmen of the visiting delegations. D. B. Sweeney of Rock Island delivered a carefully considered speech for his delegation, and assured Major McKinley that Illinois would give him more than 60,000 plurality.

It was a fine delegation from Louisville, Ky., that came swinging up the street behind an excellent band at 10:30 o'clock to call upon Major McKinley. Each man carried a cane, from the end of which depended a twist of leaf tobacco and a small brown jug. This was the first delegation from Kentucky to visit Canton. It numbered five hundred, and had to ride all night to get here. The whole City Council of Louisville, and all the municipal officers were with the delegation. It is the first time in the history of Kentucky that Louisville has had a Republican Council, and much was made of that fact in a pleasant way to-day.

Mayor George D. Todd made an eloquent speech for the Louisville delegation, and John Barnett spoke for the Fidelity Republican Club, which accompanied it. When Major McKinley finished speaking the Louisville people moved forward to shake hands with him, and at the same instant some one with a clear, strong voice struck up "The Old Kentucky Home." Immediately the whole delegation joined in and swelled the volume of sweet sound and song. There was a score of ladies present, and their voices mingled with the deeper ones of the men. It was one of the prettiest incidents of the campaign, and it was entirely spontaneous.

One of the most inspiring delegations which has visited Canton this week was that composed of the Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club and the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money Club of St. Louis, which arrived at the house 800 strong at 4.30 this afternoon. Congressmen Richard Bartholdt and N. Mozly of Missouri were with the party. L. A. Phillips was spokesman for the Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club and Edgar Skinner for the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money Club of St. Louis. Archie G. Phillips, a small boy, presented Major McKinley with a silk flag.

The Cleveland Commercial Travelers' Club, with 1,000 men in line, came again and filled the street in front of the stand. The St. Louis delegation was in the yard. R. N. Hull spoke for the Cleveland men, and then Major McKinley mounted a chair and spoke to the two delegations at once, turning his face alternately to those before and those behind him. He soon had both delegations cheering, and his speech was one of the most stirring he has delivered.

The St. Louis delegation brought an elaborate horseshoe in roses, from which depended a floral drummer's "gripsack." It was presented to Mrs. McKinley by E. S. Lewis.

Night Settles on the Arrivals.

It was almost dusk when the next delegation arrived. It was composed of the employes of the White Sewing Machine Company from Cleveland. H. G. Hitchcock introduced them and Major McKinley made a short speech, thanking them for their call.

Pressing closely behind this delegation came three or four hundred business men of Pittsburg, escorted by the Six Footers' Club of that city. George R. Pettit introduced them in a neat speech, and Major McKinley spoke to them briefly.

Nearly 3,000 railroad workingmen marched up to Mr. McKinley's house an hour after sunset. They came from Cleveland and represented the Big Four, the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Railroads. A. N. Watt of the Lake Shore presented this vast delegation to Major McKinley, who addressed it.

The last delegation was one of 1,500 Polish-Americans from Cleveland. It was nearly 7 o'clock when they reached the McKinley residence. Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, introduced the spokesman, W. Welfeld, to Major McKinley. After the cheering, which lasted nearly five minutes, died out, Major McKinley addressed them, and his work for the day was over.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SILVER.

Explained to the Business Men of Rochester at a Mass Meeting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10.—To-night, at Fitzhugh Hall, was held a business man's political mass meeting. There were about 2,000 prominent business men and citizens present, while on the platform sat several hundred of the leading mercantile lights of the city. The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Down-Town Club. Frederic Taylor of New-York City and Lee Fairchild of Seattle were the speakers.

Mr. Taylor took the free coinage of silver at the sixteen to one ratio for his theme, and answered concisely and clearly many of the fallacious arguments of the silverites. He said that the greed of the mine owners was absolutely all there was to the cry for free silver. The mine owners, he said, were stirring up strife among the laboring classes, and making them think the capitalists of the East were their enemies, that they were cornering gold, and had an especial grudge against the farmers, especially those of the South and West. The hard times, Mr. Taylor said, were responsible for what support and indorsement these farming and laboring classes gave to the free-silver movement, because they had been hoodwinked by the silverites into believing the many fairy tales that the silverites had spun.

Mr. Taylor then explained how prosperity in one section of the country was impossible without prosperity in all sections, and that the East had suffered from the hard times just as much as other sections. He attacked Bryan most bitterly for attempting to stir up class prejudices. He also exposed the dishonesty of attempting to force upon the country a depreciated dollar, and said that the adoption of the free coinage of silver on the basis advocated would result in a panic the like of which the world had never seen, and in a financial earthquake that would shake the globe.

MR. DEPEW SPEAKS IN MICHIGAN.

Hundreds of Women in His Detroit Audience—Talks in Ann Arbor.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address at the Auditorium here this afternoon under the auspices of the Sound-Money League of this city. Mr. Depew was met at his train by a committee of prominent local Republicans and Gold Democrats, among the latter being Don M. Dickinson.

The Auditorium was jammed to the doors long before Mr. Depew made his appearance, and he spoke before an audience of fully 6,000 persons, nearly one-third of whom were women. The speaker was given a magnificent ovation, and he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause during the delivery of his address, which was the same as that he made in Chicago last evening.

Mr. Depew left for Ann Arbor, where he made a speech this evening.

GOLD CLUB OF RAILWAY MEN.

One Special Train Carried 500 to the Sound-Money Meeting.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 10.—The armory of Company M, National Guard, was not large enough to contain all the railroad men who came to this city to-day to attend a meeting of the Sound-Money Club of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western employes.

A special train from Hoboken brought over 500 railroad men, who were picked up at various points along the road. They were met at the depot here by a delegation of local railroad men and the Dover band and were escorted to the armory.

The meeting was addressed by Congressman Pitney, Controller John S. Gibson of Newark, Frederick Richardson of the firm of Richardson & Boynton, and others. There was much enthusiasm.

SENATOR FRYE ON SILVER.

He Addresses an Enthusiastic Meeting in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine addressed an audience of 5,000, many of whom were women, in Caledonian Park Hall to-night. The combined Republican clubs of the city completely filled the hall, side stages, and balconies.

Senator Frye spoke from a platform in the centre of the hall. He had been the guest of Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, during the day, and accompanied Mr. Murphy to the platform, when he received an ovation. The enthusiasm was intense, at time interrupting the Senator for long periods. In part Senator Frye said:

"I would like to know why there is a workingman in the State of New-Jersey who can select the Chicago from the St. Louis platform. There are millions of spindles in the United States that made sweet music in 1892 that are as silent as the tomb to-day. Millions of men are suffering from lack of work to-day in this Republic, and $140,000,000 has been lost by the curtailment of the tariffs that formerly supported the Government. During that year there were 198 banks to fail, 116,800 failures, and a loss to business of $2,000,000,000. This led to the continuation of a money panic in 1893, caused by the approach to the silver basis. But the world recovered confidence in the power of the United States, and while business revived, there never has been since that time such a revival in business as the people need. There is one, however, who knows all about our trouble. He is the 'Boy Orator of the Platte.' He says we are in this trouble because we demonetized silver in 1873. He is wrong. We did not legalize the free-coinage of silver in that year. That's what he means. He forgets infinitely more than he knows.

"He forgets that from 1879, when we resumed specie payment, up to 1893, this was the most prosperous country on the face of the earth or read of in history. He forgets that in 1890 the product of the industries of America was only one-half as much as that of Great Britain, while in 1892 we had twice the product of the industries of England.

"Bismarck stands ready to send $150,000,000 of silver here to have it coined into the money of his realm and pocket $75,000,000 in profit. For years the balance of trade has been with us $240,000,000 in excess of Great Britain, or $2,400,000,000 in a decade. In the event of free and unlimited coinage of silver, instead of the profit in trade to the extent of these stupendous figures, the loss would be one-half to this great country, for the payments would not be made in gold, but in silver, shrunk again by its lessened value. Mr. Bryan is not clear on the subject of redemption. His coin, it appears, has no redeemer, and if it has no redeemer, it must go below.

"There are thirty-six of us in the United States Senate who believe as we believe in our Bibles, that if there should be free and and unlimited coinage of silver there would be the greatest panic the world has ever seen, but I for one would read Webster's Unabridged Dictionary through if by so doing I could kill the consideration or adoption of such a law."

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CORNED MEATS AND GERMANY.

Well-Known Chicago Packers on the Discriminating Order.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10.—Packers here are very angry over the order of the German Government by which American canned meats will hereafter be inspected.

They hold that to puncture the cans for this purpose would be to ruin them for anything but immediate consumption, and that the enforcement of the order will in reality prohibit the sale of the goods in Germany.

"In view of what Germany has already done to exclude exports from this side," said P. D. Armour to-day, "it would not be astonishing if they should add canned beef to the list. You see, they can easily establish such systems of inspection in the interior of the kingdom as to practically prohibit commodity. By punching a hole in the can of beef, for example, they let in the air, and, of course, that will spoil any preserve. In that manner they may place an effective ban upon corned beef."

"Aside from the question of duty," said a representative of the Chicago Packing Company, "the companies which send their products to that country must resign themselves to unjust impositions. In fact, I understand that the Government is taking advantage of every opportunity to place barriers in the way of beef importations."

Charles H. True of Libby, McNeill & Libby said:

"It is in line with the retaliatory policy which the German Government has taken up against our productions. From present indications it appears as if the Germans will not let up until they have excluded everything from this country. While the Government does not in so many words say 'We don't want your canned meats,' the inspection law means just as much. It is the death-blow to commerce between this country and Germany, on that particular item at least."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—William H. Coolidge, counsel for numerous policyholders in the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, to-day filed with the Governor a petition for appointment of a commission of not less than three or more than seven policyholders, residing in Massachusetts, to examine into the affairs and management of the company. The petition contains the names of 2,000 signers, or more than one-tenth of the policyholders residing in this State, as called for by the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Mrs. Orpha Stearns, a domestic, employed by Jerome Palmer of 10 Peck Street, may be entitled to a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar fortune. Her father, Nathan Lattin, died recently in California. A letter has been received from an agent of the estate which says Lattin left $800,000 in cash and $100,000 in realty, one-third of which goes to two children, Mrs. Stearns and her brother William.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 10.—Edwin Gavitt, aged fifty-two, was found dead on the front doorstep of his boarding house in East Main Street this morning by a milkman. It is supposed that he fell dead last night when he was about to enter the house. For over twenty-five years he was a conductor on the New-England Railroad and retired a year ago. He was well known in this section of the State.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Shandaken (Ulster County) Post Office was robbed last night and about $100 in postage stamps and a registered letter were taken. The burglars evidently broke into the blacksmith shop of Garrety Brothers, first, to secure tools, and then went to the Post Office and forced an entrance through a window.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 10.—Antonio Torres, a son of Gov. Luis E. Torres of Sonora, Mexico, was shot and probably fatally injured by Provencio Potter, rurale, at the mining camp of Agua Dulce, Lower California, on Wednesday night. Torres was manager of a gold mine at Agua Dulce, and as the result of a quarrel, took a shot at the rurale, who returned the fire.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 10.—William H. Hayden, ex-Councilman and a foreman in the Wheeler & Wilson sewing room, was killed at the Iranistan Avenue railroad crossing yesterday by the Boston express. He was riding a bicycle, and tried to sprint across the track in front of the train. He was fifty-two years old and leaves a wife and daughter.

WOODWARE, Oklahoma Territory, Oct. 10.—Temple Houston shot and fatally wounded J. B. Jenkins here Thursday. The difficulty arose over the action of Jenkins in spitting in the face of Temple Houston's son a few days ago. Houston is a nephew of Gen. Samuel Houston, and was a delegates to the Democratic Convention at Chicago.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 10.—The United States express train No. 58, on the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, arrived here four hours late this morning, owing to a wreck on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, forty miles east of Maybrook, N. Y. A freight train broke in two sections and collided, piling up twelve freight cars. Nobody was seriously injured.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—Capt. Fogarty of Brenton's Reef Lightship made the discovery yesterday that the ship was holding by but one anchor and that some forty-five fathoms of chain and a mushroom anchor which formed one leg of the bridle had carried away. Word was telegraphed to New-York, and early this morning a lighthouse steamer arrived with a new anchor and chain.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The members of the family of Granville Harbert were taken violently sick after partaking heartily of hot biscuit. Harbert and his daughter, Mrs. Albert King, have since died, and the remainder of the family are in a precarious condition. Flour with which rat poison had been mixed was used in making the biscuits.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—By the explosion of a gasoline stove this morning, four persons were burned. Mrs. Dora Rosenstadt, a nurse, aged fifty-five, may die of her injuries. Mrs. Becky Rosenberg, burned about the arms and back; her newly born infant, burned about the hands, and Jacob Rosenberg, the husband and father, burned about face and neck, will recover.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Catharine Ryan of Memphis came here last evening, and Patrick McGuire of 37 Hoyt Street, her uncle, met her. He took her to his home in an ambulance, as she was exhausted, and she died in half an hour. She weighed over 300 pounds, and died of apoplexy, due to her long journey.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 10.—Further information on the subject of the seal catch in Behring Sea this season confirms reports that the season's catch is about the poorest on record. In a few instances vessels report their catches at over 600, but the catches of the remainder of the sealing fleet range below that number.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Prof. Charles B. Gilbert, at present Superintendent of Public Schools of St. Paul, Minn, was last night chosen to take charge of the public schools of Newark in the capacity of Superintendent. Recently Mr. Gilbert was sought as a Superintendent for the schools of New-York City.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 10.—John S. Castle, Treasurer of the City Ice Company, a well-known business man and prominent Mason, was run down by a trolley car while crossing the track in a carriage this afternoon and seriously hurt. His son and daughter were with him, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10.—Robert Moorman of Newberry, who two years ago ran as a Republican against Lattimer for Congress and was recently named as a Presidential Elector by the Webster faction, accidentally shot and killed himself to-day.

MONCTON, N. B., Oct. 10.—A man named Alexander of Sussex and a stranger were drowned at Prescott's mill pond, New-Mills, to-day. They had been sent to lift the gates when the dam gave way, carrying their bodies down stream with the logs and wreck.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 10.—James Rowe of Millertown, N. Y., was run over by a switch engine on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Road, at Poughkeepsie yesterday, and died in the Vassar Hospital last night. His remains were brought to Millertown to-day.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 10.—E. H. Lovell, landlord of the Central House at Ashburnham, was shot while hunting yesterday. He was climbing over a wall when his gun accidentally went off, the charge entering his abdomen. He cannot live.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—John W. Murphy, overseer of the finishing department of the Fulton Worsted Mills, at Fulton, Oswego County, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. He was in ill health and despondent. He leaves a wife and five children.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Frank N. Sheldon has been indicted for killing his wife, Eva Remington Sheldon, on the 3d of last April. A brother and daughter of the dead woman accuse Sheldon of committing the murder.

MANAGERS IN OPEN WAR

HAMMERSTEIN WOULD QUIT KOSTER & BIAL'S BOND.

Talks of Rumors and Denounces Those Who Assault Him in the Dark—Guarantees Koster & Bial for $225,000, but Wants Release—Mr. Bial Says the Longacre Manager Must Deal Not with Him, but with the Trust Company.

Oscar Hammerstein and Albert Bial of Koster & Bial's have been skirmishing against each other ever since that famous quarrel in 1894, when Mr. Hammerstein left the firm in West Thirty-fourth Street and planned to make himself a prince of entertainment in Longacre Square.

Sorties and assaults have been the order, but now it is open war, and by Wednesday the courts may be called on to arbitrate.

Mr. Hammerstein, as has been told in the public prints of recent days, has seen fit to apportion his many pieces of valuable property among the members of his immediate family. Rumor took hold of his affairs then and treated them unkindly, becoming more severe as time wore on. Disaster was told of, and there were whispers of ruin and other unpleasant things.

Rumor said the Colibris troupe of midgets had left the Olympia, with big brains filled with wonder as to how they should manage to have small bodies taken back to Europe.

Says Rumor Lied.

"Rumor lied," said Mr. Hammerstein to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Cowards! Villains! Wretches! Scoundrels! Scamps! When will they stop this dirty, vile work in the dark? Let them come out and fight where I can see them!

"I know where these stories start. Go to some of those people further down town and ask them to prove the stories that they are telling about me. I defy them. The scoundrels!

"Just let me tell you a little story, and then the public can judge. Aug. 28, 1895, Koster & Bial were due to pay me $300,000, the amount of the mortgage I held on their music hall. I had not been with them there for nearly a year. They had already paid me $170,000.

"To get the $300,000 they gave a first mortgage of $225,000 to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and a second mortgage of $100,000 to George Ehret, the brewer.

"When the time came for the United States Trust and Mortgage Company to pay them the $225,000 the company's officers got scared and refused to do it.

"Koster & Bial were then told that they could have the money if some one went on their bond, and guaranteed the payment of the principal, with interest.

"They tried to bet a bondsman and failed. Finally they came to me, and although our relations had not been friendly for a long time, I said, 'I'll go on your bond.'

"I did it, but I've had enough, and I am preparing to get off. I have instructed my attorneys to take steps to release me in case Koster & Bial refuse to do it. I have suspicions.

"I have written to them one letter in reference to the matter. They have not seen fit to reply. I'll write them another now, then you can talk to them about something."

Letter to Albert Bial.

Mr. Hammerstein retired to his downstairs office, and in a few minutes had prepared the following letter, which he sent by messenger to Albert Bial:

New-York, Oct. 10, 1896.

Koster, Bial & Co.:

Gents: As I am still without a reply to my letter of Sept. 27 in reference to the cancellation of my bond of $225,000 securing the repayment of this amount to the Title the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and inasmuch as certain disagreeable rumors regarding your concern have reached me, I must again ask you to forthwith release me from the bond by substitution. If not complied with by Tuesday next, my attorneys, Messrs. Root & Clark, are instructed to apply to the courts for relief. Respectfully,

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

"As to the rumor that I am in any financial difficulty and that I did not carry out my contract with the Colibris," said Mr. Hammerstein, "here," producing bulky packages, "is the money to pay those who get through to-night. The others will be paid Tuesday, the regular day. Now for the Colibris."

Mr. Hammerstein then showed to the reporter documents that read as follows:

Received of Oscar Hammerstein the sum of twelve hundred dollars, less 10 per cent. commission, being settlement of salary due us for week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive. In consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars now in my hands as an advance, we agree to cancel the existing agreement.

We also certify that this arrangement is an entire friendly one. We have no cause to complain of the treatment toward us during our business connections with Oscar Hammerstein. HORVATH,

For Gustave Munstedt.

Witness, H. RINGLER.

This is to certify that the contract existing between me and Mr. Hammerstein ended to-day, and that his treatment of the Colibris troupe during their stay in the Olympia was recommendable in every way.

HORVATH,

For GUSTAVE MUNSTEDT.

Witness: H. RINGLER.

Mr. Bial Smiles.

The reporter met Albert Bial while the manager was reading Mr. Hammerstein's letter. Mr. Bial was smiling.

"That's funny," he said, in reply to a question. "That man writes to me about releasing him from a bond. Who is he? I never allow his name to pass my lips.

"What have we got to do with letting him off a bond. Let him settle that with the trust company. We haven't anything to do with him or the bond.

"Did we ask him to go on it? Well, I've just said that I don't know any such person as he. He went on the bond because he wanted the money, and he got it. We're responsible for it, and we have paid off $25,000 in the last year.

"Ha! ha! I'd like to see him getting off that bond. It doesn't expire for two years yet—Aug. 28, 1898, and I guess the company will keep his name just where it is.

"He'll look nice in court if he tries to prove any of the rumors he has heard about us. Shall I answer his letter? Well, I should say not. It's none of our business. He says he wrote us another letter. If he did, we never received it."

The war will be merry to a finish, Mr. Hammerstein says. Mr. Bial shouts "Come on!" and the future promises to be lively.

JUST OVER HIS HEATSTROKE.

Detective Cunningham, Stricken in the Heated Term, Recovers.

Detective William J. Cunningham of the Oak Street Station was removed to his home from the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He was the last patient in the hospital of the many who were taken there during the heated term suffering from sunstroke.

Cunningham, the surgeons say, has had a close call from death. He went to the institution on August 12. For several days he was delirious. Pneumonia then set in, and was followed by typhoid fever.

House Surgeon Johnson said last night that the detective's wonderful constitution had helped materially in his recovery,

A CLERGYMAN IN PRISON

ACCUSED OF THEFT AND OF DEFRAUDING A HOTEL.

The Rev. James Jameson Denies the First Charge and Admits the Other—A Robbery at the Hotel Netherland—Disappearance of a Guest, Since Identified as the Prisoner—Clue in a Curious Letter from a Hospital Chaplain.

The Rev. James Jameson, said to be an ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a prisoner at the Yorkville Prison, charged with stealing diamonds and jewelry valued at $580. and with defrauding the Hotel Netherland of a board bill. Jameson, or Jones, as he gave his name to the police, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Deuel. Mrs. Charles Thayer, a guest at the hotel, accused him of stealing a gold watch valued at $250 and diamonds valued at $330.

The minister pleaded not guilty to this charge, but admitted that he had left his bill at the hotel unpaid. He was held in default of $1,500 on the charge of robbery and $500 on the charge of defrauding the hotel. Not being able to furnish bail, he was locked up.

Jameson came to the New-Netherland Hotel on Saturday, Oct. 2, and registered as "H. M. Hayward, Albany, N. Y." He wore a clerical suit of clothing, white tie, and soft hat, and carried an expensive-looking grip. He appeared to be a man about fifty, with thin face, iron-gray hair and sidewhiskers closely cropped. It was about 2 P. M., and he was assigned to Room 269. This number is just three doors removed from the apartments occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thayer and daughter. Nothing more was seen of "Mr. Hayward" by the hotel people until his arrest under the name of Jones in Brooklyn Friday morning.

Story of the Robbery.

At 6:45 on the evening of Oct. 2, according to the story of Private Detective Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer and their daughter left their apartments for the dining room. Mrs. Thayer is positive that she locked the door leading to her apartments at this time. They returned from the dining room exactly at 7:20 and found the door still locked. The robbery was not discovered until 9 o'clock. At this time Mrs. Thayer went to her dressing bureau to look at her watch. It, with her other jewels, was in a top drawer, which always remained locked. The first thing she discovered was that the brass escutcheon about the keyhole was missing. She hastily opened the drawer and found her watch, which was set with diamonds, missing, and also a pin and several diamond rings.

An alarm was immediately sent to the office and the house detective was summoned. Before he went to examine the scene of he robbery, he asked Chief Clerk Breen to see how many strange guests were in the house. After looking over the apartments of the Thayers, the detective received word from Mr. Breen that there were two strange guests in the house, and that one, Hayward, had a room on the floor with the Thayer family. This room was found locked, but the office key was obtained and an entrance gained. Nothing was in sight, except the grip carried by the clerical guest. This was opened and a few old newspapers were the only reward. Hayward never returned to the hotel, and this convinced the police of his guilt.

Investigation about the hotel showed that the thief missed a rare chance, presumably in his hurry. In the same drawer from which the watch and other jewels were taken was a large diamond ring valued at $700. This was in a case, and when the cover is taken off the ring sticks to the cover. It is believed this happened when the thief examined the box, and is the only way to account for his oversight. Besides this ring there was a valuable gold necklace and a dagger pin. In a dresser opposite, belonging to Mr. Thayer, were a dozen diamond rings and studs, in all valued at over $1,000. The drawer was unlocked, but nothing was disturbed.

At 7 o'clock on the evening of the robbery, while the Thayers were at dinner, a package was taken to their room by a bellboy. He says he found the rooms in darkness. He placed the package on a lounge and left the room, locking the door after him with the office key. It is believed by the police that the thief was in the room at this time, and left in a hurry after the bellboy, without making his search for booty as thorough as he otherwise would have.

Clue from Bellevue Hospital.

There was no clue to "Hayward" discovered by the police until the following letter was received at the hotel Friday morning:

"Bellevue Hospital, Oct. 9, 1896.

"To the proprietor of the Hotel Netherland (the New):

"Dear Sir: How Beautiful is the New Netherlands. And how Beautiful in all things gracious and gentle must be the proprietor thereof. God and Happy Xmas may he ever be! Happy they whom God has blest with the means of favoring Him with their patronage, and who enjoy His smile of approval and welcome. How differently accommodated was the King of Kings, God's Dear Son, when He came to seek and Save the lost among us! On Xmas may the noble landlord enjoy many of the Xmas feasts and with the King Himself. He will Pay Him High Honors and that he may the better let him not press the charge to-morrow against one of the King's sorely tried and Feeble Servants! The Rev. James Jameson, alias James, of B. D., of whom the Hon A. A. Low is the friend and benefactor. Poor Jameson has been in this hospital several months in 1895, then as long in the Long Island Hospital, then in St. John's, then in deep poverty, seeking work and expecting help from friends he did not find. He left his bills unpaid. Very wrong! He should have begged rather than do that, but I believe he honestly intended to have paid them, and he will if spared. D. V. If the Landlord brings him to court it will kill him professionally and physically, and after so many operations for hernia he is not strong. Blessed are the Merciful, for they shall obtain Mercy. He expected to be called to work in a few days. The Charge of Theft is entirely improbable. I hope you will have pity. I am Humbly and Sincerely yours,

"HENRY ST. GEORGE YOUNG,
"Chaplain.

"The Rev. Jameson was ordained by Bishop Potter ten years ago."

Soon after the receipt of this letter the Rev. Mr. Young called in person to intercede for Jameson, but the manager of the hotel was out, and Mr. Young left without seeing him.

Arrested in Brooklyn.

Soon after the receipt of this letter the detectives traced Jameson to 418 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. While they were watching this house, Jameson, still dressed as a clergyman, came out and walked to a house at 75 South Elliott Place. There he was arrested, and brought to New-York. He was locked up at Police Headquarters. Later he was taken to the New-Netherland Hotel, and identified as "Hayward" by a dozen employes. In conversing with the police he showed a knowledge of police methods, and used so many slang police terms that the officers decided he was no stranger in a police station. When his picture was taken Friday for the Rogues' Gallery he showed a complete knowledge of what was being done for him.

Two trunks belonging to him were found in Brooklyn, one at each of the addresses mentioned. In the trunk at South Elliott Place several suits of clerical clothing were found. In the one at Cumberland Street three rolls of money were found.

Jameson's Plea for Himself.

When arraigned in court yesterday, Jameson was asked if it was true that he was a minister.

"Yes," he said, "but for heaven's sake don't print it. It would be terrible. I am going to send for my lawyer, John L. Jones, at 58 Pine Street, who was one of my parishioners when I preached at Flemington, N. J. I will write to my dear friend, Augustus Low, Seth Low's brother. He will save me. I will tell the truth. For three years I had no charge. I was ill. I lay in hospitals. To keep myself from starving I went to hotels and got something to eat. I never left a satchel any place. If they say my satchel was left at the New-Netherland, they lie. I never stole anything. I can prove my innocence. I do not deny leaving my board bill unpaid, but that will be attended to."

The police say that Jameson has been defrauding hotels and clergymen all over the country. Among the hotels he is said to have defrauded are mentioned the Fifth Avenue, Savoy, Continental, and Belvedere. He has been known as Scott, Ferguson, Froyer, and Jones, besides the name of Jameson.

The Rev. Mr. Young, who wrote a letter in behalf of Jameson, is the chaplain at Bellevue Hospital and resides at 119 East Eighty-fifth Street. He was ill in bed when a reporter for THE TIMES called last evening. A gray-haired woman who made this announcement said she knew Mr. Jameson.

"I am grieved to hear of his trouble," said she. "He is a fine man, but has been sick very much. I don't believe he ever stole anything."

When asked where Jameson came from, she said that he was from the West. She thought it was from Cleveland.

MR. REED IN WILMINGTON.

Entertains 2,000 Persons and that Many More Try to Hear.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—Thomas B. Reed addressed an audience of more than 2,000 persons in the Auditorium this evening, and as many more were turned away, the building being crowded to the doors. He was warmly received, and there was much enthusiasm.

The Speaker was not in good voice, and the acoustics of the hall were bad. He, however, held his audience closely from beginning to end. Mr. Reed opened his remarks by dwelling upon the need of faith at this time by the advocates of sound money and National honor. What the country needs now is confidence. That makes good times, and the lack of it bad times.

Since 1892 this country has been in a condition of distrust, he said, and the trouble at present is that we are only "marking time" and not "marching." Business, in view of the hope of a Republican Administration, had begun to revive. Then came the Chicago Convention, that threw a wild frenzy upon the confidence of mankind, and business dropped like a plummet into the ocean.

There was a time, he said, when only the rich loaned money and only the poor borrowed, but now the rich borrow as well. Borrowing meant more business and confidence. The whole business to-day is upon credit. The man who to-day would lend a dollar with expectation or getting back only 50 cents was a fool.

In a causic vein, Mr. Reed classed the argument of free-silver men as based solely upon "We believe." That might do, he said, for theology, where the question could only be settled in another world. But it would not do for this world. He wanted to know why silver men did not prove their contentions. It was not for others to disprove it, but yet it could be and was being disproved.

He did not wish to revert to Mexico or China to illustrate. Wage earners in this country had experience enough to prove that silver was not the relief needed. He briefly reviewed the expressed opinions of the silver men that in the future the price of silver would go up even when the Government was buying 4,500,000 ounces a month. Six hundred million ounces had been bought, but the price kept going down.

If that was the case under the act of 1890, what would be the result under free coinage? The bigger the demand, the greater the supply and the lower the price. The speaker then devoted himself to what he termed the fallacy of the silver argument, and explained the relation between wages and commodities. He pointed out that plenty of money and cheaper money would not mean prosperity. Confidence is wanted, he said, but the silver men cannot establish it.

MISSION BOARD MEMBERS.

Notable Men from Fourteen States Added to the Corporation.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The corporate membership of the American Board of Foreign Missions has been increased by the election of the following members:

Maine—Nelson Dingley of Lewiston.

New-Hampshire—The Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D. D., of Nashua.

Massachusetts—The Rev. A. T. Conrad, D. D., of Worcester; the Rev. C. F. Jefferson of Chelsea, the Rev. E. A. Reed, D. D., of Holyoke; Samuel Usher of Cambridge, C. J. Holmes of Fall River, S. B. Sharpleigh of Allston, Philip W. Moen of Worcester, the Rev. E. C. Ewing of Danvers, William B. Plunkett of Adams, the Rev. William E. Wolcott of Lawrence, the Rev. John A. McColl of New-Bedford, Charles N. Prouty of Spencer, the Rev. S. V. Cole of Taunton, George F. Tucker of Ware, L. J. Gunn of Greenfield, Charles F. Swett of Winchester, and T. V. Crowell of Boston.

Connecticut—The Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., of Waterbury; James B. Williams of Glastonbury, George M. Woodruff of Litchfield, L. D. Warser of Naugatuck, the Rev. John De Pue of Norfolk, and Prof. George P. Stevens, D. D., of New-Haven.

New-York—The Rev. William F. Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of Brooklyn; the Rev. C. H. Dickinson of Canandaigua, W. A. Hobbs of Warsaw, Guilford Dudley of Poughkeepsie, C. Delano Wood of Brooklyn.

District of Columbia—Justice David J. Brewer, LL. D., of Washington.

Ohio—The Rev. Henry M. Tenney, D. D., of Oberlin; B. C. Noyes of Cincinnati.

Wisconsin—The Rev. Eugene G. Updyke, D. D., of Madison.

Iowa—The Rev. E. S. Hill, D. D., of Atlantic; S. F. Smith of Davenport, the Rev. W. W. Gist, D. D., of Osage.

Missouri—President Homer T. Fuller of Springfield.

Nebraska—William A. Higgins of Omaha.

Colorado—The Rev. F. T. Bayley of Denver.

Washington—President S. B. L. Penrose of Walla Walla.

California—The Rev. C. R. Brown of Oakland.

Minnesota—William H. Laird of Winona.

MR. GORMAN'S VISIT HERE.

Something to Do Presumably with the Democratic Funds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Senator Gorman's visit to New-York arouses interest and curiosity here. In the opinion of Chairman Jones and others, who have the direction and guidance of the ways and means end of the campaign, the members of the silver trust have not put up with proper and befitting generosity, commensurate with the magnitude of the profits that will accrue from free coinage.

They charge the mine owners with a willingness to let the "mob" do the fighting without contributing anything worth mentioning to success. Senator Gorman is said to have found the real reason of the failure of the mine owners to come to the front with the cash was an entire lack of confidence in Bryan and in the common business sagacity of the Bryan managers in Chicago and Washington. Their honesty is not questioned, but their ability from a political and business point of view rates at a heavy discount.

Senator Gorman is understood to have found it impossible to raise considerable amounts of money except on the pledge to take on himself the duty of distributing it where the best results would follow.

Senator Gorman is in favor of retaining a goodly sum for use in the border States, but to throw the bulk of available assets into Illinois. If the Senator does not find it convenient to spend a part of the remaining time before election in Chicago, he will have a personal representative on the ground—a lookout, as it were.

Mr. Dalzell's Estimate of Indiana.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Among the callers at Republican Headquarters to-day was Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dalzell, who has just returned from a campaigning tour of Indiana, says that the Republican managers of that State expect the State to go for McKinley by a majority approximating 50,000, and to elect at least twelve of the thirteen Congressmen.

MR. BRYAN IN FULL VOICE

WELCOMED IN ST. PAUL BY FOUR LARGE ASSEMBLAGES.

Presented with a Gold and Silver Pen and Holder by Workingmen—Answers Questions Put to Him by Men in Two Audiences—Travels and Speaks All Day in a Rapid Flight from South Dakota Through Minnesota—Incidents by the Way.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—Four fairly long speeches constituted William J. Bryan's tribute to-night to the fight for free silver that is being waged in Minnesota.

After a number of brief talks to people at many stations along the line of the Great Northern Railroad between Fargo and St. Paul, he reached here this evening at 6:30 o'clock accompanied by members of the State and local escort committees and was taken to the Hotel Ryan.

A delegation of old soldiers from Minneapolis and this city met and cheered him there. At 8 o'clock Mr. Bryan, Ignatius Donnelly, and other speakers, Democratic and Populistic, were escorted to the Auditorium, a large structure capable of holding about 7,000 people, seated and standing. It was crowded to the doors, and the candidate received a flattering reception, cheer after cheer being given on his appearance.

Mr. Bryan made his most important speech of the evening there. His audience did not warm up to his remarks at first, despite the greeting it had given him, but toward the conclusion of his address, the enthusiasm became rampant. His next speech was at the West Side Opera House, where another congregation equally enthusiastic and quite as uncomfortably packed as that at the Auditorium, had been waiting some time for his appearance.

His Two Other Meetings.

Then he went to Market Hall and spoke briefly, and ended up the evening by an address at an open-air meeting in Rice's Park. The two last meetings were also well attended, and Mr. Bryan got an ovation at each. During his speech at the Auditorium Mr. Bryan was interrupted several times by questions. One man wanted to know what was the cause of the Homestead strike, and another asked how it would be easier to get silver from the silver kings than it was to get gold from the gold kings.

S. L. Pierce, the Chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr. Bryan after Louis Nash had presented him with a silver pen in behalf of the organized labor Bryan-Lind Club of St. Paul.

Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be permitted to defend our cause in the presence of an audience in this great city; and, before addressing myself to the subject in hand, I desire to express to the organized labor of this city my grateful appreciation of the gift which they have presented.

"It is a gold pen with a silver holder, and if I shall be elected by my countrymen to the Chief Executive of the Nation that pen and holder will be used to sign a free coinage bill at the earliest possible moment. [Applause.] And I am glad that the pen with which my signature shall be affixed is the gift of the laboring men, because, my friends, I believe that the laboring men of this country—nay, more than that, the laboring men of all this world—are interested in the restoration of silver to its ancient place by the side of gold. [Applause.]

Prosperity Begins Below.

"I would not favor the free coinage of silver did I not believe that it would be beneficial to those who toil, because, my friends, my political philosophy teaches me that there can be no prosperity in this Nation unless that prosperity begins first among those who create wealth and finds its way upward to the other classes of society. [Applause.]

"More than that, civilization itself rests upon the great mass of the people, and it is only by carrying the mass of the people upward and onward that you can explain any advance in civilization. There can be no realization where a few in a land have more than they can use and the many have an insufficient amount to give the comforts of life. [Applause.]

"Nor do I believe that these great inequalities can exist in a Nation where the Government observes the old maxim of equal rights to all and special privileges to no one. [Applause.] My friends, when Government is properly administered, there will be no railroad kings to make themselves rich by bankrupting those who put their confidence in them. [Applause.]

Allusions to Trusts.

"When government is properly administered there will be no representative of a coal trust sitting by every fireside to exact tribute from those who desire to be protected from the cold of Winter. [Applause.] When government is properly administered there will be no syndicates fattening out of the Government's adversities after they have brought those adversities on the Government for their own benefit. [Applause.]

"When government is properly administered there will be no corporations which assume greater authority than the power which created them. [Applause.] When government is properly administered it will recognize in those individual principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that all are created equal, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, that governments are instituted to preserve those rights, and that governments will derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. [Applause.] When these four principles are applied, then government will be what it ought to be. Jackson has well said that there are no necessary evils in government; that evils exist only in its abuse; and, my friends, it is not government that we raise our hands against."

"No man who understands society or the necessity for government would raise his hand against government. It is against the abuses of government that we rebel. [Great cheering.] It is against the abuse of government, and we shall not be driven from our purpose to eradicate those abuses, although every man intrenched behind a special privilege shall heap abuse upon those who attempt to rout him.

Gold Men Cowards, He Says.

"We have made the money question a paramount issue of this campaign, and yet our opponents are not satisfied to meet this question openly. They have never been satisfied to meet the money question. The advocates of the gold standard never fought an open fight and never will. [Applause.]

"You ask me why they do not. I will tell you. Shakespeare explains it when he says that it is conscience that makes cowards of men, and the conscience of the advocate of the gold standard tells him that his policy enriches some, but it is a curse to the great mass of the people. [Applause, and a voice, "Will you answer a question?"]

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Bryan. [Cries of "No, no. Sit down!"]

Mr. Bryan—Wait a moment, my friends. I am willing to answer any question pertinent to this discussion, because when a man believes he is right no man confuses him, my friends. [Applause.]

The man—Under the advocacy of the Republican Party at the present time, what, in your opinion, was the cause of the Homestead and the Pittsburg strikes? [Cries of "Sit down!"]

Mr. Bryan: "My friends, when I submit to an inquiry I have a right to suppose that it will be directed toward the subject which I am discussing and not a subject which I am not discussing. [Applause.]

Would Answer Other Questions.

"If anybody desires to ask a question connected with the money question while I am discussing that question he is perfectly at liberty to do so, and I shall not embarrass you by my reply. I will try to give you light if you are wrong, and if I am wrong I shall be as glad to be put right as I am to put you right. [Applause.]

"Before the Republican Convention did not you hear a great many people talk about the impossibility of having two yard sticks? Did you not hear them talk about gold being the only money fit for civilized nations? Did you not hear them talk about our having outgrown silver? Did you not hear them talk about the mine owner's profit in free coinage and the demagogue who tried to curry favor with the people by advocating free coinage, and the dishonest debtor who wanted to pay his debts in cheap dollars?

"You heard all this, but when the Republican convention met, and they had a number there sufficient to write a platform, did they put in there anything about two yardsticks? Did they put in there anything about demagogues who are advocating bimetallism? Not at all. The Republican platform expressly declared that the gold standard was not a desirable thing. That platform expressly pledges the Republican Party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute the double standard—when? When leading commercial nations are not opposed to it."

More Questions.

Mr. Bryan then referred to the failure of the Republican platform to declare that the gold standard was desirable, and said that no party in the history of the Nation had ever declared that the gold standard was a good thing.

A man in the audience inquired how it would be any easier, under free-coinage, to get silver from the silver kings than it is to get gold from the gold kings. Mr. Bryan replied:

"Is that all the difficulty that my friend has, or has he some other I can explain at the same time? [Applause.]

"My friends, the gentleman has asked a very simple question, and I am glad that it is asked, because it will show you what tiny things can be stumbling blocks for those who do not want to step over them. [Applause.]

"The gentleman wants to know how we are going to get money from the silver kings. I want him to remember this: That he has two arguments, (if he represents the gold-standard idea,) which I would like to have him reconcile when he has time. They tell us that the silver king will convert what is now worth 50 cents into 100 cents and make the difference. That is one of the troubles, is it not?"

The man: "Yes."

Mr. Bryan: "And then, when he has done that, it will be the fifty-cent dollar—that is another difficulty, is it not? [Great cheering.]

"Now, when you have time to think about it, I want you to try to figure out how that can be a hundred-cent dollar long enough for the mine to make 50 cents on it and then become a fifty-cent dollar for all the rest of the people. [Applause.]

The Fifty-Cent Theory.

"The only way in which the miner can make that profit is by converting a piece of silver now worth 50 cents into a dollar which will be worth 100 cents. If, when he gets through, he has only converted a fifty-cent piece of silver into a fifty-cent dollar, he has not made anything by the operation." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan then spoke along familiar lines on the money question and referred to Mr. McKinley's speech in 1890 in support of the Sherman law. In closing Mr. Bryan said:

"I am willing to trust the justice of our cause to the sense of justice that exists in every individual, and, my friends, if we cannot win this contest by the voluntary wish and vote of the American people, I would prefer to wait four years more before we win it." [Cheers and cries of "You won't have to wait."]

"I say, my friends, I would prefee to wait than to feel that having won the contest I was not supported by a majority of the American people. I realize the fight that we have on hand. I realize the work that lies before a President who meets these combinations. I realize the responsibilities of the office, and I want to feel, if I am elected, that I have behind me the hearts of the majority of these people, and, if I have, so help me God, I will carry out that platform." [Applause.]

It began to rain hard while Mr. Bryan was adressing the enthusiastic crowd in Market Hall, and the open-air meeting at Rice's Park, the last on the programme, was abandoned. Mr. Bryan returned to the Hotel Ryan at 11 o'clock and went to bed.

THE LONG TRIP TO ST. PAUL.

Sleeps Part of the Way and Makes Short Speeches by the Wayside.

MORRIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—Mr. Bryan made his initial speech in Minnesota at Breckinridge, the first stop after leaving Fargo. It was reached at 12:20 P. M., and a stop of five minutes was made.

Mr. Bryan talked to a good-sized crowd there about the necessity of every advocate of free coinage casting his ballot. As he concluded, a man in the audience asked: "Can't you give us a word about the plank in your platform that condemns the President for enforcing the law?"

"Our platform does not complain of any enforcement of the law," said Mr. Bryan, "and no man is afraid of my election because he is afraid I will not enforce the law. What they are afraid of is that I will enforce the law against the big violators of the law."

At Tintah, Mr. Bryan was asleep and the people there did not see him. Several hundred men and women heard a little talk at Herman.

Scandinavians in the Crowds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—At stations alohg the line of Mr. Bryan's route through Minnesota large crowds, mostly farming people, greeted the candidate. In nearly every gathering the Scandinavian type was noticeable. At Morris and Litchfield the reception given to the nominee were particularly enthusiastic, several thousand persons being at each place.

Stops were also made at Benson, Wilmar, Litchfield, Delano, and Waverly. Mr. Bryan spoke in the rain at the last-named place from a stand crowded with little girls, who waved American flags and cheered for Bryan with a will. A banner borne by a man in the crowd there contained the words: "Our sons will answer Nov. 3."

Brass bands were out at several places and anvil salutes also were fired. Although Mr. Bryan was not scheduled to speak at Minneapolis, a couple of thousand persons awaited the train in the station there and cheered like mad when they saw the candidate. They rushed along the tracks after the train, yelling like Comanches, and demanded a speech when the train came to a standstill.

Mr. Bryan told them that he would speak in Minneapolis Monday night, and could not talk then. There was wild cheering as the train drew out for St. Paul.

BRYAN'S RESTLESS NIGHT.

His Train Was Late and He Addressed Crowds in Aberdeen at 1 A. M.

FARGO, N. Dak., Oct. 10.—Everything went awry with Bryan last night. In the first place, it was after 1 o'clock when he reached Aberdeen, S. Dak., three hours late. His expectant audience had been held for all that time by word from Mr. Bryan that he would speak when he got there, and the candidate found not one only, but three gatherings to hear him. As a consequence, he delivered three speeches at that early hour in the morning, making each exceedingly brief.

It was 2 A. M. when Mr. Bryan retired to his special car and to bed, but hardly had he entered the car when he was awakened in order that the information might be communicated to him that there was no switch for the transfer of his car to the tracks of the Great Northern Road, and if he wanted to keep his engagement in Fargo this morning it would be necessary to take the special train of the Fargo Reception Committee, then in waiting. So the weary candidate redressed and transferred his belongings through the cutting air of early morning in order to keep his appointments.

The candidate obliged with a speech a crowd of several hundred who had gathered about the station of a small town when the train stopped for water. He arrived here at 9 o'clock and was taken to the Hotel Metropole, where he breakfasted, and was then driven to the baseball park, where he addressed a large crowd.

Enthusiastic people greeted Mr. Bryan at the park. He bowed profoundly when the crowd cheered. He was introduced by Henry F. Miller, President of the Fargo City Bank, who was a candidate for the Senate as a Republican at the time Senator Roach was elected. Mr. Bryan devoted himself to a discussion of the money question, largely on the lines previously taken by him in his speeches.

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said:

"Without a financial policy of our own it is impossible to have any kind of a policy of our own.

"They say we cannot maintain the parity, because Mexico has failed to do so. [Cheers.] Is there anybody here who thinks that Mexico is as great a nation as the United States? [Cries of "No!"] If there is, he ought to vote the Republican ticket. He cannot find a congenial home anywhere else except among the goldbugs. [Cheers.]

"Why, my friends, this Nation has ten times the population of Mexico, and in its commercial strength the difference is far greater. Even if you insist that this Nation is no stronger than Mexico, might it not be possible that the United States and Mexico together can do what Mexico could not do alone? [Applause.]

"You tell us that we will approach the standard of Mexico if we have free coinage. There are other nations which have not free coinage. Take Turkey, for instance. Will we approach the standard of Turkey if we maintain the gold standard? [Cheers.]

"See what the gold standard has done for Turkey. If I should choose between Mexico and Turkey as a future home, I would far rather go to Mexico to live forever than to go to Turkey and enjoy gold."

At 11 o'clock A. M. he left for St. Paul, accompanied by members of the St. Paul Reception Committee.

NEW BRYAN CLAIM OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. Moulton Avers that Free Silver Makes Great Gains.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—L. V. Moulton of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a caller at Democratic headquarters to-day. His view of the situation in that State differed from that reported at Republican headquarters by W. B. Thompson, Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Moulton said:

"Bryan will certainly carry Michigan, and a majority of the Congressmen will be free-silver men. I have spoken throughout the State and have been well aware of the movement toward the Bryan ticket by the free-silver Republicans.

"We will make great gains from them and will not lose so many gold votes as was supposed. In fact, the third ticket in Michigan, if it cuts any figure at all, will be a resting place for the gold men who otherwise might vote for McKinley. Fusion is complete in Michigan. Populists, Democrats, the Union Silver Party make all together, and there is no doubt of the result. Money will not affect it. The silver movement in Michigan is a popular one."

Nearer Fusion in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Oct. 10.—W. A. Ohley, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, is authority for the statement that the negotiations between the Populists and the Democrats have been entirely satisfactory from his standpoint, and that the Populist State ticket will be withdrawn, and the Democratic ticket substituted. The Populist State Committee has in its hands the resignations of almost every candidate on their State ticket, which will be used when the proper moment arrives.

TWO NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH.

Executed by Citizens for the Murder of a Farmer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 10.—John Anderson and Henry Cyat, colored, lie dead a mile apart along the road to Advine, a short distance from that hamlet, which is thirty miles west of Birmingham. Anderson confessed the murder of Randolph Falls, a Toadvine farmer, and Cyat was his alleged partner.

Falls came to Birmingham Wednesday and sold some cotton. The money received, all but some change, he sewed in his vest. He left Birmingham in the afternoon, and on his way home gave a ride to two strange negroes. He was still ten miles from home when night came on, and he and the negroes pitched camp. In the morning his dead body was found hacked with an axe, and the negroes and his pocket change were gone. The money in his vest was intact.

Yesterday morning John Singleford and Richard Christian, colored, were captured by officers near the scene of the crime, and the citizens attempted to lynch them, but the officers hurried them to jail in Birmingham. Anderson was caught by citizens yesterday afternoon, and dragged toward Toadvine. On the way he offered to confess if they would take him to jail. He then admitted the murder. A young man in the crowd forthwith walked up and shot him in the head with a pistol, and at this signal the whole crowd of twenty men poured shot into him for twenty minutes, and left him where he was.

Cyat met a similar fate from another posse, denying his guilt to the last. It is believed he was innocent.

ELECTRIC COUNT OF VOTES.

Instantaneous Registry on Dials Far Away by a Machine.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10.—The experiment was tried here to-day of transmitting election returns by telegraph as the count was returned by the McTammany voting machine.

A circuit was established between the Board of Trade rooms and the City Hall, and as the paper upon which the votes had been recorded by a series of punctures made by pressing a button was fed through the pneumatic counting machine, the accurate count was instantaneously registered on a series of small dials in the City Hall, an eighth of a mile distant.

Next week the experiment will be repeated over a longer circuit, probably between Worcester and Boston. The experiment to-day was watched with interest by local telegraph and telephone officials, who declared it a success, and admitted that its general adoption would revolutionize the system of gathering and transmitting election returns.

A Conference in London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord Salisbury arrived at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived ten minutes later, and was at once admitted to conference with the Premier. Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the Foreign Office at 3:30 P. M., and held a long conference with Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the subject of which, it is understood, was the Venezuelan question.

Pond's Extract

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, SORE FEET, PILES, CHAFING, SORE EYES.

CATARRH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, Etc., Etc.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our landscape trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. Take no other preparation.

TWO DAYS' REGISTRATION

THE TOTAL IN THIS CITY BROUGHT UP TO 209,639.

This Shows an Increase over the Total of Two Years Ago of About 7,000—The Registration Yesterday, 71,373, a Slight Falling Off by the Same Comparison—Very Lively During the Early Morning Hours—A Comparative Table.

Yesterday was the second day of registration in this city for the coming election. The work of registering was much more lively during the early hours yesterday than had been expected, and gave promise that the total would far exceed the second day's registration of preceding years, but the promise was not carried out.

The discrepancy was accounted for generally by the unusually large registration of Friday, which indicated the eagerness of voters to get their names on the lists. Nearly every district showed a falling off both from the registration for the second day last year and the second day in the last Presidential year.

Some people complained that they were unable to locate the polling places. These complaints were regarded as remarkable by Chief Clerk Allen, who believed that the advertisements in the newspapers were sufficient to convey all the information necessary on this point. Any policeman can direct a man to the polling place for his district, and the members of the force have received orders to furnish all necessary information in this line.

Any person who gives a casual glance at the comparative table given below will be struck by the apparent decrease in the registration from last year and four years ago. The discrepancy will in the majority of districts be explained by a glance at the totals for the first day in the different election districts.

The small registration on the east side during the early hours is explained by the fact that yesterday was a Jewish holiday, but after sundown the voters came in in large numbers.

The revised total for the first day's registration was 138,266. The total second day's registration was 71,373, making a total for the two days of 209,639, as compared with 202,622 for the first two days last year.

The following table shows yesterday's registration in the different Assembly districts, with the total for the two days, as compared with the registration for the first two days of the four preceding years:

Assembly Dist.	2d Day 1892.	2d Day 1893.	2d Day 1894.	2d Day 1895.	2d Day 1896.
1	3,487	2,179	2,562	1,568	1,218
2	4,124	4,134	3,392	2,044	1,557
3	3,231	3,597	3,511	2,094	1,774
4	2,866	2,223	2,671	2,130	1,909
5	3,511	2,594	3,335	2,117	1,785
6	3,355	2,713	3,458	2,328	1,808
7	4,610	3,259	3,834	2,420	1,932
8	4,914	3,122	3,848	2,503	1,359
9	4,329	3,131	3,685	2,414	2,004
10	4,137	2,654	3,194	2,240	2,017
11	3,237	1,839	2,784	1,964	1,714
12	3,201	2,171	2,869	2,095	1,550
13	3,936	2,509	3,484	2,882	1,538
14	3,815	2,406	3,185	2,249	1,882
15	3,565	2,179	2,945	2,089	1,695
16	4,120	2,387	3,621	2,241	2,028
17	3,142	2,938	2,647	2,071	1,733
18	3,220	2,130	2,708	2,212	1,860
19	3,786	2,347	3,431	2,289	2,368
20	2,739	1,599	2,481	2,324	1,855
21	3,412	2,119	3,436	2,361	1,636
22	3,141	2,194	2,839	2,417	1,927
23	4,226	2,976	4,607	2,627	2,323
24	3,413	2,284	3,335	2,064	1,725
25	3,122	1,858	2,937	2,152	1,814
26	4,404	2,987	4,352	2,504	1,976
27	4,862	3,060	4,539	1,891	1,724
28	3,664	2,475	3,517	2,258	1,735
29	3,501	2,746	3,800	2,584	2,151
30	2,670	2,093	2,671	2,574	2,309
31	....	....	....	2,756	2,621
32	....	....	....	2,570	2,453
33	....	....	....	2,299	2,153
34	....	....	....	3,633	3,240
35	....	....	....	3,989	3,781
Annex'd Dist.	....	....	....	747	787
Total	109,940	76,633	98,878	82,456	71,373
Total 1st day	92,682	68,994	102,812	89,315	138,266
Total two days	202,622	145,627	201,690	171,771	209,639

TWO DAYS IN BROOKLYN.

A Falling Off Yesterday, but an Increased Total.

The second day's registration in Brooklyn yesterday was 44,271, which, added to the 90,015 registered on Friday, makes the total registration for the two days 134,286. Following are the complete returns:

Wards.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	940	1,289	1,353	1,574	1,614
Second	338	592	493	698	719
Third	770	1,088	1,123	1,194	1,402
Fourth	589	811	821	811	1,102
Fifth	724	1,069	963	933	1,244
Sixth	1,427	2,331	2,318	2,693	2,603
Seventh	1,635	2,215	2,304	2,432	2,766
Eighth	1,898	2,076	1,954	1,679	2,056
Ninth	1,533	2,045	2,213	2,410	2,402
Tenth	1,428	2,080	2,005	2,623	2,633
Eleventh	1,001	1,369	1,394	1,345	1,808
Twelfth	1,187	1,730	1,523	1,515	1,853
Thirteenth	1,180	1,364	1,586	1,471	2,024
Fourteenth	873	1,435	1,413	1,636	1,991
Fifteenth	1,230	1,730	1,655	1,691	1,935
Sixteenth	1,525	1,790	1,959

TWO NEW-JERSEY MOTHERS

ONE TAKES HER CHILDREN, THE OTHER LEAVES HERS.

Mrs. Flagg Sent Her Daughters on a Visit—Her Husband Detained Them—Then She Took Them Away from the School—Court Restored Them to the Husband—Mrs. Hoff Left Her Boys with Neighbors and Disappeared.

A pathetic scene was witnessed in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday. The characters in it were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Stagg of Paterson and their three small children. Mr. and Mrs. Stagg separated four years ago. The children were then in the care of the latter. Some time ago she began suit for divorce on the ground of ill treatment. The case is still pending.

Meantime, Mrs. Stagg allowed her two little daughters to visit Mr. Stagg's mother. She alleges that her husband refused to let them return, and placed them at school in Hackensack. She went to the school a few days ago and took the children away in a coach. Mr. Stagg at once applied to Chancellor McGill for a writ of habeas corpus. An order to show cause was granted, and when the court opened yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Stagg, the two girls, and the young son were present. Mr. Stagg was represented by Senator William Johnson, and Mrs. Stagg by Senator William D. Daly.

"I should like," said Senator Daly when the case was called, "to ask for a continuance of one week. I have not yet familiarized myself with the facts, and I should like to make a complete return to the writ."

"I have no objection to granting a continuance," said Chancellor McGill, "but the Court will take care of the children meanwhile. Mrs. Stagg applied to this Court for the custody of these children some time ago. Yet she took the law into her own hands, and so precipitated the case. The children will be placed in the hands of a person designated by this court until—"

"Your Honor is assuming something," interposed Mr. Daly.

"The Court assumes nothing but what the petition discloses," said the Chancellor.

"These children," continued Senator Daly, "were by force under control of the father, when clearly they should never have been out of the possession of their mother. The father took them from her. The mother is their proper custodian, and the petition does not allege that she is an improper person to have custody of them."

"Oh, yes," said Senator Johnson, "the petition does assert that."

"The Court," resumed Chancellor McGill, "will give the temporary custody of the children to the father, and place him under $5,000 bonds. That will restore the status quo. The mother took the children while they were really in the custody of this Court, and the Court desires to condemn such practices. The children will go back to the father as the custodian of the Court until next Saturday."

When Mrs. Stagg heard this order she threw her arms about her children and burst into tears. The children also cried bitterly.

"I don't want to go back to papa," said one of the girls; "I want to stay with mamma."

Senator Daly put an end to the painful scene by advising Mrs. Stagg to take the children to their father, who sat watching them, his eyes filled with tears. She did so. She then kissed them, said "Good-bye" to each, and walked out of the courtroom with her counsel.

After Mr. Stagg had signed the required bond, the children were given into his custody. By that time they had ceased crying, and went home with their father, apparently contented.

THIS MOTHER DOES NOT CARE.

Lends Her Boys to Neighbors and Occasionally Disappears.

James and John Hoff, three and two years old, of 71 Madison Street, Hoboken, were yesterday sent to the almshouse, their mother having deserted them. This is the second time they have been thrown upon the public charge.

The father of the boys is dead or missing, and their mother makes periodical disappearances. Several months ago she asked a neighbor to "take care of the boys an hour or two." She did not come back for three months, and the children were then in the almshouse.

Mrs. Hoff took care of the boys after a fashion until two weeks ago, when she left again. A Mrs. Geiger of Madison Street was asked to keep the children until Mrs. Hoff should "come back." Mrs. Geiger grew weary of waiting. The clothing of the boys was principally rags and holes.

ASHBRIDGE IN MILES'S PLACE.

David Martin Ruled the Philadelphia Sheriff's Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Sheriff's Republican Convention, which was convened this morning in Industrial Hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate to succeed James L. Miles, who, a few days ago, withdrew from the candidacy, nominated Coroner Samuel H. Ashbridge for the office.

The delegates were very boisterous, and the Chairman, A. S. L. Shields, had great difficulty in trying to maintain a semblance of order. The local administration forces, of which David Martin is the leader, had decided upon Ashbridge, and their cheers for this candidate were rebuked by the followers of Alex Crow, Jr., (anti-administration,) who were in the minority.

Mr. Crow, who was defeated for the nomination at the original convention, has since been chosen as the McKinley citizens' and the Democratic candidate for the office. Before nominations were rebuked by made today, the majority of the Crow delegates withdrew from the hall, and thus refused to take part in the proceedings.

The vote resulted: Ashbridge, 624; William B. Grew, (Administration,) 24; Crow, 9. Ashbridge's nomination was declared by the Chairman to be unanimous.

It became necessary soon after the convention met for a squad of policemen to preserve order among the delegates.

A Young Woman's Escapade.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10.—The father of Bertha Spencer, the Hot Springs society young lady who last week ran away from home with three Indian Territory desperadoes, passed his daughter on the highway in Northwest Arkansas, in company with three men, but failed to recognize her, because she was dressed in male attire. She was astride a horse, and the party was making for the Territory. It is believed the party will join a gang of outlaws at present operating in the Osage Nation, and, as Miss Spencer is said to be crack shot with the rifle, people who know her say she will soon develop into a second Belle Starr, who was for a long time one of the most ferocious horse thieves and highway robbers that ever infested that part of the country.

Designs Attributed to Negroes.

GRENADA, Miss., Oct. 10.—The white people of Carroll County are terribly excited over the discovery of a negro plot to inaugurate a war of extermination. Word from Carrollton is that a letter was found in the road addressed to a negro, which exposed the plot. A secret society of negroes had negotiated with the Winchester Arms Company for a large number of rifles, and with these they proposed to slaughter white men, women, and children. Several leaders have been arrested, and the excitement is very intense. A number of negroes were killed in a riot there a few years ago, and bad blood still exists. There is no doubt that the situation is now critical.

YALE'S JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS.

Fifty-three Members Have Phi Beta Kappa Standing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—The list of junior appointments at Yale, including the general scholarship averages of the present junior class, '98, for the first two years of their course, were announced this morning. The total number of members who secured Phi Beta Kappa stand is 53, 3 less than the number of the record-breaking class of '97. The following members of the class attained either philosophical or high oration marks, entitling them to Phi Beta Kappa membership:

Philosophical Orations—Robert W. Archbald, Scranton, Penn.; Ashbel H. Barney, New-York City; Samuel E. Bassett, Wilton, Conn.; Norman B. Beecher, Hillsborough, Ohio; Frank H. Booth, Newtown, N. Y.; Zenas M. Briggs, New-Bedford, Mass.; Augustus W. Clapp, St. Paul, Minn.; Russell E. Colcord, Peabody, Mass.; Charles E. Farr, Athol, Mass.; M. L. Fearey, Albany, N. Y.; Morrell W. Gaines, Albuquerque, N. M.; Arthur T. Galt, Chicago; Richard B. Glaenzer, New-York City; Charles W. Gross, Hartford; Robert E. Hume, Ahmednagar, India; Leeds Johnson, New-York City; Frederick A. Lehlbach, Newark, N. J.; Lewis M. Levy, St. Louis; Sydney K. Mitchell, Lakeville, N. Y.; Ernest C. Noyes, Newton, Mass.; E. C. Perkins, Hartford; Robert K. Root, New-Haven; Frank H. Shall, Little Falls, N. Y.; Henry Sillocks, Brooklyn; Frank R. Stocker, Jeryma, Penn.; Charles H. Teeter, East Stroudsburg, Penn.; Alfred H. Terry, Knoxville, Tenn.; John M. Woolsey, Englewood, N. J.; Howard B. Wootston, Philadelphia, and Henry B. Wright, New-Haven.

High Orations—George H. Abbott, Brookline, N. H.; Carleton H. Barclay, Homer City, Penn; Enoch F. Bell, North Leominster, Mass.; George A. Bridge, Hazardville, Conn.; Noah A. Burr, Winchester, Conn.; Molton A. Colton, Burkesville, Ky.; Edgar S. Downs, Southington, Conn.; William G. Erving, Hartford; Herbert W. Fisher, New-Haven; Henry Fletcher, Brooklyn; William R. Flint, Collinsville, Conn.; Charles B. Gage, New-York City; Harold A. Hatch, Brooklyn, Conn.; Abner P. Hayes, Bethlehem, Penn.; Charles P. Hine, Poland, Ohio; Fred W. Holme, Denver, Col.; William H. Peck, New-Britain, Conn.; Lemuel G. Pettee, Sharon, Mass.; Robert K. Richardson, New-Britain, Conn.; George M. Ripley, St. Louis; James M. Smith, Hartford; Wilmot H. Thompson, Jr., East Orange, N. J.; Charles M. Warren, Collinsville, Conn., and Walter F. Vaughan, Louisville, Ky.

An important gift is announced for the classical department. The invaluable classical library of the noted German scholar Ernst Curtin, has been purchased by J. Montgomery Sears, Yale, '77, and given to the Yale Classical Department. It was formally presented to the department today by Prof. Robert J. Keep, Principal of Norwich Academy. The library consists of 3,500 rare classical volumes.

NO CARDS OR ATTENDANTS.

Wedding Arrangements of Mr. Hoffman and Miss Sherman.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 10.—John Ellis Hoffman arrived here from New-York, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. George Hoffman, and his sister, Miss Hoffman, and arrangements were completed for his marriage Monday with Miss Sybil Sherman, daughter of W. W. Sherman of New-York.

The ceremony is to be performed in All Saints' Memorial Chapel at 11:30 A. M. Only the families and a few friends will witness it. There is not to be the slightest effort at floral decoration, and the bride will not have any attendants.

The best man will be Robert Stephens of New-York, and the ushers, William Wetmore, cousin of the bride; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Reginald Brooks, and Archibald Thacher, all, save Mr. Wetmore, college friends of Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Sherman will give his daughter away and the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D., will officiate.

As soon as the bride can change her gown she and the groom will start on an extended wedding tour. There will be no reception or wedding breakfast. Not an invitation has been sent out, but many wedding gifts have been received. Mr. Hoffman has taken a house in New-York for the Winter.

DIED UNDER ACCUSATIONS.

Drowning of Capt. Mott Believed to Have Been Intentional.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Oct. 10.—Capt. William H. Mott, fifty-five years old, a resident of Oceanside, near this place, was drowned from his oyster boat off Lynwood this morning. It is believed by some that he committed suicide. When the body was discovered it was floating head downward in the water, with a line made fast around one foot. Several days ago he was accused by a number of oystermen of stealing oysters from their beds. They intended to have him arrested. Capt. Mott was not poor. He had been engaged in the oyster business many years. He owned several boats. He was a prominent church member, and it is believed the charge made against him caused him to commit suicide to avoid disgrace.

ROBERTSON FACTION CONTROL.

Frank V. Millard Elected Republican Chairman in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 10.—The Republican County Committee of Westchester County met at the Orawampum Hotel to-day to organize. The Robertson faction had control by a large majority. The Chairmanship was offered to ex-Judge William H. Robertson, but his name was withdrawn, as he is ill. It was then offered to William L. Ward, candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, but he declined. The name of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin of Ossining and Frank V. Millard of Greenburgh were presented, and Mr. Millard was elected. D. O. Williams of Mount Vernon was elected Secretary and James P. Teed of Lewisboro Treasurer. The committee adjourned until Thursday.

Flaherty's Saloon Investment.

NEWARK, Oct. 10.—John Flaherty of Philadelphia is anxious to find Frank Freer, who belongs in New-York, and sold him a saloon. Freer came here some months ago and opened a saloon at Sheriff and James Streets. He made himself popular. In a short time he ordered and had put into the place a lot of costly fixtures. These he did not pay for. Most of the stock of beers, liquors, and cigars in the place had been obtained on credit. Flaherty came here to buy a saloon, and hit on the place kept by Freer as being a good investment. He paid $2,000 for it. Freer disappeared on getting the money, and in a day or two the creditors of the place came in with their bills.

Genesee Methodist Conference.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—At the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, reports from Rochester, Olean, and Geneseo districts showed large gains in membership and property. Dr. J. E. Williams, retiring Presiding Elder of the Buffalo District, was presented with a purse of $700 by his brother ministers. The Rev. J. H. Mastin withdrew from the conference to private life. The Rev. D. Payne, Secretary of the Educational Bureau, reported 3,300 students added during the quadrennium. There are 200 institutions in the country with 43,000 students, and the property is valued at $38,000,000. One thousand six hundred and thirty students were added last year. This afternoon the Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson preached the annual sermon to the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and to-night the Rev. Dr. C. H. Ranney preached the educational anniversary sermon.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.
QUICK PATENTS, QUICK SALES.
HERN & CO., 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

★ MACY'S ★

MAIN STORE—Sixth Avenue, 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX—53, 55, 57 and 59 West 14th Street, running through to 15th Street.

We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only. We invite inspection and urge comparison.

Millinery.

OUR IMPORTED HATS AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MAKE have made a more than usually FAVORABLE IMPRESSION this fall, and we are daily congratulated on the results achieved by our NEW BUYER and our NEW DESIGNERS.

Ladies who have confidence in their own judgment, who know a tasteful thing when they see it, and who do not require the stamp of a so-called fashionable shop before they can trust to their own good taste, can easily SAVE HALF THEIR MONEY BY BUYING TRIMMED HATS HERE.

A very fine line of MOURNING GOODS is included.

A POPULAR SPECIALTY is in SILK VELVET ROUND HATS, trimmed with OSTRICH and PARADISE PLUMES, at..... 8.98

Our trimmed "NEWPORT" promises to be equally popular. It is for BETWEEN SEASONS wear, and is stylish in design and excellent in material; at..... 4.98

A complete line of CHILDREN'S HATS deserves special attention.

STITCHED BRIM TAM O' SHANTER BICYCLE HATS, in black and colors, with quill effect; worth 75c., at..... .49

FRENCH FELT DRESS SHAPES, in black and colors; worth $1.00, at..... .66

FINE QUALITY FUR FELT ALPINES, in black and colors, nicely trimmed and bound; worth $1.00, at..... .74

GENUINE SPANISH COQUE TAILS; worth 50c., at..... .26

FULL BLOWN ROSES, in velvet and silk, with bud and velvet foliage; worth 40c..... .27

PRIME PARADISE TAILS, in black, colors, and natural; worth $2.00, at..... 1.29

Leather Goods.

CHILDREN'S COMBINATION POCKETBOOKS, Sterling Silver corners; also Silver Trimmed CARD CASES and BILL FOLDERS; all at..... .24

LADIES' COMBINATION BOOKS, Sterling Silver corners; worth $1.00, at..... .79

Others, worth $1.50, at..... .94

FINE QUALITY COMBINATION BOOKS, Sterling corners; worth $2.00 and over, at..... 1.24

REAL SNAKESKIN COMBINATION BOOKS, with heavy Sterling corners; worth $3.00, at..... 1.99

REAL SEAL AND COLORED COMBINATION BOOKS, large Silver band trimming, antique finish; worth $4.00, at..... 2.49

CRUSHED LEVANT COMBINATION BOOKS, fine Sterling corners, at..... 2.99

35 ASSORTED COMBINATION BOOKS, with solid GOLD CORNERS; worth from $5.00 to $10.00, at..... 3.99

Ribbons.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA RIBBONS, with new velvet edge, 3½ inches wide, all silk; elsewhere 25c. yd., our price..... .14

4¾ inches wide, all silk; elsewhere 35c. yd., our price..... .16

CHANGEABLE MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS, 4¾ inches wide; elsewhere 30c. a yard, our price..... .19

Silk Skirts.

From Our Own Factory.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, umbrella shape, bordered ruffle, sold elsewhere for $5.00, at..... 3.49

STRIPED TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, umbrella shape; sold elsewhere for $5.50, at..... 3.99

HEAVY CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, umbrella shape; worth $5.50, at..... 4.24

Ladies' Waists.

ALL WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS, navy and black, white linen collar; worth $1.50, at..... .99

Dress Goods.

Several styles of IMPORTED ARMURES, CHEVIOTS, and SERGES, many of which have been sold at 79c. and 89c. a yard; we are now closing out at.. .49

SCOTCH COLORED CHEVIOTS, illuminated colorings, with Boucle effects; good value for $1.00, at.. .79

All of our SILK and WOOL NOVELTIES imported to sell at $1.25 and $1.50 a yard are now marked..... .98

Bargain Counter Special.

10 cases ALL WOOL CASHMERES, 38 inches wide, in navys, myrtles, garnets, browns, wines, grays, tans, and blacks, at..... .19

Continuation of ALL WOOL SERGE SALE, in staple colors and black, at..... .14

Men's Shirts.

In Main Store and New Annex.

No matter how high prices you have been accustomed to pay, or how fastidious you are about your shirts, be assured that we can suit you, and save you a third your money.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS, made in our own workrooms, from Utica Nonpareil muslin, 3 ply 2,000 pure linen bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes, full felled seams throughout, inserted bosoms, linen wrist and neck bands, nothing better sold elsewhere for $1.25, at..... .89

Unlaundered..... .68

FANCY PERCALE (Gardner's best) pleated bosom Shirt, 2 collars and pair cuffs, elsewhere, $1.50..... .98

NIGHT SHIRTS, made in our own workrooms, extra heavy twill muslin, felled seams throughout, extra full and long, at..... .49

Same material and make, with imported woven trimmings..... .59

Silks.

We have completed ANOTHER BIG DEAL in HIGH CLASS NOVELTY TAFFETAS AND RICH PRINTED WARP PEAU DE SOIE; there are upwards of 50 different styles and colorings, suitable for waists and street or evening costumes; these elegant goods are new, fresh, and desirable, all being made for this season's trade and never sold before for less than $1.00 per yard; our price for this SPECIAL SALE..... 49, 59

Another case of ALL SILK PLAID TAFFETA, worth 60c..... .38

We were large buyers at the RECENT AUCTION SALE OF BLACK SILKS. Goods are now on sale at lower prices than similar grades have ever been offered.

ALL SILK BLACK BROCADED GROS GRAN..... .49

24-inch BLACK BROCADED SATIN, large designs..... .79

ELEGANT DUCHESSE, in plain and brocaded; worth $1.50..... .99

Linings.

ALL-WOOL MOREEN; worth 35c., at..... .22

Muslin Underwear

Direct from our own factory, established 22 years.

Muslin made to our own order at the mills.

Embroidery made by our own people in Switzerland. Therefore we know that such values have never been offered before.

CAMBRIC NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, Val. insertion and Val. ruffle..... .96

NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 2 fine embroidered insertions..... .96

NAINSOOK CHEMISES, cut V, fine embroidery..... .96

DRAWERS, lawn ruffle, Torchon insertion and edge..... .96

DRAWERS, cluster tucks, and wide, fine embroidery ruffle..... .96

CORSET COVERS, low neck, Val. and embroidered insertions and Val. edge..... .96

CORSET COVERS, cut square, 12 fine insertions and Val. edge..... .96

WALKING SKIRTS, 5 tucks and wide embroidered ruffle..... .96

WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella shape, lawn ruffle, one fine insertion..... .96

Underwear.

MAIN STORE.

MEN'S CAMEL'S HAIR SHIRTS and DRAWERS, each..... .89

MEN'S ROYAL RIBBED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, natural wool, extra heavy, each..... 1.19

MEN'S SANITARY WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, Cartwright & Warner, each..... 2.39

IN NEW ANNEX.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL, CAMEL'S HAIR and FANCY COLORED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, including a line of all sizes for short and stout men at the same prices, full regular made and unequalled in any value offered elsewhere..... .99

Although the price is so low, the garments are so good, that they only need a trial to result in satisfying the most fastidious. Those who do not care to make the trial can be suited in garments at from..... 1.09 to 2.39

China and Glass.

The special feature this week is a sale of 2,000 REAL CHINA ICE CREAM SETS, decorated in floral designs, with gold edge, comprising one oblong dish and 12 plates, 97c. per set.

This is the biggest two dollars' worth ever offered.

GLASS SERVICE, Bohemian Crystal, engraved, 60 pieces..... 4.79

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS.—We are offering immense bargains in Decorated Chamber Sets, from a stock that is unrivalled for variety and quality; sets of 9 pieces, $1.19 upward.

In china and glass we can satisfy the wants of the million and of the millionaire.

Silver-Plated Ware.

We have purchased the contents of the sample rooms of Messrs. HOMAN & CO., of CINCINNATI, and offer them on Monday, with 1,000 odd pieces of other makers, at ONE-THIRD LESS than regular prices, viz.:

CAKE BASKETS, twenty styles, quadruple plate..... 1.97

WATER PITCHERS, single wall, full quality plate..... 1.97

SUGAR BOWL, SPOONHOLDER, and CREAM PITCHER, quadruple plate, handsomely embossed; set complete..... 3.39

PUDDING DISHES, embossed cover, fancy border, iron porcelain lining..... 2.79

Upholstery, Lace Curtains, &c.

HIGH-CLASS SILK TAPESTRY DERBY PORTIERES, worth $15.00, at..... 11.98

BROCADED SILK DRAPERY CURTAINS, silk edgings, importer's price, $10.00, at..... 7.89

CHENILLE and TAPESTRY PORTIERES, several designs, assorted colors, elsewhere $4.75, at..... 3.29

RICH IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, heavy applique, best net, per pair..... 3.98, 4.67, 4.98 and 5.67

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, sold elsewhere for $2.50, at..... 1.74

RUGS in enlarged quarters and doubled floor space to show goods.

SMYRNA RUGS.

12x9 feet.	10½x7½	9x6	4x7	6x3
22.49	16.21	10.36	4.62	2.82

AXMINSTER RUGS, sold elsewhere for $25.00, 9x12, at..... 20.24

KENSINGTON ALL WOOL ART SQUARES.

4x3½ yds.	4x2½	4x2	3x2½
7.88	5.63	4.49	4.22

8,000 MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES TAPESTRY, DAMASK, &c., AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.

Kid Gloves.

MAIN STORE.

SPECIAL SALE of 100 dozen LADIES' FOSTER LACING KID GLOVES in black, white embroidered.

Tan, black, and white embroidered. Mode, red, brown, white, and slate.

Regular prices of these goods, $1.00; special..... .69

Ladies' 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES, Cluze patent thumb; Ladies' FOSTER LACING GLOVES, in tans, brown, slate, mode, black and white; regular price $1.50; special..... .89

IN NEW ANNEX.

MEN'S FOSTER LACING KID GLOVES; also MEN'S HEAVY STREET GLOVES, 1 clasp, in tans, red and brown; regular price $1.25..... .74

Also a full line of MEN'S and BOYS' LINED GLOVES at lowest prices.

Hosiery.

MAIN STORE.

LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, double toe and heel; plain, 34c.; Richelieu ribbed..... .39

LADIES' BLACK PURE SILK HOSE, double toe and heel..... 1.39

MAIN STORE AND ANNEX.

MEN'S WOOLEN HALF HOSE, in seal, navy, natural wool, and camel's hair..... .24

MEN'S WOOLEN BICYCLE HOSE, (footless,) in fancy mixtures..... 64, 74, 1.04

Umbrellas.

AT MAIN ENTRANCE.

1,000 ENGLISH GLORIA UMBRELLAS, close rolling, with steel rod and silk case; handles of fine natural sticks; also a great variety of fine Dresdens, suitable for ladies or gentlemen; our price, while they last..... .79

Feather Boas.

BLACK OSTRICH BOAS, nice and full feathered, good black; you can save from one to three dollars on every boa by buying here; 1 yard, 4.88; 1¼ yards, 6.74; 1½ yards... 8.99

Furniture.

In Our New Annex.

This new department is making a bigger success every day.

COMPLETE STOCK, FINEST FURNITURE AND ALL GRADES AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

SOLID OAK LEATHER SEAT DINING CHAIRS, extra value for $8.75; our price..... 1.99

PARLOR AND RECEPTION CHAIRS, solid mahogany, inlaid, good value at from $10.00 to $12.00; our price..... 6.89

Books.

SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK.

HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, STANDARD AUTHORS, 150 different titles, per volume..... .13

HALL CAINE'S NOVELS, 5 vols., in box, per set..... .66

MARIE CORELLI'S NOVELS, 5 vols., in box, per set..... .66

LEATHER STOCKING TALES, 5 vols., in box, per set..... .66

SEA TALES, 5 vols., in box, per set..... .66

CONAN DOYLE'S NOVELS, 6 vols., in box, per set..... .81

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' NOVELS, 8 vols., in box..... 1.14

HANDY VOLUME SHAKESPEARE, case of 15 vols..... 2.99

BULWER LYTTON'S NOVELS, 13 vols., per set..... 3.24

DICKENS' NOVELS, 15 vols., per set..... 4.06

Stationery.

5 quire boxes LINEN PAPER; worth 40c..... .18

2 quire boxes fine LINEN PAPER, with Envelopes; worth 50c..... .23

SPECIAL VALUE BOX, containing 5 quires linen paper and 100 envelopes..... .47

Housefurnishing.

GRAY STEEL ENAMELED WARE, equal to Agate or Granite, at about half the price.

Also Agate and Granite Ware at much lower prices than elsewhere.

TEA KETTLES, 7 inch..... .49

DISH PANS, 14 quart..... .39

RICE BOILERS, 2 quart..... .34

TEA and COFFEE POTS, 2 quart..... .24

Lipped SAUCEPANS..... .16

SAUCEPANS, with cover..... .15

SOAP DISHES..... .08

Heavy Polished Tinware.

WASH BOILERS, 7 in., .49; 8 in..... .59

Heavy tin SAUCEPANS, with cover..... .16

Heavy tin-lipped SAUCEPANS..... .07

Heavy Japanned Ware.

CAKE CLOSETS..... .39

Half covered DUST PANS..... .07

Oak BLACKING CASES, carpet top..... 81 to 2.77

BLACK WALNUT BLACKING CASES, carpet top..... 2.77 to 3.39

SOLID BLACK WALNUT COMMODES, with agate vessels..... 2.96 to 5.21

SOLID OAK COMMODES, with arm rest and agate vessels..... 7.46

PANTRY STEPS, solid walnut..... 1.31

LIBRARY STEPS, folding..... 2.36

MEDICINE CABINETS, oak, with bevel glass mirror..... 1.24

Gas Radiators.

	3 pipe.	4 pipe.	5 pipe.	6 pipe.
Nickel trimmings	3.46	3.58	4.58	4.83
Bronze trimmings	2.83	2.96	3.46	4.64

BANNER OIL STOVES, nickel trimmings..... 4.33

ENTERPRISE OIL HEATERS..... 4.02

"HOME COMFORT" GAS STOVES, open front; No. 1, 2.33; No. 2, 2.72; No. 3..... 3.39

Covered GAS TUBING, 4 to 12 feet lengths, per foot..... .02

HEAVY GALVANIZED ASH CANS, No. 7, with slats..... 1.34

IRON SAFES, (the Queen,) combination lock..... 6.49

PALM LEAF LUNCH BASKETS, patent handle; sold everywhere at 50c..... .26

Groceries.

SPECIAL SALE.

Fancy Maine Corn, Lily White Brand, packed here, fresh, sweet, and tender, none better; regular price 11c. per can..... .08

California Bartlett Pears, large 2½ lb. can; regular price 14c., per can..... .10

Refugee String Beans, per can..... .07

Jersey Tomatoes, solid packed, per can..... .06

Sifted Early June Peas, per can 13c.; cases 24 cans..... 2.88

Liquors.

IN OUR ANNEX.

GENUINE JAS. E. PEPPER WHISKEY; our bottling is the same strength as the distillery bottling..... .57

MOUNT VERNON RYE, distillery bottling, square bottle..... 1.39

Our bottling..... .74

WALDORF RYE, per bottle..... 1.24

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE, George de Orbil Red Seal, equal in quality to other brands sold at much higher price; cases, 12 qts..... 18.49

Cases, 24 pts..... 19.99

Cigars.

ON SALE IN OUR NEW ANNEX, ALSO IN GROCERY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH FLOOR, MAIN STORE. LA CAUSERIE.

Long clear Havana filler, Sumatra wrappers, finest quality.

Conchas Especiales, 4½ inches, box 50..... 2.24

Rothschilds, 4¾ inches, box 50..... 3.12

Blankets.

We have been here 38 years, and we have handled a great many blankets, but never so many in the same time as we have this season. Nor did we ever buy and sell them at such positive values. The mill owners have wanted money. We had the cash and closed out many lines. From day to day we will offer special selections. Here are samples:

11-4 CALIFORNIA FINISH, extra large and heavy, beautiful selection of borders..... 2.74

12-4 CALIFORNIA FINISH, weighing 6½ pounds..... 3.89

All-wool fine grades up to $13.49 in proportional values.

Corsets.

Department enlarged in show space and doubled in capacity. New lines added. Prices range from 59c. to $10.24 a pair. Attractive inaugurative specials:

BLACK BROCADED R. & G. CORSETS, embroidered in four colors silk; reduced from $2.49 to..... .99

SONNETTE CORSETS, the $1.50 quality..... .99

THOMPSON'S CORSETS, the $1.75 quality..... .99

Special Bargains in Pipes.

Finest quality Meerschaum Pipes, with genuine Amber; never sold less than $2.00..... 1.24

Plush Cases, containing Vienna Meerschaum Pipe and Cigar Holder; worth $1.00, only..... .44

Notions.

POCKET KNIVES, with STERLING SILVER HANDLES, also from our purchase of the stock of Leopold Weil & Co., at much less than half value.

TWO BLADES..... .39 and .49

THREE BLADES..... .94

FOUR BLADES..... .94

SCISSORS AND NAIL FILE..... 1.24

SMOKER'S COMPANION, with Silver handle; fork for cigar holder, pipe packer, cigar needle..... .87

CHATELAINE SPECTACLE CASES, Sterling Silver mountings.

Morocco..... .63

Seal, Lizard, and Alligator..... .89

SEAL EYEGLASS CASES, Sterling Silver mounted..... .34

EMERIES, strawberry shaped, Sterling Silver mounted..... .24

CARD CASES, with cards and counters, Sterling Silver mounted; Morocco..... .49

Seal..... .63, 74, and .84

Special lot LADIES' SILK ELASTIC GARTERS, satin bows, handsome clasps, all colors, per pair.. .19

LEATHER BELTS, at quarter value, variety of patterns, inch width..... .05 and .10

Morocco and Calf, some with Sterling Silver buckles, 1 inch and 1½; all at..... .15

Real Seal, Calf, and Morocco, 1½ inches, some with pockets .19 and .24

Sweaters—Special.

IN OUR NEW ANNEX.

BOYS' FULL FASHIONED ALL WOOL SWEATERS, in navy and maroon, at..... .74

MEN'S ALL WOOL, FULL FASHIONED SWEATERS, in navy, maroon, white, and black; regular price, $1.49, at..... .94

A full line of Sporting Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

Men's Mackintoshes.

IN NEW ANNEX.

A very large assortment in these goods at prices hitherto unheard of.

Also a complete line of Porous Waterproof Rigby Process Garments.

SINGLE BREASTED MACKINTOSHES, fancy lined, strap seams, at..... 5.99

DOUBLE BREASTED MACKINTOSHES, worsted with silk velvet collar, strap and cable seams, at.. 7.19

DOUBLE BREASTED ALL WOOL MACKINTOSHES, strap seams, silk velvet collar, double stitched throughout, the $16.50 article, at.. 10.19

Mackintoshes GUARANTEED Waterproof.

Men's Bath Robes.

IN NEW ANNEX.

A choice collection, embracing TURKISH, CHEVIOT, EIDERDOWN, and BLANKET ROBES, at values of which the following are samples:

MEDIUM WEIGHT EIDERDOWN and TURKISH ROBES, elsewhere $3.50, at..... 2.69

EXTRA HEAVY DOUBLE-FACED EIDERDOWN ROBES, best make and finish, at..... 4.19

EXTRA HEAVY ALL WOOL ROBES, large cuffs and collar, silk bound throughout, worth $10.00, at..... 7.19

Laces and Veilings.

BLACK SILK NET TOP LACES, fine quality, from 7 to 12 inches wide—

Worth..	.30	.40	.65	1.00 a yard.
At.....	.19	.24	.39	.49 a yard.

EMBROIDERED CHIFFON, elaborate designs, in silk and tinsel; worth from $3.00 to $4.00 a yard, at..... 1.79

Tuxedo Spotted VEILINGS, 27 inches wide; worth 24c., at..... .12

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND URGE COMPARISON.

Art Embroideries.

HEAVY MOMIE LINEN SCARFS, stamped, openwork, artistic designs; usually sold for 50c., at.. .24

Another lot of SILK PILLOWS, 22-inch down pads, deep silk ruffle, choice colorings; sold everywhere else for $1.50, at..... .89

Toilet Articles.

MANICURE FILES, CUTICLE KNIVES, with sterling silver handles; value 49c..... .24

POCKET FILES, in sterling silver cases; value 79c..... .49

EBONY NAIL POLISHERS, mounted in sterling silver; value 98c..... .59

EBONY HAND GLASS, sterling silver mounted..... .84

EBONY HAIR BRUSHES, purest bristle..... .49

EBONY HAT BRUSHES, purest bristle..... .49

EBONY CLOTH BRUSHES, purest bristle..... .89

TOOTH AND MUSTACHE BRUSHES, NAIL POWDER BOXES, SHOE HORNS, GLOVE STRETCHERS, of genuine EBONY, MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER and plain at correspondingly low prices.

A lot of fancy shapes in EASEL MIRRORS, heavy beveled glass; value 98c., while they last..... .59

Ladies' Shoes.

1,800 pairs of fine SHOES. They were ordered by a large house that refused to take them on account of delayed delivery, and when bought regularly are retailed for $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00 a pair. In this lot are all of this season's newest styles and shapes, including "tailor made," hand welt boots. There are CLOTH TOP VICI KID, RUSSIAN COLT SKIN, LACE AND BUTTON, dress and street Boots, all at, a pair..... 2.24

Ladies' tan and black BICYCLE BOOTS, the greatest value we have ever offered, at..... 2.49

Gold and Precious Stones

AT

Wonderfully Low Figures.

From our purchase of the stock of Leopold Weil & Co.

A RECEIVER SOUGHT CASH ON A STOCK OF JEWELRY. OUR MONEY WAS READY. We bought promptly, and have marked the goods at prices that must move them almost as quickly at retail as we took them at wholesale. We quote in part:

Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c.

DIAMOND RINGS—SOLITAIRES, DOUBLE STONE SETTINGS and CLUSTERS, some set with genuine emeralds and rubies, at.. 2.48, 2.98 and 4.98

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS, easily worth $10.00, at..... 6.48

Others, worth $18.00, at..... 12.49

DIAMOND RINGS, in CLUSTER, MARQUISE and other Fancy Settings; generally sold at $25.00..... 13.98

ELEGANT SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS, worth from $30.00 to $40.00..... 23.48

GENUINE RUBY CENTRE CLUSTER RINGS, large and fine asortment..... 18.98 to 74.98

A GENUINE EMERALD CENTRE CLUSTER RING, worth $30.00, at..... 16.98

PEARL PENDANTS, DIAMOND CENTRE, large assortment, from..... 9.99 to 24.98

Hundreds of Solid Gold 10 carat STICK PINS, worth double, at.. .49, .79, .99 and 1.24

LINKS, 10 carat, hard enamelled, worth $3.00, at..... 1.24

NECK CHAINS, 10 carat, some with charms attached; worth $2.00 and $3.00, at..... 1.24

BABIES' BUTTTON SETS, with chains, extra heavy, 10 carat; generally sold for $2.00, at..... 1.29

MINIATURE BROOCHES, painted on ivory, mounted in SOLID GOLD; worth $4.99, at..... 1.99

SOLID GOLD LINKS, set with ROSE CUT DIAMONDS; worth $4.50, at..... 2.99

LINKS, as above, set with brilliants..... 3.99

Watches.

We also offer a line of fine Watches at equally attractive values.

POLISHED STEEL CHATELAINE WATCH, with pin, complete in box; worth $10.00, at..... 6.97

ENAMELED WATCHES, all colors, with Chatelaine pins, complete in plush box, at..... 7.99

ENAMELED WATCHES, as above, set with pearls..... 8.

EARL RUSSELL'S TROUBLES

HE HAS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW, LADY TINA SCOTT, ARRESTED.

He Charges Her with Criminal Libel and She Passes the Night in a Cell —Arraigned at Bow Street Police Station and Remanded for Examination—She Gives Bail for Her Appearance—Fashionable London Greatly Excited.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Earl Russell yesterday afternoon obtained a warrant for the arrest of his mother-in-law, Lady Tina Scott, upon a charge of criminal libel, and the lady was arrested last evening at a hotel in the Strand, and spent the night in a cell at the Bow Street Police Station. Lady Scott was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. The courtroom was crowded. Earl Russell was present as his mother-in-law's accuser.

The case is a sequel to the difficulties which have existed between Earl Russell and his wife for several years. The couple were divorced, and the decree of separation was followed by an unsuccessful action brought by Lady Russell for the restoration of her marital rights. Subsequently Lady Russell was sued for libel by H. A. Roberts, Master of Bath College, the suit growing out of the scandal attached to the divorce proceedings brought against her husband by Lady Russell, which resulted in a verdict in favor of Roberts, awarding him £3,000 damages.

Lady Scott was remanded for further hearing, but was admitted to bail in the sum of £2,000, two sureties furnishing £500 each, and Lady Scott herself furnishing £1,000.

Two young men of inferior position named Kast and Cockerton, the former of whom unsuccessfully endeavored to bring an action against Earl Russell at Winchester yesterday, were also arraigned in connection with the charge against Lady Scott, and the prosecuting lawyer, Mr. Charles Matthews, said that a third man, one Aylott, was wanted, but that he had fled to Algiers to escape arrest.

The detective who arrested Lady Scott in the Strand Hotel was called to the witness stand and testified as to the circumstances of her arrest. When the arrest was made, he said, Lady Scott pointed to Countess Russell, who was with her, and exclaimed: "She has no father or brothers. I will fight for her until death."

All of the defendants were charged with having caused the publication of a series of libels against Lord Russell. Kast and Cockerton were held in £400 bail each and remanded. The case was then adjourned until Monday.

Lady Scott was handsomely dressed in black and wore white gloves. The arrest of Lady Scott at the instigation of her son-in-law has created a great sensation in fashionable circles.

ARMENIAN PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

The Jails of Constantinople Crowded with Them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The jails are so crowded with Armenian prisoners that it seems impossble for them to hold any more. The special tribunal organized for the purpose of trying the Armenians is wholly inadequate to a disposition of the cases, and a second court will be organized to expedite matters. The charges against the Armenian prisoners, who are packed in the jails, are absolutely lacking in the elements of justice.

United States Minister Terrell denies that he has made any request to the Porte in behalf of his Government for the admission of the United States gunboat Bancroft through the Dardanelles, but he expresses hopes that arrangements were made for her admission before the Bancroft started from American for Turkish waters. Mr. Terrell is the only diplomat who has left the protection of Therapia. He is living in Pera, and the American legation is the only one that is not guarded. Mr. Terrell has pointed out the houses of Americans which require special guards, but has declared to the Turkish police that it is their duty to guard the legation without a request.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The editor of The Star wired the following message to Mr. Gladstone to-day:

"The London workingmen will meet in Hyde Park to-morrow. Distracted by various counsels they earnestly entreat you to send them a word of cheer and guidance."

To this message Mr. Gladstone replied:

"My views of the Armenian situation are those of a private person, and they have been fully declared. The massacre at Eguin and the subsequent events greatly confirm me in the belief that our course is straight forward. I rejoice that the workingmen are bravely speaking their minds."

DUNDEE, Oct. 10.—The Advertiser, which wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking for a statement of his relations with Lord Rosebery, has received a reply, in which Mr. Gladstone says:

"I find it my duty to abstain from all attempts to interfere with free action or expression of opinion."

CONFIDENCE MEN SENTENCED.

They Tried to Secure a Large Sum from an American Tourist.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10.—Two well-dressed men named Martin Nolan and William Moran were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor to-day for attempting to obtain the sum of £500 from William Stahr, an American, by means of a confidence trick.

Moran met Stahr in London, and in the course of conversation remarked that he was about to return to St. Louis, where he owned drug stores, as he also did in Chicago. Stahr subsequently came to Southampton and again met Moran. The two had drinks together, and while they were thus engaged Nolan made his appearance. Nolan represented himself as a gentleman of wealth and a philanthropist. He had a fortune of £100,000, he said, of which it was his intention to distribute £25,000 to the poor throughout the world. In order to carry out his plan, however, it would be necessary for him to have assistance, and he wished to have some men of standing to distribute some of the money among the poor in the United States.

After further conversation, Stahr was suggested as a suitable man to take charge of the distribution in America. Stahr agreed to undertake the work, whereupon Nolan demanded £500 as security for the proper disposition of the funds. Stahr's suspicions, which had already been aroused, became confirmed, and he caused the arrest of the "philanthropist" and his confederate, with the result mentioned.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CASTLES.

Their Trial to be Held in London Next Tuesday.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Letters and telegrams of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Castle, the Americans who were arrested on Oct. 7 upon the charge of stealing a number of valuable furs, continue to arrive at the United States Embassy. Ambassador Bayard has given his full approval of the action taken by Secretary Roosevelt in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Castle, and the Scotland Yard authorities also approve his course.

A London physician, who recently attended Mrs. Castle professionally, will testify when the case comes up in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court on Tuesday, Oct. 13, that Mrs. Castle has been suffering from acute headache and a feeling of intense fatigue, although she has not undergone any exertion.

Secretary Roosevelt visited Mr. and Mrs. Castle in Holloway Jail last evening. He found the husband completely broken down. Mr. Castle said to Mr. Roosevelt that he wished to thank his many friends in the United States and England for their sympathy and kindnesses, and to assure them that their confidence in him would never be misplaced. Mrs. Castle was very much depressed and suffered greatly from acute pains in the head. It was impossible to hold an interview with her for any length of time, and her mental condition was very unsatisfactory.

ASKING FOR WEYLER'S REMOVAL.

A Hint that the Cubans Would Be Willing to Accept Home Rule.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—A special cable from Havana says: "I have been reliably informed and have seen a copy of a telegram sent by the Spanish element, the conservatives, against Gen. Weyler, and asking for his removal on the ground that his continuing in office means the sure loss of the island.

"The telegram further recites that a large part of the Cuban element will be willing to accept home rule if with it there will be appointed another Captain General. There is a positive assurance from friends here to the effect that Gen. Martinez Campos is willing and anxious to return to Cuba, but that he will not come until he brings the home-rule concessions with him. An understanding has existed between the reformists here and the Government whereby President of the Cabinet Canovas will send Martinez Campos and the home-rule concessions if there is a surrender of some of the insurgent forces in the field sufficient to allow the Government to state to the public that the revolution is weakening, and that it, in itself, means the final end of the Cuban revolution. The granting of the home-rule concessions will for a time retard the ultimate end.

"The defeat of Col. Bernal and Gen. Melquizo a few days ago will probably bring the Ministerial crisis much quicker."

AN INSURGENT CAMP SEIZED.

Fierce Engagement with the Spanish Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The forces of Gen. Toral, acting in conjunction with those of Major Lanzagorta, have had a fierce engagement with 500 rebels at Villalon, Province of Santiago de Cuba. According to the official report the troops captured the rebels' positions, which the latter strongly defended from behind stone walls and from a stone fort on top of the Camacho Hills. The troops then advanced and captured the rebel camp. Twenty insurgents were found dead on the field. Many wounded were carried by the rebels on their retreat. The Spanish loss was two Lieutenants and a Corporal killed and twelve wounded. Two Captains, a Lieutenant, and eight privates received contusions.

Rebels attacked the Manacas detachment stationed on the central trocha, but were repulsed. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

Three bombs were exploded to-day under a train near Navajas, Province of Matanzas. Two cars were derailed, and a soldier was wounded.

The Government has temporarily closed the Puerto Principe Institute.

FEWER TAXES DEMANDED.

The Inhabitants of Cape Town Protest Against the Duties on Food.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 10.—A large public mass meeting was held here last evening, the object of which was to protest against the imposition of duties upon articles of food. After the meeting a crowd of 3,000 men, bearing torches, marched in procession to the residence of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Cape Colony, to whom their spokesman stated the object of their coming. The Premier addressed the crowd, saying that it would be impossible to abolish the duties immediately, owing to the fact that the convention with the Orange Free State required one year's notice of its abrogation.

One of the leaders of the crowd, O'Reilly, declared that the reply of the Premier was evasive, and another, Marillac, called attention to the crowd outside the grounds of the Premier's residence, who, he said, were ready to fight unless relief should be forthcoming.

The Premier deprecated any resort to violence. He was with the people in sentiment, he said, but the head of the Government must fulfill the law. After an hour's talk, with the result as told above, the crowd hooted and sang songs suggestive of hanging the Premier. The scene was very impressive and dramatic.

THE CZAR REACHES DARMSTADT.

A Grand Reception to Their Imperial Majesties in the Palace.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 10.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. A large crowd of people assembled at the station and greeted their arrival with hearty cheers. Their Majesties entered a carriage and were driven to the New Palace.

Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, brother of the Czarina, has appointed the Czar honorary Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Hessian Dragoons, which regiment is part of the Twenty-fifth Division of the Eleventh Corps of the German Army.

The reception of the Czar and Czarina at the railway station partook more of the nature of a family welcome than a State function. Later there was a more ceremonious reception at the palace, to which all the high State and military officers and Church dignitaries were invited. The Czarina, when Princess Alix of Hesse was a Lutheran, but subsequent to her betrothal to the Czar she changed her religion, becoming a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Evangelical clergy of Hesse did not approve of this step, and they therefore declined to take any share in the reception to their Majesties to-day.

Du Maurier's Body Cremated.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The body of George du Maurier, the artist and novelist, who died on the morning of Oct. 8, was cremated at Woking this afternoon. The ashes will be interred in the Hampstead Churchyard, on Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A New Lightship at Daunt's Rock.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 10.—A new lightship has been placed at Daunt's Rock, off this port, to take the place of the one that went adrift in the recent gale.

Baron Congleton Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Henry William Parnell, third Baron Congleton, died at Folkestone to-day. He was eighty-seven years of age.

Rate of Discount Raised.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Second Bank Robber Caught.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 10.—Frederick Pratt, the companion of John D. Sair in the bank robbery and double murder at Sherburne, this State, last Wednesday, is in jail here, having been taken into custody this morning, while attempting to escape from the woods where he was surrounded last night. Sunday morning he will be taken to Sherburne for identification, and then to the county jail at Fairmount. Pratt was captured near Lake Mills, Winnebago County, about twelve miles from the place where Sair killed himself yesterday. Pratt declined to give his name or tell where he was from.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The factory of the Paul J. Daemicke Company was destroyed by fire last night. The company manufactured butchers' tools, refrigerators, &c. Nothing was saved. Ten horses in an adjoining barn were burned. Frank Daemicke, who was asleep in the building was seriously burned. Estimated loss, $20,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The frame buildings at 995, 997, and 999 Exchange Street and barns in the rear were burned this morning. Loss, $10,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, beginning October 13, trains for Long Branch and Point Pleasant will leave New-York 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. weekdays, and 9:45 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Sundays.—Adv.

SARLES HID IN A CUPBOARD.

The Convict Has to Serve Nine Years More as Punishment.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The mystery of the missing convict, Lewis Sarles, who sawed out of his cell in Auburn Prison Thursday night, was cleared up late this afternoon. He was found in a cupboard in the office of Keeper Johnson.

It is in this office that all of the letters and bundles for the prisoners are inspected, and it was here, in one of the most conspicuous departments of the institution, that the fugitive was found. He was provided with a bottle of pickles and a few cookies, which he had purloined from one of the packages consigned to a fellow-convict. He also had in his possession a large pair of tongs. He was crestfallen when pulled out from his hiding-place, and he was immediately conducted to a dungeon cell.

Sarles will have to serve nine years and three months' additional as punishment for his two attempts to escape within a month.

One of the peculiar incidents of the affair is the fact that one of the keepers, tired out by his search for the missing man, last night slept for six hours on the very cupboard in which Sarles lay concealed.

BROOKS GETS A NEW DETAIL.

Will Temporarily Work in Chief Conlin's Office at Headquarters.

Chief Conlin last night relieved Acting Inspector Brooks of the command of the Third Inspection District, and detailed him for the time being in his own office. Acting Inspector O'Keeffe has been ordered to take charge of the Third District in addition to his own. The change is only temporary, so the Chief says. Acting Inspector Brooks will report at the Chief's office at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Chief Conlin said last night that on account of the near approach of election he has been overrun with work, and he has found it impossible to personally attend to all the duties of his office. For that reason he has brought Acting Inspector Brooks to assist him. Brooks served in the Superintendent's office under former Superintendents Murray and Walling, and, as he is familiar with the work of the office, the Chief selected him. He will attend to all the routine work of the department, while Chief Conlin will look after election matters.

EVERYBODY CLAIMS KANSAS.

Bryan Managers by 25,000 to 50,000, Republicans Eschew Figures.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—The four Chairmen of State political committees submitted estimates on Kansas last night. Chairman Breidenthal, for the Populists, claims 25,000 majority for Bryan.

Love, for the silver Democrats, says Bryan will have 40,000 majority, and it may reach 50,000.

Hagan of the National Democracy says two-thirds of the 15,000 National Democrats will vote for McKinley, and that the Republicans will carry the State.

Simpson, for the Republicans, refuses to give out an estimate, but declares that the Republicans have Kansas by a safe majority.

An Intelligent Immigrant Girl.

Olga Johannsen is the name of a Swedish girl who arrived yesterday in the steerage of the American Line steamship New-York. She is seventeen years old and so bright and intelligent that, though she had no money and no friends in this country, the immigration officials decided that she would be able to get along. They turned her over to Mrs. Melbey, who has charge of the Swedish Mission.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. J. Pringle of Louisiana is at the Clarendon.

—William M. Bunn of Philadelphia is at the Hoffman.

—Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Judge C. W. Pinkney of Philadelphia is at the Brevoort.

—Gen. F. A. Starring of Washington, D. C., is at the Cambridge.

—J. F. Loubat of Paris and R. R. Quay of Pittsburg are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John Guiteras of Philadelphia and W. E. Blanchard of Boston are at the Astor.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Everett.

—Charles Stallman of San Francisco and Charles W. Hogan of Washington are at the Normandie.

—Martin Koeilner of Rochester, Edward Maynard of Knoxville, and A. A. Shuman of Boston are at the Netherland.

—H. E. Henry of Cincinnati, William A. King of Washington, and L. R. Sanborn of Buffalo are at the Grand Union.

—Martin W. Cooke of Rochester, W. Brodrick Cloete of London, and John Stiles of Louisville are at the Waldorf.

—Robert Whiting, United States Navy; C. L. Watson of Chicago, and J. Heffron of Cleveland are at the Park Avenue.

—Bishop William R. Nicholson of Philadelphia and Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Thomas A. Whelan of Buffalo, John Sanders of San Francisco, and William S. Monroe of Chicago are at the Gilsey.

—Thomas H. Hall of Philadelphia, R. B. White of Baltimore, and Charles T. Davis of Richmond, Va., are at the St. Denis.

—E. H. Bennett of Pittsburg, Clement Hoey of London, and Henry C. Townsend of Albany are at the Westminster.

—Silas Perry of Boston, Charles W. Boynton of Washington, and W. L. Dudley of Chicago are at the Imperial.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. E. Cassell, silks; Hoffman House.

—Mitchell & Basch, Wilmington, Del.; S. Mitchell, millinery; Albermarle Hotel.

—Jennis, O. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Jennis, millinery; New-Amsterdam Hotel.

—Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Long, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, ginghams; Hotel Imperial.

—Livingstone & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss C. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg; S. Jackson, notions, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—2:10 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and St. Ann's Avenue; freight car in New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad yard; damage, $1,500.

—2:30 A. M.—143 West Eighteenth Street; stable of B. Altman & Co.; damage, $500.

—3:30 A. M.—344 East Thirty-eighth Street; Thomas Kilgannon's liquor store; damage, $300.

—3:25 A. M.—154 West Forty-sixth Street; S. Wright; dwelling; damage, $25.

—9:40 A. M.—201 West Eighty-eighth Street; Sophia Minton; flat house; damage, $1,000.

—9:50 A. M.—122 West Seventy-ninth Street; John Appleton; chimney; no damage.

—1:15 P. M.—476 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; John Sutton; dwelling; damage slight.

—4:14 P. M.—35 East Thirty-third Street; Francis C. Barlow; dwelling; no damage.

—5 P. M.—73 Hester Street; Annie Miller; tenement; damage trifling.

—5:35 P. M.—268 Columbus Avenue; John Carnes; grocery store; damage slight.

—5:45 P. M.—489 Sixth Street; Street Cleaning Department; damage, $100.

—6:30 P. M.—313 West Sixty-seventh Street; Henry Howenstein; dwelling; damage, $10.

—7:05 P. M.—75 West Fiftieth Street; Dr. C. Carleton; damage, $100.

—7:30 P. M.—442 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; dwelling; damage, $100.

—9:45 P. M.—106 Thompson Street; A. Fernando; damage, $50.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller.

A dispatch from Brattleborough, Vt., announces the death there of ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Mr. Fuller was born at East Westmoreland, Cheshire County, N. H., Feb. 24, 1841. His parents moved to Wyndham County, Vt., in 1845. In 1853 young Fuller left the parental roof to seek his fortune. He went to Bellows Falls, where he got employment as a messenger to deliver telegraphic dispatches during the Summer vacation, and as compensation for this work he was to be taught the telegrapher's art. In the Fall he went to school, and the next Spring he obtained employment in the telegraph office at Brattleborough, which was situated in a printing office, and here he also learned to be a printer.

Young Fuller then turned his mind to inventions, and made an important improvement in steam engines. Subsequently he went to Boston and learned the machinist's trade, ad while there he worked in the evenings as operator at the Merchants' Exchange. He was one of the first to note the influence of aurora borealis upon telegraph lines. In addition to his work he pursued a regular course of study in science.

In 1860 he became engineer and machinist in the Estey Organ Works. Then he bought a machine shop and went into business for himself, accumulating considerable wealth. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of J. Estey & Co., and obtained more than 100 patents upon inventions of his own.

In 1873 President Grant offered Mr. Fuller the Commissionership to the Vienna Exposition, but he declined, on account of the pressure of private business. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1886 he was made Lieutenant Governor, and in 1892 he was elected Governor. About eight months ago his health failed, and he went South last Spring. He was taken ill in Philadelphia on his way home.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. In 1873 he went to Europe and established there agencies for his firm. He visited Europe again in 1878 and in 1884. He was identified with the Brattleborough Savings Bank, the town library, and for eleven years he commanded the Fuller Light Battery, National Guard of Vermont. He married Abby, the only daughter of Jacob Estey.

Capt. William W. Gilpatrick.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the sudden death of Capt. William Wilberforce Gilpatrick of the United States Navy, in the Lighthouse Department of the Government Building, in that city.

Capt. Gilpatrick was born in Ohio, and entered the Naval Academy from Kansas Sept. 27, 1862. He was graduated in 1866, and was sent to the flagship Rhode Island, and then to the Susquehanna. He remained in the North Atlantic Station until 1867, and was then sent to the European station. In March, 1868, he was made Ensign, serving on the Ticonderoga. The following year he was made master on the flagship Severn. In 1869 he was returned to the North Atlantic station, and was made Lieutenant in March, 1870. In 1878 he was appointed to the coast survey on the Pacific, and to torpedo instruction in 1879. He became Lieutenant Commander in July, 1887, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1889, serving there until June, 1893. His last command was on the Chicago, and he was ordered from that ship to take charge of the light-house district, where he died.

Frederick H. Chapin.

Frederick H. Chapin died suddenly of heart disease on Thursday afternoon at 47 Irving Place, the home of Alexander C. Rogers, with whom he had lived for fifteen years.

Mr. Chapin was fifty-five years old, and was the son of the late Dr. E. H. Chapin, who was pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity. Mr. Chapin was in the dry-goods business at 76 Leonard Street, and was also an appraiser for the Surrogate.

Mr. Chapin was born in Boston. He married Miss Helen Kirk of Troy, who died sixteen years ago. He was a prominent member of the Democratic Club and of the New-York Athletic Club. He leaves a son, Edwin Chapin of Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a daughter, Mrs. Harold Graham of Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Davison of this city. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

—Judge Edward T. Green of the United States District Court of New-Jersey died at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was born in 1837 at Trenton. His father was George S. Green. Chancellor Green was his uncle. Judge Green was graduated at Princeton in 1854. In November, 1861, he became a counselor. For several years he was attorney of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, and after that held the office of General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad for twenty years. He resigned to accept the Judgeship in 1889, succeeding the late Judge John T. Nixon.

—The Rev. Dr. Merritt Hulburd, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was one of the most popular ministers in Wilmington, and took a deep interest in public affairs. He came here in March, 1894, having previously held charges in Philadelphia and other cities. Dr. Hulburd was a delegate to the General Methodist Conference at Cleveland in May, and was suggested for Bishop. He was a vigorous speaker.

—John J. Clancy died yesterday at Newark, N. J. Mr. Clancy was a native of Ireland. He had lived at Newark since 1856, and was sixty-nine years of age. He served two terms as an Alderman from the Twelfth Ward of Newark. A wife survives him.

—Burgess John H. Williams, aged sixty-one years, died suddenly yesterday of heart trouble, at Norristown, Penn. Mr. Williams was known as the funny man of The Norristown Herald, and contributed to Puck, Judge, and other papers.

—J. J. Blaisdell, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Beloit College, Wisconsin, for forty years, and one of the most prominent men in religious and educational circles in the Northwest, died suddenly yesterday at a sanitarium at Kenosha.

Where Activity Increases.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Most of the signs of reviving prosperity and increasing activity in the industrial world are found in the Eastern States. It is in those same States that there is most perfect confidence in the defeat of Bryan and Bryanism. This is no mere coincidence, but a case of cause and effect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars. KELETA. **E. & W.** MADAWASKA. **Collars.** ONEONTA.

DIED.

CORNELL.—At the Lakeside House, Eastport, L. I., Joel D. Cornell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRUIKSHANK.—At her late residence, Grove St., Hempstead, on Saturday, Oct. 10, Harriet, daughter of the late James Cruikshank.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELDREDGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, Rebecca Gorham, widow of Fay Director Joseph C. Eldredge, U. S. Navy.
Funeral services at her late residence, 49 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Oct. 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HAVILAND.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 10, Elizabeth H., wife of Walter Haviland and daughter of the late Lynds L. Jones.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERBERT.—At 64 West 92d St., Gilbert Robbins, only son of G. I. and Marion Steele Herbert, aged 27.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOT.—At his residence, in Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 10, after a lingering illness, E. Towner Root, aged 74.

SCARBOROUGH.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, Theodore Woolsey Scarborough, in the 84th year of his age.
Services and interment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In Advertising, as in Everything Else, Most People Want the Best.

The shrewd advertiser buys "Phillips's Elite Directory" of New-York and the suburban towns within fifty miles, which contains all the people's names who are worth reaching. Fifty thousand carefully selected, with correct addresses of the refined and well-to-do families, conveniently classified and printed by streets. Indispensable to shopkeepers for forwarding invitation notices, reaching the people direct. Twenty-third annual. Price, $6. All booksellers, or the publishers, W. PHILLIPS & CO., 81 Nassau St.

Fine Oriental Floor Coverings
AT SPECIAL PRICES
Just passed the Custom House, and exhibited in profusion at the new Columbia Art Rooms a rare collection of
DINING ROOM, PARLOR AND LIBRARY RUGS
in Hamoodies Goulistan, Yeordiz and Kirmans.
We invite critical inspection of these Rugs, and direct attention to the unusually low prices.
COLUMBIA ART ROOMS,
306 Fifth Ave. (Near 31st St.), N. Y.

END OF THE RECORDER.

Morning Edition's Evening Successor Suspends—A Costly Venture.

The Evening Recorder appeared for the last time yesterday afternoon. The suspension of the paper had been expected for some time. It was the short-lived successor of the morning Recorder, which had been in difficulties for several years, and had been losing money with a magnificent lavishness that portended early disaster.

The evening venture was a last desperate effort to save something from the wreckage, but yesterday the enterprise went out with a gasp.

In 1891 W. Duke, the cigarette manufacturer; the Knapp Company, lithographers, and Howard Carroll conceived the idea of establishing a great newspaper. They had plenty of money, millions to expend in founding a great metropolitan daily, and they began to spend it freely on The Recorder, which they launched under particularly favorable auspices, so far as newspaper talent was concerned. Some of the best journalists of New-York were engaged, and no expense was spared. The lithographers strewed the elevated stations and plastered the walls and fences of the metropolis with costly pictures calling attention to The Recorder, and a Sunday supplement resplendent with chromos was issued at a tremendous outlay.

Finally, in 1893, the enterprise began to pay. The profit for one year amounted to $50,000. The proprietors thought that they could now reduce the value of the paper and keep up the subscription list. This policy, together with other ill-judged plans, soon brought the paper into trouble, and it never again recovered the ground it lost.

About this time, George W. Turner of The World left that journal and went to the rescue of The Recorder. He introduced a great many novelties and devices for selling the paper. Catch-penny schemes of all kinds were tried. One of them consisted of a sort of lottery. Red numbers were printed on the paper, and the person who got a certain number was to receive a prize. This scheme got into the courts, but was declared to be no violation of the law against lotteries.

Advertising rates were cut, in the hope of drawing a large patronage to the paper; but this plan also failed, and matters grew worse and worse.

Beside these money troubles, there was dissension among the members of the staff. In September of this year C. N. Grieg succeeded Mr. Turner as publisher, and announced that Mr. Turner had no more to do with The Recorder. A few days ago Mr. Turner succeeded Mr. Grieg, and announced that Mr. Grieg had nothing further to do with The Recorder.

Mr. Duke, it is understood, withdrew from the paper about a week ago, and it became known that the suspension of The Evening Recorder was a matter of only a few days.

After the last edition came out yesterday afternoon a notice was pasted on the bulletin board of the editorial rooms announcing that the services of the employes were no longer required.

The suspension of the evening paper also involves The Sunday Recorder, which will not be issued after to-day.

It was proposed to issue to-day only the Sunday supplement, without news matter, as the Sunday part of the paper had been prepared before it was determined to discontinue publication with yesterday's issue.

Mr. Turner, when asked about the reasons for the suspension, said: "At the present time it is impossible for me to make a statement."

It is estimated that The Recorder, in its life of five years, lost more than $1,000,000.

MEMPHIS NO BRYAN CITY.

No Big Holiday, but a Chilly Reception for the Silver Candidate.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your issue of Oct. 6, which contained an account of the visit and the address of Mr. W. J. Bryan, reached this city to-day. Your correspondent, in his dispatch, either through being misled or not being observant, stated that the "merchants closed their doors, and even the banks suspended for the day," or words to this effect. This would give the impression that the business interests of Memphis were heartily in accord with Mr. Bryan and his free-silver following.

I wish to say that not one business house in this city "closed its doors," and as to the banks, the statement is too ridiculous to admit of serious denial. They did not close, and such action on their part would have reflected great discredit on the institutions themselves and on Memphis as a great commercial centre. Our banks close on legal holidays. Besides, it might be stated that the crowds which came to the city were principally from Mississippi and Arkansas, and the railroads reported that they brought in only 15,300 people. Many of these did not go to the speaking, but transacted business while Mr. Bryan was delivering his address. Not more than five places were decorated, and his reception was chilly enough to have been disappointing to the highest degree. The free-silver leaders here calculated on the coming of from 40,000 to 70,000 strangers.

The truth is, Memphis is a strong sound-money centre. There is no city in the United States any stronger in proportion to population. We are making a great and good fight. The effect of it can be plainly seen and is being felt all over the State. Because our free-silver neighbors and friends from Arkansas and Mississippi are given the town for a day should not give your correspondent the impression that we believe as they do. Many of them, too, actually did business in the "open stores," while the great "apostle" was preaching the "gospel." (?)

The strong membership of our organization will refute any idea of our being in favor of Bryan or his free-silver doctrines here in Memphis.

THOMAS G. BOGGS,
Secretary Sound Money League.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1896.

Reduced Rates to Washington, D. C.

For National Encampment Union Veteran Legion, Washington, Oct. 14 to 17, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington at a single fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Oct. 12, 13, and 14, good to return until Oct. 25, inclusive.—Adv.

CORN SELLING HIGHER.

A Bull Market Created with Little to Support It.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10.—Corn was expected to sag under the receipts of over 1,000 cars. This trade had bull news from another quarter, and acted stronger than wheat. The corn market was no doubt manipulated for the session. The receipts were great, at 1,029 cars. The estimate for Monday was 1,100 cars. The weather is perfect. The prospects of restored rates must cause great receipts for the next three weeks. Local stocks are piling up. The visible stocks are increasing.

Argentine shipped 1,608,000 bushels of corn for the week. The exports were moderate for two days. Against all these the trade had unexpected help on the buying side early. The Liverpool cable came higher for the futures, without any reason on earth, so far as natural conditions were known. At the same time certain New-York houses made a loud noise over a foreign demand and reported all offers accepted. On this the bull feeling was created. It was talked that Cudahy was under the market. Certainly it looked as if the strength came in a roundabout way.

It is certain, also, that corn was little influenced by wheat or by local natural conditions. December corn sold at 23¾ cents to 24½ cents, dipped to 24 cents, and closed with a special support at 24¼ cents, nearly 1 cent advance. May sold at 26⅝ cents and 27½ cents, and closed at 27⅜ cents, 1 cent higher.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West. Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.
L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) Intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th.
MISS DAY and MISS REED.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray at building daily 9 to 4.
School now in session. Year book on request.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL
will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1. Only 40 pupils received. Individual attention given. Mr. Prosser will be at the office daily from 9 to 12:30 at the school building.
177 WEST 79TH ST.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.
109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, Miss RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

BRANCH KINDERGARTEN TO BE OPENED Monday, Oct. 5th, by the MISSES MERINGTON at 140 West 137th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
(Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. P

BICYCLES IN GERMANY.

Chance for American Manufacturers to Widen Their Market.

An encouraging letter, of interest to bicycle manufacturers and wheelmen generally, has been written by United States Commercial Agent Henry C. Carpenter, at Furth, Bavaria. He says:

"So rapidly has the bicycle grown in favor here that the two factories, finding themselves quite unable to meet the demand, have begun very largely to increase their capacities. Two new companies have just been organized and have already commenced the building of plants still larger, and they expect to have them in running order before the end of the present year.

"In view of the growing demand, these companies are anticipating large sales, and, should the craze continue to increase as rapidly as it has been doing in the last few months, next Spring a good many thousand wheels will find their sale among the 6,000,000 inhabitants of this kingdom. Here seems to me to be an opportunity for the American manufacturer. Why should he not come in for a share of this business? I feel quite sure it will be wholly his own fault if he does not.

"Already the people are discussing the merits of the different makes of bicycles, and several persons here have expressed in my hearing a desire to have American-made wheels. I may add further that a prominent citizen of this city has already consulted me as to what course he should take to become agent for some good American company.

"This same person stated that he saw the drift of things, and felt certain that the American wheel would sell more easily and rapidly than either the German or English wheels. And this demand for wheels is not confined to this district alone, but it exists generally throughout the entire kingdom.

"In Munich, the capital, with a population of nearly half a million, the same demand exists. Good wheels are sold there at an exceedingly high price, and are even then had with difficulty.

"My attention was more particularly called to the question of American bicycles by the appearance here, a short time ago, of a party of three New-Yorkers riding American wheels. The trim, light, graceful appearance and style which characterizes these wheels at once attracted the attention of everybody, and easily convinced me that such machines would have little difficulty in competing for trade in this market. This is just the country for the bicycle. The roads are magnificent—hard and smooth and clean—thereby making riding a real pleasure.

"How can the American wheel be introduced here? It is of no use to write letters asking for lists of names of persons to whom catalogues, circulars, &c., may be sent. That will avail nothing, for the Germans will not buy without first seeing the goods. The proper course to pursue is to establish agencies.

"Good reliable citizens can easily be secured to act as agents. Let the manufacturers send their machines here, so the people can see what they are buying. Let them send carefully and honestly made machines, to be sold at a fair and reasonable price, and there will be no difficulty at all about the sales.

"In the matter of customs charges the manufacturer would not meet no difficulty, as these are assessed according to the weight, and the duty amounts to a mere nominal sum, from 4 to 6 marks, $1 to $1.50 on each wheel.

"The wheels should be fully equipped with lamps, bells, brakes, mudguards, &c., and all these should be covered in the selling price, as the German never likes the idea of having to pay for a lot of extras.

"Now, this is the whole story in a nutshell, and I give it to the American manufacturers as the result of my personal observation and investigation, and I do not hesitate to say, as I have already stated, that this is the time to strike, for the iron is indeed hot, and the American manufacturer who is on the spot first will be the man to reap the harvest."

ITALIANS STEAL TWO HOUSES.

Practically Left Nothing but the Rafters of Tenements.

When the Board of Health started its round of inspection last Summer, the houses at 18 and 20 Roosevelt Street were reported with others unsafe, and the tenants ordered to vacate. Since then the premises have been uninhabited.

Yesterday, while Policeman Farrell was passing 16 Roosevelt Street on his way to dinner, a resident told him that a gang of men and boys had been ransacking Nos. 18 and 20, carrying away the doors, windows, and flooring in both houses.

Farrell immediately reported the matter to the Sergeant at the Oak Street Station, and Roundsman Breen, with a squad of policemen, was detailed to the scene. He arrested the following men, all residents of Roosevelt Street: Guiseppi Peppino, Carmine Antersita, Liugi Marcieto, Domino Dulica, Pietro Mezzezo, Gaenzeno Baccerino, Roco Scayula, Sebastino Carluca, Antonio Maryea, and Raffila Paseela.

The men had taken away nearly all of the woodwork in the houses, including even the flooring and wainscoting, which they had ripped away in many places, leaving nothing but the bare rafters. It is thought by the police that the men entered the houses during Friday and yesterday afternoons, when the street was without police protection, because of the patrolmen being on duty at the registry booths. The houses are now in a very dangerous condition, as they are supported only by the rafters, and if a storm should blow up in the night these would not be strong enough to sustain the strain.

The prisoners will be arraigned this morning charged with malicious mischief.

MUST IMPORT VIA ENGLAND.

Americans Lose on Cotton Trade with Corunna.

The following facts as to cotton shipments from the United States show how this country loses and England gains by our lack of steamship facilities. According to United States Consul Harmony, at Corunna, 396 tons of cotton were imported into Corunna in 1895, of which 229 tons were directly from the United States and 167 tons via England. The price of cotton imported directly was 1,339.80 pesetas ($258.58) per ton, less 18 per cent.—$212.04; and the price of cotton imported via England was 1,370.25 pesetas ($264.45) per ton, less 18 per cent.—$216.85. The duties on cotton imported directly were 15.22 pesetas ($2.93) per ton, less 18 per cent.—$2.41; and the duties on cotton imported via England were 40.60 pesetas ($7.83) per ton, less 18 per cent.—$6.42.

Therefore the value and duties per ton of cotton imported directly from the United States amounted to $214.45, and the value and duties per ton imported via England amounted to $223.27—a difference against importation via England of $8.82 per ton. Importers are obliged, for want of a direct line of steamers, to import via England.

Jewelry Trade for McKinley.

The Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart Club met yesterday noon at 43 Maiden Lane. Mayor Strong presided for a short time, until called away by another engagement. J. B. Bonden, President of the club, introduced the Mayor to the audience, and he spoke briefly on general topics. Ex-Surveyor General of New-Mexico Clarence Pullen, the next speaker, denounced Bryan's attempt to create class distinctions in the United States. He praised the honest-money Democrats for refusing to associate with Anarchists. Still, he urged his audience not to be overconfident. It was not enough to defeat Bryan, but to give the Populists a crushing rebuke.

David C. Dodd, a jeweler of Newark, N. J., asked to be excused from speaking until a later date. He felt sure the trade was solid for sound money. The final speaker was W. H. Spendly of this city. He told humorous campaign stories.

CAPT. BELKNAP'S PLUCK.

How He Astonished a Haitien Commander at Port-au-Prince.

The men of the navy who have served under Capt. Belknap, now commanding the United States steamship Bancroft, which is lying at the entrance to the Dardanelles, prohibited from entering by the Sublime Porte, predict that the vessel will reach her destination and accomplish her mission if she has to pass through the fire of a score of batteries to do it.

Their prediction is founded on implicit faith in the Bancroft's commander, and a knowledge, acquired by experience, of his indomitable courage and unswerving fidelity to any mission he undertakes.

There are a score of men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard who have seen service under Belknap, and know just what a lot of "sand" he has in him. Boatswain Dowling of the United States steamship Indiana is one of them. This is the interesting little bit of hitherto unwritten history he told yesterday:

"At the time of the civil war in Haiti, when Legitime surrendered to Hyppolite at Port-au-Prince, the United States steamship Kearsarge was lying in the harbor, the only American man-of-war there. Belknap was the Kearsarge's executive officer. Five of Legitime's gunboats were lying close by, strung out in a line. They were pretty big fellows, every one of 'em. Any one of the lot could have easily blown the old Kearsarge right out of the water. That fact made no impression, however, on Belknap when a report came to his ears that Legitime's fleet intended to bombard Port-au-Prince as soon as Hyppolite and his troops marched into the city. He determined to prevent any such move on the part of the gunboats. He decided to visit every one of the vessels and remove the crankpins of their engines, disabling their machinery so that they couldn't make their escape after the bombardment.

"Belknap, accordingly, got together a cutter's crew of twelve men and a machinist and put off to make the rounds of the fleet. He explained to the commander of each vessel his mission, saying he had heard that a bombardment of the city was contemplated, and declaring that he proposed to make such a thing an impossibility by having his machinist remove the crank pin of the vessel's engines. The commanders of the first four vessels offered no objection whatever, but when Belknap got to the fifth gunboat he met opposition. The Toussaint l'Ouverture was the name of the vessel. Belknap climbed aboard and met her commander on the quarter deck. Belknap told him what he had come for, and the man immediately assumed a tragic attitude. Pointing to the Haitian flag floating at the peak above him, he dramatically exclaimed:

"'While that flag flies over my head no part of this ship shall be surrendered to the United States or any other nation.'

"Belknap never stops to parley words. Without a moment's hesitation he stepped to the gangway and called me to come aboard. I was his coxswain on the Kearsarge.

"'Just haul down that flag, Dowling,' he said.

"Before the astonished commander knew what was going on, the flag was lowered and I had it under my arm. Belknap turned to the machinist and said: 'Now, carry out your instructions.' The machinist went down to the engine room, removed the crank-pin, and brought it up with him.

"Turning to me, Belknap said, 'Now, coxswain, you can hoist this gentleman's flag again.' When I had done so he saluted the dumfounded Commander and said: 'Sir, your honor has been preserved.'

"Then our entire party got back into the cutter and made for the Kearsarge. The bombardment never took place.

"Belknap always carries through whatever he undertakes. I expect any morning to read in the papers that Belknap has quietly steamed the Bancroft through the Dardanelles and past all the forts at dead of night. He will reach the point he sailed for, I am confident."

Lodewyck Hoornbeek of this city was another of the men under Commander Belknap at the time of the Port au Prince incident. This is what he says about it:

"I was, together with a dozen other men, watching the Toussaint l'Ouverture from the deck of the Kearsage when Belknap clambered aboard. We were all surprised to see the vessel's flag come down. We wondered what in the devil Belknap was up to. A few moments later we saw the flag going up again. We were greatly puzzled. When the cutter's crew returned, we heard the story. Then we all had a good laugh. The story, as told by Dowling, is exactly as I heard it from other members of the crew."

Commander Belknap is a man of slight physique, sallow-complexioned, wiry and nervous, and is the last man in the world that one would expect to find in deeds of daring.

STRONG TO DRY GOODS MEN.

Talks to the Republican Club at the Noon Meeting.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Men's Republican Club assembled yesterday noon at its rooms, 350 Broadway. The place had been decorated for the occasion, and presented a gala appearance. There was a crowd of spectators present when Mr. Fuller, the Vice President, opened the meeting, and introduced Walter Emerson of Maine, who said he had no reputation, but that his State had produced men that had, that as a son of Maine he would declare his State solid for McKinley and Hobart. Mrs. Carr sang a campaign song, entitled "Ohio to New-Jersey." Then Mayor Strong stepped on the platform, and was greeted with shouts of applause. Some one yelled, "He may not be all right on the east side, but he's all right on the west side."

Mrs. O. Sherwood, grandson of Roger Sherwood of Connecticut Revolutionary fame, was introduced, but the crowd would not listen to him, and shouts for "Billy Strong" were incessant.

The Mayor, seeing it was impossible for them to wait, got up, and, taking the yell that had greeted him as a theme, said that, although he had been hooted at the meeting of the Swiss Republican Club, he thought he still had friends on the east side. The disturbance there, he said, had been caused by some thirty small boys hired for the purpose. He expected to make twenty speeches on the east side before the campaign closed.

Speaking of the parade on Oct. 31, he said he hoped 25,000 men of the dry goods trade would be in line. He promised, if able, that he would lead the parade. Several other speakers addressed the meeting. Then Mr. Carr sang, and the meeting adjourned.

These Tammany Men for Silver.

Thomas Smith, Tammany's candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Assembly District, has notified Treasurer St. John of the Popocrats that he is in favor of the Chicago platform, and that he is radically in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. St. John has replied that he will aid Mr. Smith in every way possible. Daniel D. Tooker, Tammany's candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-second District, has also written a letter in favor of silver. Ex-Police Justice William H. Burke, who is the Tammany nominee for Congress in the Fifteenth District, has written a similar letter.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress; Christian family; by young girl; willing and obliging; best reference. Kemney, 49 East 106th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German Jewess as chambermaid in private family; plain sewing. Call, Monday, 1,720 2d Av., second floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; four years' best references; Protestant. 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with waiting; best city reference. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in private family, or housework in small family; city or country. 418 West 31st St., Cooper's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. Call, two days, 86 Riverside Drive, near 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; can assist as maid; four years' city reference. 125 West 24th St., care Mrs. D.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As a chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; is a Protestant; has good city reference. A. Johnston, 908 8th Av.

TESTY MOHNYAL.—Ten years ago I bought an overcoat at W. C. Loftus & Co.'s, and since then I've worn no other.

When it comes to Overcoats we yield to no one in the material, the make and the finish. If you're considering the overcoat question it must interest you to know what we're doing in that line. For

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

we make to order—and MAKE TO SUIT—the finest Kerseys, Montagnacs, Vicunas, Meltons, Chinchillas, &c. To be brief, it's a $30 overcoat we make for half the money.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailoring Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.

Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St, Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way. (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 253 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Opening evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Opening evenings.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in private family; competent chambermaid and laundress; also understands waiting; best reference. Call Monday at 568 10th Av.; ring twice; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place a young woman as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or grown children; can be highly recommended; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman, competent chambermaid and waitress, in small family; country preferred; references. Box 252, Times Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid, plain sewer, or assist waitress if necessary; permanent place in country preferred; city reference. Frances, 270 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 571 Amsterdam Av., near 88th St., Graham's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; to assist with waiting, or do plain sewing; best city reference; left on account of family going to Europe. Call, from 10 A. M. Monday, at 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. A. B., Box 789, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; understands English; three years' references. Mallenger, 534 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good; by a young girl; reference. Call Monday at 163 West 60th St.; Helpin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 269 West 38th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. Call, two days, 208 Lexington Av., 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid; best city references. 104 West 37th St.; L. Johnson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed. 157 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes engagements to read to invalids; accustomed to reading newspapers, periodicals, &c. Reader, Lawrence School, Union Av., Westchester, N. Y.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as companion or governess; pure German; best references. B., 70 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook in small private family; understands all kinds of meats and breadmaking; no washing; personal references; wages, $20. E. B., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; small private family; good baker; lady can be seen from last place, J., Box 413 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable person as first-class cook; understands all fine dishes of French, English, and American cooking; wages, $35 to $40 per month; has the best city references; country or city. 956 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; all kinds of baking done; good city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in small private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly and also marketing; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. 407 East 50th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. 149 East 48th St. Crotty.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; city reference; wages $20. S. S., Box 327 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By New England cook; understands her duties thoroughly; plain and fancy lunch and American cooking; good caterer; manages baker; reference. 639 6th Av.; second bell.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in private family; best city reference; has no objection to assist with washing. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small American family; last employer can be seen. Please call at 263 West 19th St.; no cards; McCabe's bell.

COOK.—By a French chef, late with the Russian Ambassador, as first-class cook to a first-class family; every branch of pastry, desserts, decorations. H. V., 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook in a private family; no washing; several years' city reference from last place. A. L., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—French; in private family; understands her business in every branch; first-class reference; city or country. M., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook for private family; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. A. S., 242 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private boarding house; city reference. 217 West 36th St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two first-class girls in private family; cook, $40; kitchenmaid; best reference. 350 West 19th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable Protestant woman; in private family; best reference given. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By an experienced girl as cook in a private family; wages, $25; city or country; best reference. 564 Lexington Av., Baron's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a small private family; good city and country references. 504 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best personal reference from last employer. 1,461 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook; would do some washing; good reference. 407 East 14th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best references from last employer. 217 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; first-class personal references; wages, $30. A. B., Box 122, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; first-class references. Cook, 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; no washing; city references. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city reference. 239 West 33d St., rear.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; wages, $35; city references. 19 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman, thoroughly reliable in all kinds of cooking; French and English styles soups, roasts, game, pastry, desserts, &c.; can care for dinner parties and luncheons in excellent style; is economical and fully trustworthy; highest city references. N. F. T., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class cook and kitchenmaid; thoroughly understands her business; marketing and catering; none but private family need answer; good city reference. C. G., Box 397, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; excellent city reference. Call for two days, 244 West 60th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman; by day or week; good laundress, or will do any other work; reference. 313 East 39th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a most respectable middle-aged woman; a good home in preference to wages; best reference; private family. 492 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman; thoroughly understands duties; cleaning, unpacking, &c. A. C., 145 West 30th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by day; late with White and Howard; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting, designing, remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. K. C., Box 19, Times Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss Geheren wishes to inform her customers and friends she has removed to 566 Lexington Av., where she is ready to take orders for Fall and Winter costumes; latest imported cut, fit, style, and finish at lowest prices.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; married; speaks German; good hairdresser; private family; by the month; sleep at home; willing to perform part duties of lady's maid; references. Madame, care Crombie, 222 West 126th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By very competent dressmaker; S. T. Taylor system; good packer; trustworthy and obliging; willing to do all kinds of family sewing; very best personal references; by the month. Margarete, care of Mrs. Miller, 643 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced fashionable dressmaker; Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St., takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish, artistic street garments capes, fancy waists, evening reception costumes; perfect fit and finish; terms reasonable; day or home. 131 West 35th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter, stylish finisher, would like a few more customers, by day or home; evening dress, tailor costumes. Miss Lennon, 388 Park Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent designer and fitter in all branches of the business; Fall styles ready; would go by the day or take work home. Dressmaker, 8 West 135th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and ladies' tailor; street and house dresses made from $10; also remodeling of garments at low prices. Mme. Cribier, 122 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants customers out by the day; can make capes, wraps, tea gowns; also misses' and children's clothes. Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young woman as dressmaker; cut and fit, $1.50 per day; first-class city references. N. K., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Swedish girl; thoroughly understands dressmaking; good sewer; in a family as dressmaker; make herself useful in the house; recommended. Sewing, 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker of experience, accustomed to first-class work; by the day. Dressmaker, 53 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Moran, 309 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Perfect fit; latest style direct from Paris; at home and in family. 206 East 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced resident or visiting governess; requires pupils; teaching all English branches, music, painting, drawing in different styles; will give lessons out of town in class on Saturday morning for art. Successful, Box 390, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; diplomée; recommended by prominent families of New-York City; four languages; English branches, music. (Berlin Hochschule) will also give part of time for refined home. 405 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, and music, as visiting governess, or single lessons 35 cents each; highest references. Governess, Box 76 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—An educated North German lady desires position in American family as nursery governess; teaches elementary branches; is good sewer; highest city references. M. M., 1,020 2d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; graduate; very successful in all French branches; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. J. A., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a position for her French governess; good accent; pleasing manners; able to take entire charge of children. Post Office Box 51, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—By a first-class French teacher; diplomée; graduate from Paris; desires engagement as governess; in school or family; all branches; best references. Mdlle., 28 Greenwich Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German lady (Hanover) as nursery governess or visiting governess; kindergarten system; take entire charge of children; music; best city references. L. Dronia, 1,074 Avenue A, corner 58th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German from Hanover, to take full charge of one or two children from 4 years on, in first-class American family; best references. F. M., Box 404, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children; neat sewer; highest references. M., 223 West 37th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent and highly recommended; by Parisian lady; take entire charge of children. 136 West 29th St. E. Dufrance.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined visiting governess, companion; English, French, music; 25 cents an hour; references. Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

Housekeepers.

COMPANION.—By first-class housekeeper as companion to lady; experienced in all requirements of refined household; A1 reference. Advertiser, 98 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined woman, who is a competent housekeeper and needlewoman, will give her services for comfortable home; highest references. Home, 270 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent housekeeper; recommendations from first-class families; no objections to country. Miss Peterson, 147 West 62d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In institution or hotel; good manager; capable; highest references. N. Fletcher, 314 East 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined, educated elderly lady as housekeeper or companion. B., 212, 152 6th Av.

TO CLUBS.—By refined, middle-aged lady, experienced in management of servants in first-class families, as assistant Superintendent; A1 reference. Advertiser, 98 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By French girl for general housework; three years' reference; understands English. Mallenger, 534 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman for general housework; good washer and ironer. 336 East 48th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By experienced housemaid in private family of two; is a good cook and excellent waitress; no laundry; four years' best city references; wages, $18. 407 East 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; in American family; educated, middle-aged French-Swiss Protestant; willing and obliging; city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; best city references. G. L., Box 373, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; fine needlework; excellent packer; first-class city references. J. M., Box 308, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class references; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel. Jeanne, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; eight years' reference; good cutter and fitter. T. Y., Box 880 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl; with plain sewing; or waitress; twelve years' reference; city or country. Advertiser, 323 West 104th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman to wait on a lady and to do housekeeping. 211 East 56th St., dressmaker's bell.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; good packer; best references. 326 East 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young French girl; reference. Present employer's, 11 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress; French; in private family; personal references. C., 43 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; references. Mlle. J. M., 10 East 50th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; in a first-class family; willing to travel; good hairdresser; best city reference. French Dressmaker. 78 West 48th St., second floor.

MAID.—A lady leaving the city would like to find a position for her maid, whom she can highly recommend as being competent and trustworthy; has been in her employ three and a half years; excellent seamstress; reference unquestionable. Call, Monday, at 49 East 68th St.; no cards.

MAID, &c.—By a trustworthy North German-American as maid or attendant to elderly lady and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. C. P., Box 19, Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

MAID, &c.—By French Protestant respectable person as maid or do chamberwork or sewing in private family; has good references. 956 3d Av., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant girl, willing to assist with children; personal city reference. Seamstress, 311 East 38th St.

MAID and DRESSMAKER.—By young woman as maid and dressmaker; willing to be useful. A. F., 220 East 36th St., Olsen's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; best city reference. M. B., Box 74 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress in private family; no objection to country; first-class collar and cuff froner; best city reference. L. B., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to go by day as first-class laundress; first-class froner of shirts, collars, and cuffs; best city reference. M. C., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; by a respectable woman; in private family; nine years' reference. S., Box 460, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 109 East 69th St

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing by the week, day, or month; all fineries done; terms moderate. 247 West 68th St., Conklyn's box.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; first-class reference. A. D., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young German woman as laundress or plain cook. E. Smith, 239 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages, $20 to $25. Present employer's 148 West 75th St.; call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Downing, 819 East 138th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $22. H. A. M., 124 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl as first-class laundress; no chamberwork; best references. E. D., care of M. Lesueur, 257 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in private family; reference from last employer. L. N., Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—To do private washing by a first-class laundress; ten years' experience. Dalley, 208 East 117th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do gents' and family washing; by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; three years' reference. Call, Monday, 24 West 40th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent nurse and seamstress; Protestant; with good references; sewer; seamstress; understands making children's clothes; willing to assist with light chamberwork, or will take full charge of child; city or country. C. N. S., Box 419, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant French Swiss as nurse for one or two children; best references; willing and obliging. Apply at present employer's; lady can be seen Monday, Oct. 12, morning, before 11 o'clock. 240 West End Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly competent North German, in American family; speaks good French; good sewer; best city references. M. O., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined American woman as nurse or companion to invalid; excellent traveler and packer; also fine sewer; best city reference. S. E., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced woman as thorough infant's nurse; reliable in bottle babies and sickness and relieve mother of care; best reference, present employer. Answer Monday, 240 West 136th St.

NURSE.—To growing children in American family; by experienced Englishwoman; age, 35; competent to teach; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; highest reference. Reliable, 270 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman; entire charge of young baby or children, in first-class American family. Call at present employer's, 52 West 52d St., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant young woman as nurse to infant or walking children; good seamstress; present employer, 3 East 57th St. Call Monday.

NURSE.—By French Protestant as competent nurse for growing children, or maid for young ladies; good sewer; good city reference. M. M., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—As attendant nurse to invalid gentleman, or as visiting massage operator, &c.; thoroughly experienced; well recommended. Masseur, 918 6th Av., drug store.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call, two days, 220 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By a light-colored West India woman, educated in England, as nurse; she is intelligent, experienced, and reliable, and has excellent references. 59 East 25th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to baby or young child in first-class American city family; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By refined girl, with three years' experience, as nurse in good American family; Monday. Dillon, 796 9th Av., corner 53d St.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, from 9 to 12 A. M., 29 West 33d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse or lady's maid; well recommended; reference from last place. 632 West 130th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to mind children; assist with other work. Seen at 101 East 40th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as experienced infant's nurse; understands all kinds of bottle feeding; can take entire charge; best city reference; wages, $20. 624 3d Av., janitress's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as first-class infant's nurse; experienced with bottle babies; understands all nursery duties; good sewer; best personal city reference. A. G., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady desires to find position for thoroughly experienced infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 3 West 74th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced woman as infant's nurse; will take entire charge from birth; can give best city reference. Call, Monday, 407 Lexington Av.; ring fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; to take full charge from birth; Protestant; best city reference; city or country. Nurse, Box 199, 753 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as trained infant's nurse; bottle baby preferred; city or country; personal reference; wages, $25. 65 West 21st St.

INFANT'S NURSE. — Competent; understands sterilized milk; will also cut and fit by McDowell system. C., 212, 152 6th Av.

WET NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman as wet nurse; do not speak English. 247 West 29th St., L. C. bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By a refined North German girl, Protestant, who understands the care of children thoroughly, to care for grown children; first-class references. R. L., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American woman; first-class seamstress; can finish after dressmaker; fine hand sewer; willing to help with two children, or assist with light chamberwork; small family. 149 East 32d St.; ring second bell twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent ladies' maid, seamstress; makes ladies', children's dresses; willing to help with other work; best city references. 178 East 85th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; day or otherwise; first-class references. H. E., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged French lady; no objections to light chamberwork; good references. B., 205 East 94th St.; Chandler's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; first-class reference. 104 West 24th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class, in a private family; Protestant; best of city references; wages, $20. Call for two days, Garrett, 1,499 L

THE GOSHEN HORSE SHOW

SO SATISFACTORY THAT IT WILL BE OF ANNUAL OCCURRENCE.

Driving Park Had 5,000 Visitors, Who Included the Old Farmer Trotting Interest and Society from Tuxedo—The Natives Wildly Enthusiastic About Some of the Events and the Manege—Winners in the Exhibition Classes.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Horse Show Association of Orange County ended its second annual horse show here to-day. The attendance was nearly 5,000, and so great was the interest aroused by the exhibition classes, as well as the racing, that the association officials are now assured that the affair will be of annual occurrence.

The Goshen Driving Park is ideally situated in the centre of a district famous for the production of trotting stock. In no way can the prosperity of farmers better be gauged than by the relative size of the farmhouses compared with the barns.

The barns in the country hereabouts are big, but the farmers are content to have small, unpretentious houses and good horseflesh. Every Orange County farmer who has a horse worthy of the name came to Goshen to-day, even if only as a spectator, and the enthusiasm developed among old settlers who never before saw high-jumping contests or ladies in Paris gowns driving sleek, well-groomed horses to shining traps resplendent with silver plate, brought joy to the hearts of the projectors of the show.

One old, gray-whiskered yeoman jumped up and down by the bars during the high jumping and could only express his feelings by cries of "Hi! Hi! Hi! Shove her up another notch, b'gosh!"

When Lady Bird, S. S. Howland's queen among jumpers, topped the bar at 6 feet 4 inches, and so won the contest from G. B. Hulme's Senator, the old man went wild with joy.

"I'm goin' to try my sorrel mare over the barn door when I git home," said he.

He was but a type of the newly awakened sporting instinct. It found vent in a roar of excitement and applause when, in the one-mile running race, H. Warnke's bay gelding Alakuma won from R. Bradley's chestnut gelding Claris, by a short length, after a gamely contested race.

Again it bubbled out when the two high school horses, Mrs. E. H. Harriman's Beau Brummel, a magnificent brown, and Mrs. J. A. P. Ramsdell's bay mare May Queen, ridden by Mr. Emil Anthony and Mr. Carl Stoerger, contested for a silver cup.

Never had horses in Orange County been known to behave so strangely. The "passage," "pfeffer," "Spanish trot," and "march" each in turn excited wonder, and when, in conclusion, Beau Brummel bowed and courtesied with the grace of a Chesterfield, first to the grand stand and then to the judges, the farmers threw up their hats and yelled.

"Reckon they're 'bout 'es highly edicated 'es our County Judge," said one.

The fashionable colony from Tuxedo gave to the show the sanction of its presence as on the first day.

T. Suffern Tailer drove his drag over from the clubhouse, with Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Breese Smith as guests.

C. Dupont Coudert also drove from Tuxedo, and his passengers were Miss Coudert, Miss Claire Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain, Mr. Henry Boissevain, Miss Magee, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

The final heat of the 2:35 trotting and pacing race was the first event of the afternoon. Darkness prevented its completion on Friday.

The start was a close one, and the bay mare Fannie Maple, owned by J. S. Murray of Chester, easily showed her superiority over her eight competitors in 2:24¼.

Following is the summary of the heats:

2:35 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $250.

Fannie Maple, b. m., by Polonius, (Murray)	5	1	1
Tyrolese, b. f., by Norval, (Lippincott)	1	5	8
Albertina, blk. m., (Block)	8	2	5
Joe F., g. g., by Sweepstakes, (Walsh)	6	8	2
Pie Lijiro, ch. h., by May King, (Corwin)	4	6	4
Estella G., b. m., by Beecher, (Van Evera)	2	4	6
Legend, ch. m., (Coates)	7	7	7
Falka, blk. m., by Orphan Boy, (Murphy)	8	9	7
Tower Madison, b. g., by Madison, (Platt)	9	8	9

Time—2:23¾; 2:25¾; 2:24¾; 2:24¼.

The 2:23 class trot and pace brought five horses out, and furnished a very pretty contest, won handily by Myrtle Boy, in three straight heats.

Following is the summary:

2:23 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $400.

Myrtle Boy, blk. g., by Myrtleton, (Lippincott)	1	1	1
Nellie La Rue, b. m., by Millionaire, (Walsh)	2	2	2
Kate McCracken, b. m., by Red Cedar, (Lovatt)	4	3	3
Newport, br. h., by Mambrino Clark, (Shields)	3	4	4
Pera, br. m., by Stamboul, (Murphy)	5	dis.	

Time—2:23¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

The running race, at one mile, contrary to expectation, furnished an exciting contest. The same three horses that fell in the hurdle race Friday came to the post, and every one wondered if they would be able to stand up on the flat.

It had been the Stewards' intention to have the race over the hurdles, but the falling on Friday led the women to protest so loudly that the idea was abandoned.

H. Warnke's bay gelding Alakuma won by a length from R. Bradley's chestnut gelding Claris, who finished twenty lengths in front of W. Stallcup's chestnut gelding Golden Fizz. The time was 1:52¼.

In the half-mile pony race, for a purse of $25, Dr. Smith's d. g. Hustler, (Meislan,) beat James Van Nuyse's blk. m. Topsy, (Griffin,) by thirty lengths.

Between the trotting races Glenmere Boy was driven a mile in an attempt to beat 2:15. He dropped a boot, and finished in 2:16¼, a trifle too slow to win the $100 offered by the steward for 2:16 or better.

Between races old David Carr of Port Jervis, as picturesque a character as may be found in Orange County, showed his two trained water spaniels, Frank and Colonel. They ran a race in front of the grand stand, in which honors were even.

Charles W. Earle, the Brooklyn bicyclist, paced by a tandem and triplet, rode an exhibition mile in 2:17¼, and the Disbrow brothers of Brooklyn, on a triplet, rode a mile in 2:20.

The day's judging in the exhibition classes was done between races. Class II., harness horses or mares, ladies to drive, excited the most interest. There were five entries, and Cracksman, a chestnut gelding, driven by Mrs. W. E. Kotman, was awarded the silver cup. The clever driving of Miss Cornelia Harriman, who handled the reins over Guinare, and of Miss E. L. Breese, brought enthusiastic applause.

Following is the day's judging in the exhibition classes:

Class 3—Single horses or mares, four years old or over. Shown to road wagon. Fifteen entries:

Ava, g. m., F. G. Wood 1
Legend, ch. m., J. S. Coates 2
Decorum, br. m., E. H. Harriman 3

Class 5—Best two-year-old horse, mare, or gelding. Six entries:

Stamola, br. f., E. H. Harriman 1
Trilby, b. f., A. H. F. Seager 2
Ante, br. g., Cornwall Farm 3

Class 5A.—Best yearling horse, mare, or gelding. Four entries:

Sindalia, b. f., E. H. Harriman 1
Neurose, b. f., E. H. Harriman 2
Antonio, Jr., b. c., W. H. Ludlam 3

Class 8.—Pairs of horses or mares, 15.2 hands and over. Four entries:

Prince, ch. g.; Duke, ch. g., Oak Hill Farm 1
Ida, b. m.; Belle, b. m., L. W. Hulse 2
——, b. g.; ——, b. g., Mrs. A. S. Murray 3

Class 11.—Ladies' harness horse or mare. Ladies to drive to runabout. Six entries. Prize a silver cup.

Cracksman, ch. g., George B. Hulme, (Mrs. Kotman) 1

Class 14—Ponies in harness, 13.2 hands and under 14.2 hands.

Canada, b. m., Mrs. W. Kent 1
Tee, br. g., Joseph H. Turl 2

Class 16—Pairs of mares or geldings, under 13.2, driven by children.

Nina, b. m.; Pinta, b. g., E. P. and A. D. Russell, (Miss Annie Tinker) 1
Jesse, b. m.; Maud, b. m., H. D. Campbell 2
Tot, b. m.; Trixy, b. g., L. W. Hulse 3

Class 16a.—Horse or mare under 13 hands. Five entries:

Jack Ugly, ch. g., Miss L. M. Jones 1
Snowball, b. g., Miss Tuckerman 2
Tot, b. m., F. W. Hulse 3

Class 17.—Saddle horse or mare, 15.1 hands or over. Nine entries:

Miss Queen, b. m., Mrs. Ramsdell 1
Pilgrim, b. g., Mrs. Harriman 2
The Beauty, b. m., Miss Harriman 3

Class 19.—Horse or mare, to be shown to harness, under saddle at walk, trot, and canter. Twelve entries:

Greystone, g. g., G. B. Hulme 1
Fannie French, ch. m., G. B. Hulme 2
Doll Tearsheet, b m., Dr. Green 3

NASSAU BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Large Crowds and Exciting Contests Made Notable the Races.

The Nassau Boat Club, which is a modifying organization of the New-York Athletic Club, being composed mainly of N. Y. A. C. men, held its annual Fall regatta on the Harlem River mile course yesterday afternoon.

Although the season was rather late and the weather quite chilly, the events were hotly fought from start to finish, and old yachtsmen declared it to be one of the best regattas they have attended this season.

Large crowds lined the river banks on each side of the course and crowded the bridges, applauding loudly the winners of each race.

L. N. Mackey, the crack sculler of the club, who got away with the intermediate sculling championship in the Harlem regatta last Spring, was placed on scratch in the single scull handicap, and, although the time limits given the men were cleverly arranged, Mackey could not do better than finish third, splashing badly.

The boats were bunched soon after the start, although J. M. Davis, with a handicap of 15 seconds, held his lead to the half. Mackey hung close to him, however, and they fought hard to the three-quarters, when S. G. Carr, a seven-second man, who had been creeping along the Westchester shore, spurted, carrying Jesse W. Powers, (8 seconds handicap,) along with him. Although the others tried hard to overtake them, they could not do so, and the race finished in the above order.

A strong west wind and an ebb tide were obstacles the oarsmen were called upon to contend with, and the time of 7:15 for the mile was considered very good.

Jesse W. Powers was awarded the junior single scull race by default, because C. F. Muller, his rival, failed to put in an appearance.

The double scull event for gigs called out two crews about evenly matched, and the race was exciting from start to finish. The men were kept waiting on scratch for some time, and, as the weather was extremely cool, when the word was finally given they rowed with a will. J. M. Davis and F. Smith caught the water first, with S. G. Carr and W. S. Mable but a fraction of a second behind them. At the half it looked like a dead heat, but Davis and Smith spurted and gained half a length, which they held well, winning in that fashion in 7:15. Carr and Mable tried hard to overcome the advantage, but they broke stroke near the finish and drifted across the line.

The championship race, which was the most interesting of the series, was the four-oared gig contest, with individual medals and the Hermann Oelrichs cup as prizes. The cup alone was worth the effort and, as the list had narrowed down to but two crews, a warm battle resulted. In the starboard boat were Ganigues, bow; Stevans, first stroke; Davis, second; Carr, third; H. Mildner, coxswain. The port crew was made up as follows: Powers, bow; Delaney, first stroke; Thees, second; Cleever, third; George Weimon, coxswain.

Crew No. 1 beat the starter by a few seconds and made for the post with a forty-six stroke. The second crew caught almost a forty-eight stroke from the start. Coxswain Weimon steered badly, running the boys several times very close to the shore. He was called to change the course, which he did at the half, to avoid running into the Nonpareil Rowing Club's house, and the cut cost him a full boat's length.

The first crew, who had kept well along the Westchester shore, were called for a forty-eight stroke, and they responded with alacrity, gaining a boat's length. This order continued to the three-quarter, when the first crew widened the gap by another half length, crossing the finish easy winners in the time of 7.14.

The contestants then went to the boathouse, where the prizes were awarded and a bounteous repast was indulged in.

The trophies consisted of the Daniel Appleton Cup, given by Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment; a silver cup, given by Charles Meyers, a member of the club; the Hermann Oelrichs large silver cup, given by Mr. Oelrichs, and a silver pitcher and smoking bowl given by President A. E. Colfax, besides individual silver medals.

Henry J. Behrens, Jr., President of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, presented the prizes. The officials were: Starter—Fred Vilmar, Captain; Referee—Charles Goodhue, New-York Athletic Club; Timers—H. J. Behrens, Jr., J. J. Murphy, James Myles, Jr., N. R. C., and J. Abeel, N. B. C.

F. W. Menzies—										
Out	6	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	—38
In	5	3	4	5	6	4	7	6	4	—44
										82
W. H. Sands—										
Out	5	6	4	5	5	3	6	5	7	—46
In	6	4	4	4	5	4	7	7	4	—45
										91
C. L. Stout—										
Out	4	3	5	4	6	4	9	7	5	—47
In	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	7	8	—44
										91
James Park—										
Out	5	3	5	3	4	6	6	6	5	—43
In	6	3	5	5	5	4	6	6	6	—45
										88
Jasper Lynch—										
Out	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	—46
In	5	4	4	4	5	4	6	7	4	—44
										90
A. E. Paterson—										
In	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	—46
In	5	4	5	4	5	6	8	5	4	—46
										92

RESULTS AT AQUEDUCT.

Frank Clarke to Act as Starter at the Morris Park Races.

The principal thing of importance that developed at the Aqueduct races yesterday was that the career of Thomas Flynn, former Speaker of the Legislature of New-Jersey, is ended. Flynn will not start the horses at Morris Park, that task having been assigned to Frank T. Clarke, Superintendent of the Coney Island Jockey Club's race course, the Superintendent at the Horse Shows, part proprietor of the starting barrier that was used at the Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend tracks, and who has once before tried his hand at starting, with no very marked success.

That Flynn's services as a starter have been dispensed with did not create much surprise among men who have heard what has been kept under cover so carefully since the Stewards of The Jockey Club began their investigation of race-track scandals some time ago. A number of owners and jockeys have complained, a few openly, others rather quietly, that they have not been fairly dealt with by him. Favoritism to certain owners and jockeys was hinted at in the paddock gossip, and Sloane, McCafferty, and one or two other jockeys complained that they were never given a fair chance by Flynn, who never hesitated to make reports against them or inflict fines upon them for alleged misbehavior at the post. Flynn's appointment was originally made rather against the wishes of several of the Stewards, but in accordance with the wishes of a number of newspaper writers, who had pronounced Flynn to be the greatest starter that ever handled a flag. His disappearance from the position will cause no general regret among racegoers, who have not been wholly pleased with his work.

The racing was commonplace, as usual, as the class of horses was of the poorest. The races were won handily, as a rule, and favorites were successful in all but the second, in which Tanis gave the talent a surprise by winning with odds of anywhere from 10 to 1 to 15 to 1 against him. The best finish was in the third race, in which Numeroet, Lawrence, One Chance, and Trade Last finished in a bunch, only heads apart. When Garrigan, who rode One Chance, came to weigh in he was found to be a pound and a half short of weight, and was disqualified, the third place and money being given to Trade Last.

Results of the six contests are given in these summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; highweight handicap. Seven furlongs. Dolando, 111 pounds, (Ballard,) 9 to 10, won; Dalgretti, 112, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Flames, 106, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Waterman, Fannie B., Truepenny, Master James, and Kennebunk also ran. Time—1:26½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Tenis, 90 pounds, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, won; Crimea, 85, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1, second; Dorothy Hi., 90, (Brendle,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Van Brunt, Inheritance, Chugnut, Predicament, Eliza Belle, Telegram, Bonnifield, and Eclipse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Numeroet, 115 pounds, (Lewis,) 8 to 5, won; Lawrence P., 118, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, second; One Chance, 115, (Garrigan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Trade Last, Stray Step, Tricotin, Bragalone, Sonnet, Valley Girl, Temple Bar, Happy Bird, and Trianon also ran. One Chance was disqualified for being short of weight, and Trade Last was placed third.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Brisk, 102 pounds, (Hirsch,) even, won; Premier, 107, (Simms,) even, second; Hermia, 99, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, third. Bessie Browning also ran. Time, 1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Takanassee, 95 pounds, (Hirsch,) 8 to 5, won; Billall, 90, (Wapshire,) 10 to 1, second; Red Spider, 103, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1, third; Lizzie B., Stachelberg, Mohawk Prince, Bird of Freedom, Edna D., Friendship, Hi Daddy, and Lady Mottle also ran. Time, 1:02½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Doggett, 108 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 5, won; Lily of the West, 90, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, second; Sir John, 99, (Powers,) 30 to 1, third. Rey del Mar was left at the post.

MENZIES MAKES A RECORD.

Brilliant Playing on the St. Andrew's Golf Club Green.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club eclipsed all records yesterday for number of competitors in any regular club tournament. There were fifty-three entries in the open handicap event, which closed the annual tournament of the club. Of these forty-seven finished the course, twice around the nine holes. Naturally from the large number of golfers, good playing and good scores was the result. The exceptional happened, in that a scratch man won first prize. He was F. W. Menzies, a young English golfer of marked ability, who has been playing in America about a year. Besides winning the silver cup given as first prize, he also captured the golf medal for the lowest score over the links. His score was 82 strokes, and it gave Menzies the additional honor of establishing a new record for the course. W. H. Sands and A. E. Paterson had formerly held the club record at 84 strokes, made the same week. C. F. Stout, a Staten Island golfer, who has improved rapidly this season, took second place by a net score of 86. The list of contestants, containing many of our most prominent golfers, with total results, follows:

	Gross.	H'dic'p.	Net.
F. W. Menzies	82	0	82
C. F. Stout	91	5	86
Jasper Lynch	90	2	88
James Park	88	0	88
C. L. Perkins	97	9	88
A. D. Norris	95	6	89
James Brown	95	6	89
A. E. Patterson	92	3	89
Daniel Chauncey	91	2	89
E. H. Moeran	95	5	90
T. Roberts	98	8	90
W. K. Jewett	97	7	90
W. H. Sands	91	0	91
J. R. Chadwick	96	5	91
W. T. Gray	97	6	91
R. H. Robertson	98	7	91
G. E. Armstrong	95	3	92
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	100	8	92
J. M. Knapp	99	7	92
G. F. Tiffany	100	8	92
L. B. Stoddart	93	0	93
H. N. Townsend	105	12	93
John Reid, Jr.	99	5	94
Beverly Ward, Jr.	103	7	96
W. R. Betts	99	3	96
H. W. Taft	103	7	96
T. B. Allen	108	12	96
John Reid	109	12	97
J. C. Ten Eyck	100	3	97
J. B. Upham	103	5	98
A. L. Livermore	98	0	98
S. M. Allen	101	3	98
W. E. Hodgman	109	10	99
W. R. Hill	104	5	99
O. Hockmeyer	106	7	99
V. Hockmeyer	111	12	99
John Grierson	111	10	101
A. Atkinson	106	4	102
H. O. Tallmadge	114	12	102
J. Q. A. Johnson	115	12	103
Malcolm Gordon	112	9	103
E. L. Stevenson	111	7	104
W. W. Lowry	118	12	106
J. P. Street	114	6	108
P. Fletcher	124	12	112
G. C. Pier	114	0	114

Some of the best scores, given by holes, were:

F. W. Menzies—										
Out	6	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	—38
In	5	3	4	5	6	4	7	6	4	—44
										82
W. H. Sands—										
Out	5	6	4	5	5	3	6	5	7	—46
In	6	4	4	4	5	4	7	7	4	—45
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Out	4	3	5	4	6	4	9	7	5	—47
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James Park—										
Out	5	3	5	3	4	6	6	6	5	—43
In	6	3	5	5	5	4	6	6	6	—45
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A. E. Paterson—										
In	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	—46
In	5	4	5	4	5	6	8	5	4	—46
										92

ELIZABETH DEFEATS RUTGERS.

A Very Lively Game of Football Between Athletes and College Boys.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—The football team of the Elizabeth Athletic Club met and vanquished the strong eleven of Rutgers College here to-day, by a score of 28 to 0. Theh home team played a snappy game from start to finish, their interference and tackling being excellent. Langford of the Elizabeths made a superb run of nearly the entire field and scored a touchdown. Capt. Teddy Knapp of the Elizabeths played brilliantly, and made runs of twenty, thirty, and fifty yards. He also made some pretty catches, and, with Langford, carried off the honors.

The Elizabeths made their first touchdown in eight minutes and the second in fifteen minutes. The first thirty-minute half ended with the score 10 to 0 in Elizabeth's favor. Knapp kicked off in the second and Murphy pushed the ball over the line in just forty-five seconds. The next touchdown was made by Langford in three minutes.

There were some bad fumbles by the Rutger's men, and a couple of lively scraps between the opposing players. The play at times was very rough. The game ended with the ball on Rutgers's five-yard line.

Three of the Elizabeth players—Bliss, Allen, and Wood—had to retire, they being knocked out in fierce rushes.

The attendance was over 500, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The Yale University team has promised to play the Elizabeths here in a couple of weeks.

The teams lined up to-day as follows:

E. A. C.	Position.	Rutgers C.
Allen, Coe	Left end	Marker
Wood, Wilber	Tackle	Mohn
Cornell	Guard	McMahon
Chandler	Centre	Mills, (Capt.)
Murphy	Right guard	Woodruff
Coe	Tackle	Walter
English	End	Mason
Denise	Quarter back	Drury
Knapp	Left half back	Heath, Rynd
Smith, Bliss	Right half back	Cook
Langford	Full back	Rapalje

Touch-downs—Murphy, Bliss, Langford, (2,) Knapp, (2.) Goals kicked—By Knapp, 2. Referee—Mr. Scudder of Rutgers. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins of Brown. Linesmen—Mr. Knapp of Elizabeth and Mr. Parrot of Rutgers.

AMHERST NO MATCH FOR BROWN.

Beaten at Football by a Score of 44 to 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10.—The Brown eleven walked all over Amherst's football players to-day, and piled up the generous score of 44 to 6. The 700 spectators, however, saw forty minutes of hard football that was full of interesting features. It did not take more than thirty seconds to show that Brown was clearly outside the Amherst's class, for in that time she had scored her first touch-down. In forty-five seconds more there was a second touch-down. The whole game was a rapid one.

Amherst's 6 points were gained partly by luck. Fultz had dropped back of the line for a punt, the two teams being lined up pretty near the Brown goal. His kick, had it been successful, probably would have saved Brown's being scored against, but the ball struck one of the goal posts, and bounded back, when it was captured by an Amhrest man for the first and last touch-down the visitors could get. Fultz made the star run of the day, one of seventy yards. Line up:

Brown.	Position.	Amherst.
Murphy	Left end—Right	Pratt
Casey	Left tackle—Right	Tyler (Capt.)
Wheeler	Left guard—Right	Fosdick
Coombs	Centre	Callahan
Thayer	Right guard—Left	Boyden
Locke	Right tackle—Left	Warren
Summersgill	Right end—Left	Hall
Colby (Capt.)	Quarter back	Sands
Gammons, Fultz	Half backs	Merriman, Arter, Edwards
Hall	Full back	Eaton

Score—Brown, 44; Amherst, 6. Touchdowns—Summersgill, Fultz, (3;) Hall, (8;) Wheeler, Warren. Goals from touchdowns—Fultz, 5; Tyler, 1. Umpire—Mr. Jones. Referee—Mr. Redington. Linesman—Mr. Wing.

HARVARD'S OPPONENTS WEAK.

She Easily Defeats the Newtons in a Football Game.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Harvard defeated the Newton Athletic Association this afternoon on Soldiers' Field by a score of 18 to 0. The game from the Harvard men's point of view was decidedly unsatisfactory. The visitors were palpably weak. The fumbles in off-side play were responsible for Harvard's gains, rather than strong playing on the part of the latter. The Harvard eleven showed that it is far from being in condition to meet strong teams. The feature of the game was the playing of "Ma" Newell, the Harvard coach, at right tackle, in Newton, opposite Haughton, one of his pupils in the art. Newell played a strong game, toying at will with his opposite, and opening up hugh holes for the Newton backs. Wrightington, Mills, Beale, and Brown did good work. Hewes, Newton's giant centre, played a strong game, as did also Saul and Faul. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Newton A. A.
Moulton, Marton	Right end	Murphy
Merriman	Right tackle	Nash
N. Shaw, Wheeler	Right guard	Leggett
Doucett, F. Shaw	Centre	Hewes
Sargent, Jaffray	Left guard	Paul, Guyon
Mills, Haughton	Left tackle	Newell
Rich'n, Graydon	Left end	Taylor
Beale, Dieblee	Quarter back	Saul
Cozzens, S'ilvan	Right half back	Nichols, Fears
Wright'n, Warren	Left half back	Taylor
Brown, Cabot	Full back	Draper, Harris

Score—Harvard, 18; Newton A. A., 0. Time—Twenty-minute halves. Touch-downs—Wrightington, 2; Warren, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Brown, 2; Cabot, 1. Umpire—Mr. Knox of Harvard. Referee—Mr. H. Walters of Harvard. Linesman—Mr. F. Wood.

Glendale Against Bergen.

The Glendale Athletic Club team of Harlem and the Bergen Athletic Club team of Greenville, N. J., met on the grounds of the former, in Harlem, yesterday afternoon. The score was: Glendale Athletic Club, 18; Bergen Athletic Club, 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Glendale A. C.	Position.	Bergen A. C.
Loughran	Left end	Goddard
Speer	Left tackle	Knapp
Holly	Left guard	Middleton
Cameron	Centre	Barton
McGrath	Right guard	Klein
Bruen	Right tackle	Mills
Littleton	Right end	Mackey
Mason	Quarter back	Chillson
Schmidt	Left halfback	Collins
Spangler	Right halfback	Sheppard
Youmans	Fullback	Barclay

Touchdowns—Schmidt, 3. Goals kicked from touchdowns—Youmans, 3. Referee—George Jayne, Glendale Athletic Club. Umpire—Spencer Cahill, Bergen Athletic Club.

Gregory Wins a Championship.

The Catholic Diocesan Union of New-Jersey held its annual series of road races on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday afternoon with a large crowd of enthusiasts in attendance. James Gregory of St. Columbia Club, Newark, won the championship medal. The summaries:

One-Mile Race.—Won by John Gregory, St. Columbia Club, on a Spalding; James Gregory, St. Columbia Club, second; Joseph Rase, Catholic Institute Club, Newark, third. Time—2:46.

Two-Mile Race.—Won by James Gregory, St. Columbia Club, on a Stearns; John Caburn, Catholic Institute, second; John Gregory, St. Columbia Club, third. Time—4:52.

Five-Mile Championship—Won by James Gregory, St. Columbia Club, on a Stearns; John Gregory, St. Columbia Club, second; Thomas Burke, Belleville, Y. M. L. U., third. Time—18:10.

Elmore Cyclers' Meet.

The Elmore Cyclers of Harlem held their annual club races on the Fort Lee Road yesterday afternoon. Arthur Wood distinguished himself by some brilliant riding and won two of the three events. Following are the results:

HALF MILE.—Won by Arthur Wood; Frederick McCauley, second; E. McCauley, third. Time—1:48½.

ONE MILE.—Won by Arthur Wood; Harry Baker, second; E. McCauley, third. Time—2:22.

TWO MILES.—Won by Frederick McCauley; Arthur Wood, second; Stephen Logan, third. Time—2:55.

Running for the Club Cup.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Oct. 10.—The foursomes for the club cup at the links of the Essex Country Club were begun this afternoon, when the following scores were made:

	Out.	In.	Total.
T. H. Powers Farr and T. T. Reid	57	50	107
C. A. Watson and J. C. Rennard	55	56	111
C. A. Munn and William Runkle	63	60	123
C. E. Eaton and M. B. Metcalf	59	77	136
E. M. Price and S. B. Kneass	62	61	123
S. Watterman and W. E. Colt	71	72	143
George Richards and S. M. Colgate	60	53	113
F. E. Hagemeyer and W. D. Osborne	76	67	143

AS TO BOXING CONTESTS.

Corporation Counsel Scott's Opinion Regarding the Horton Law.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent to Chief of Police Conlin yesterday a letter replying to inquiries regarding certain features of the Horton law, regulating boxing contests. To the question "Can a domestic incorporated athletic association, by hiring a room or rooms in a building otherwise occupied and leased to tenants in other business, or in an unoccupied building, give an exhibition such as is described under the provisions of the law as now in operation, whether an admission fee is charged or not, it being understood that the exhibition is only for the entertainment of the association and their friends?" The literal provision of the statute contained in the proviso is as follows:

"Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year or in a building owned and occupied by such association?" the answer is "No."

In case where the association coming within the description of the proviso possesses the lease of a building, the decision is that such a building must be devoted exclusively to athletic purposes. The purpose of the law is to require that the entire building shall be possessed by the association.

Likewise, a domestic athletic association which sub-lets a part of its building for other purposes, cannot give boxing exhibitions in its quarters.

DR. PINE WHIPS FRED. SWIFT.

Two Well-Known Chicago Men Engage in a Prize Fight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—In the padded room of George Dawson, in the Chicago Athletic Club, to-night, Dr. Milton B. Pine, a north side dentist, knocked out Frederick Swift after two rounds of terrific boxing.

Swift had the best of the sparring in the first round, landing frequently on his opponent's ribs and face. Pine got a chance, however, and made a rally, swinging a heavy left on Swift's face, knocking him down and closing his left eye. Swift got up dazed, and received a right upper-cut, which knocked him out completely.

George Siler was the referee, and when the timers called off ten seconds, Dr. Pine was pronounced the winner. Both men are well known here, and the bout was a friendly one. Only a few saw the fight, and they said no such fighting was ever seen outside the prize ring. The affair was kept very quiet.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair in the morning, followed by rain in the southern portion, northeasterly winds, increasing in force, becoming dangerous on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain and dangerous northeasterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather and rain and high northeasterly winds, dangerous on the coast.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, cloudy weather and rain, high northeasterly winds in the interior, with winds of hurricane velocity on the coast. NORTH CAROLINA, threatening weather and rain and dangerous northerly winds, warmer in the interior. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion, northerly winds, warmer. It is probable that the tropical storm will reach the coast to the north of Charleston, and that the southern portion of the South Atlantic States will escape the dangerous winds attending this storm. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, with partly cloudy weather, northerly winds. The storm has probably passed on to the northward of Florida, and is now being felt on the North Carolina coast. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair, cloudy on the coast; northeasterly winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, probably local showers, with partly cloudy and cooler weather, winds shifting to northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, northerly winds, cooler in southeast portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, northwesterly winds, cooler. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, partly cloudy weather, local showers in western portion, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly, with cooler weather in western portion. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and warmer, brisk easterly winds. OHIO, fair, followed by local showers in the evening or night, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in the morning, local showers in the evening or night, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local showers, light to fresh southeast winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, local showers, followed by fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, cooler in southeast portion. MISSOURI, showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler in the eastern portion; winds shifting to northerly. IOWA, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion, northerly winds, cooler in eastern and warmer in western portion. MINNESOTA, generally fair, clearing in eastern portion in the morning, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds, shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA,

Stern Bros.

will offer

Monday

in their

Cloak Departments

a collection of their Latest Importation

High Class Paris Wraps and Capes at $75.00 and $95.00

Prices heretofore from $110.00 to $275.00

And in addition-

Ladies' Walking Coats of English Friezes, Cheviots and Kersey Cloths, Lined with plain or fancy silks, $14.75, $16.50, $18.50

Very Much Less Than Prevailing Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow

On Third Floor

A Special Purchase of 2000 Pairs

Lace Curtains

Irish Point at $7.25

Style Louis XIV. at $8.75, $12.50, $21.00, $27.50

Irish Point and Louis XIV.

Lace Bed Sets at $7.25 and $22.50

All Exceptional Values

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale

To-morrow

A large purchase of very desirable

Ladies' Underwear

at the following

Special Prices

Gowns at 63c, 75c, 98c

Chemises at 39c, 73c

Drawers at 37c, 48c, 65c

Skirts at 55c, 73c

Also Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts at $5.75

Printed Warp Taffeta Silk Skirts at $7.50, $13.50

Heretofore $15.00 and $24.50.

West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TRADE MARK

ANOTHER MOUNT PARNASSUS.

Our "Novelty Floor" is a sort of Mount Parnassus where one may drink inspiration from Eternal Springs of furniture art. Odd pieces, originated by the genii of the world, make up the unique charm of this floor.

Here, grouped about the entrance to the delightsome Indian retreat, are teak tables and stands carved with serpents and birds, hideous enough to be typically Indian, yet so superbly modelled as to be almost Grecian. Exquisite gold-powdered cabinets and desks, more graceful than their Louis XV. prototypes; beyond are little musical chairs and oddities innumerable.

Such a collection rarely comes in one's way.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Columbia Art Rooms,

306 Fifth Ave., Near 31st St.,

Choice collection of Royal Dresden, Limoges, Bavarian, Old Flemish, Imperial and Austrian Wares at unusually low prices—Many attractive pieces.

SPECIAL.

2,000 Vienna, Limoges and Dresden plates..... $1.00 and up.

Imported Cups and Saucers of French, Saxon and Hungarian wares..... 25c. and up.

HAND-CARVED SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, CHINA CLOSETS, IN LOUIS XIV., XV. STYLE, FRENCH CLOCKS, LAMPS, VASES, ETC.

306 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 31ST ST., N.Y.

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

GREAT SALE OF

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION.

A large purchase from the choicest lots at the John N. Stearns & Co.'s auction sale enables us to offer on Monday morning the following desirable Silks at prices far below any heretofore made:

19-inch Black Brocade Gros Grain Silks, choice designs, good quality, worth 75c., 50c.

21-inch Black Satin Brocade Silks, fine, bright, and durable, worth 85c., 59c.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, extra fine quality, 85c.

22-inch Black Satin Brocade Silks, rich and handsome goods, good value at $1.25, 99c.

27-inch Black Satin Duchesse, greatest value ever offered in fine goods, worth $2.00, at $1.25

West 23d Street

B. Altman & Co.

Silk Department.

Latest and Richest Paris and Lyons Novelties.

Exclusive designs in the new effects of Victoria Antique Laconne, Metal Damas, Velour Antique, Broche Armures, Pompadour Reps, etc., etc., $2.50 to 22.50 yd.

SPECIAL MONDAY.

Imported Fancy Taffeta Broche . . . 68c. yard.

Changeable Taffeta . 58c. yard.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Are making a specialty

Large and attractive display of New Styles of Dress and Evening Bonnets, Round Hats and Toques.

Also a very desirable collection of SUIT HATS.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

Choice assortment of extra quality

Trimmed Alpines and Walking Hats

made expressly for us by men's hatters, and not to be found elsewhere.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS.

Sealskin Garments a Specialty.

WALKING COATS, JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, IN EVERY VARIETY OF FUR.

BEAUTIFUL COMBINATIONS IN SEAL AND MOUFFLON, PERSIAN AND MOUFFLON, SEAL AND GREBE, CHINCHILLA, SABLE, &c.

Latest Designs. Rich Linings. Fitting Warranted.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELLING AND REPAIRING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

449 Broadway. 26 Mercer St.

Grand St. Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

Catalogues Mailed on Application.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Rich Laces.

Point a l'Arguille, Brussels, Flandres, Honiton, and Duchesse Lace Flouncings and Trimming Laces.

BRIDAL VEILS.

Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Chiffons, Mousselines, Veilings, Nets.

NOVELTIES.

Made-Up Laces, Boleros & Collars.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Broadway & 19th St.

Daniell & Sons.

New Goods Arriving Every Day.

We shall offer MONDAY MORNING the following substantial values:

BLACK SILKS.

From the great Trade Sale of John N. Stearns, whose specialty for years has been high class Black Silks only. Over 7,000 pieces were sold. We were fortunate enough to secure the following numbers and many others at prices to make it extremely interesting to our patrons:

Rich 24-inch Gros Grain quality $1.25, at . . . . . 75c. yd.

20-inch Satin Duchesse quality 85c. at . . . . . 55c. yd.

23-inch Satin Duchesse quality $1.10 at . . . . . 65c. yd.

27-inch Satin Duchesse quality $1.50 at . . . . . 98c. yd.

Rich Satin Brocades quality 85c. at . . . . . 69c. yd.

24-inch Black Taffeta quality 95c. at . . . . . 68c. yd.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

TWO LEADERS FOR THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Black Kersey Jacket, double breasted, Satin Lined, fly front, velvet collar, at $10.25

Ladies' Light Tan Kersey box coat, handsome fancy silk lined through out, velvet collar, sable tails and head at neck, at $13.75

Ladies' Eiderdown Negligee Garments.

We are showing an exceedingly attractive line in this Department.

Dressing Sacques 79c., 98c., $1.65

Wrappers and Bath Robes . . . $2.75, $3.75, $5.25

In bright and pleasing array of colors, well made and perfect fitting, are exceptionally good value.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY, 8TH=9TH STREETS.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Every one does not know that any citizen may make an arrest," said a man speaking of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the people who take active measures to prevent the abuse of horses. "The law reads," he continued, "that 'A private person may arrest another for a crime committed within his presence.' If it is a minor offense for which a citizen interferes with another and he calls to a policeman to make an arrest the officer may refuse if he likes if he was not present at the time, saying that he did not see the deed committed. But, if the citizen says, 'I arrest this man,' the officer is then obliged to take him—the prisoner—to the station."

***

A small dog, yellow, curly-haired, with no nose to speak of, a tail curling up over its back and a general supercilious air of quality and superiority was being led along one of the up-town streets yesterday by a young girl. The dog was arrayed in a little dark blue blanket on the sides of which was embroidered in red the name: "Queenie." That there might be no mistake in the high standing of the little animal, above the name was embroidered a large crown.

***

The park along the Riverside Drive still looks fresh and green and the flower beds are in beautiful condition. There is a crisp breeze from the water blowing over it these cool days, but it is invigorating. It is not too cool to prevent the policemen and the nurse girls from stopping for long chats, and within the last week or so, at certain hours, processions of pretty young school girls from the fashionable schools in the vicinity have been seen passing through, taking their constitutionals.

***

For about a month now sad little waifs have been heard in the Criminal Court Building, coming at intervals from the rooms of the Board of Health, on the lower floor. The Fall season of vaccination has begun. But the babies are the best patients, the doctors say, and the smaller the better. "It is rather unpleasant, that scraping on the arm," says Dr. A. V. Brailly, "and it is apt to produce sickness. The older the children are the more it seems to affect them, and the children in the grammar schools are more apt to make a fuss than the babies. The probationary policemen have to be vaccinated, and one of them, who was in here the other day, was sitting joking after he had been vaccinated, and, while waiting for the place on his arm to dry, all of a sudden, he went off the seat like a log. He had fainted. We let him be for a few moments, and he came out all right, but he looked pretty white. 'A pretty policeman you'll make!' I said. But that was about 1 o'clock, and the men had just been to luncheon, and they would be affected more easily. Last year I had a probationary policeman here sitting on one end of the table, laughing and talking, when the first thing I knew there was a big thump. It was his head on the table. We laid him out on the table for a few minutes, and as soon as the blood got back to his head he was all straight again."

BETRAYED THE HIGHWAYMEN.

A Boy Reveals the Hiding Place of Three Hobo Criminals.

Three tramps and a boy, the latter alleged to have been enticed from his home in Philadelphia by the trio of hoboes, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Detectives McAuley, Vallely, Reap, and Holland. The men were charged with holding up and robbing Arthur Williams, at Flatbush, L. I., last Wednesday night.

The boy is Paul Crawford of 2,012 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. He was in City Hall Park on Friday, trying to induce men who came along with valises to allow him to carry them. A park policeman observed the boy, questioned him, and finally sent him to Police Headquarters. There the boy told the detectives that he had been enticed from his home by three tramps, who had robbed men in Trenton, Flatbush, and other places.

The boy led the detectives to a lodging house, at 108 Bowery, where they found the three tramps, and arrested them. The men gave their names as Thomas Howard, Frederick Dimond, and John Holmes.

Mr. Williams of Flatbush identified Howard and Dimond yesterday. The latter confessed to the detectives that he and his companions had planned to hold up in bandit style all Long Island farmers bringing wagon loads of produce to the city during the early morning hours.

The boy told the detectives he had an appointment to meet the highwaymen in City Hall Park when he was arrested.

The men were held in $1,000 bail each for examination. The boy's parents were notified, and he will be sent back to his home.

Catholic News Incorporated.

The Catholic News Publishing Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The company will continue the publication of The Catholic News at 13 Barclay Street, this city.

The paper, which has the largest circulation of any religious periodical published in the United States, has heretofore been owned by Herman Ridder, of the Staats-Zeitung, and the incorporation is made now simply as a matter of convenience to Mr. Ridder and also to better provide for any contingencies that may arise in the future.

Mr. Ridder will still control the paper through the ownership of the stock, which is of the merely nominal sum of $1,000, divided into shares of $5 each. The Directors will be Mr. Ridder's brothers-in-law.

Entertainment for a Hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Harlem Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary are preparing to give an entertainment during the coming month for the benefit of the hospital. The date of the affair has not been selected, but at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, 208 Lenox Avenue, it will be decided.

Mrs. Hamilton is one of the brightest of the younger society matrons of Harlem, and she will probably have the managing of the affair during the illness of the President, Mrs. L. H. Crall, as Mrs. Hamilton is First Vice President. Either "The Strollers" or "The Students" will be engaged, as the entertainment projected will be theatrical.

ATTACKS THE BUTTON FAD.

Father Ludeke Orders His Scholars to Disregard It.

The scholars of St. Vincent de Paul's Academy, on North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, must not wear motto buttons. Such are the orders issued by Father Ludeke, who has charge of the academy.

The children were assembled for morning prayer yesterday, when Father Ludeke told them they must discard the buttons, which, he said, were not fit to be worn. As he reasoned with them, the scholars voluntarily took off the buttons they were wearing and threw them on the floor. Father Ludeke invited the scholars to speak, and some of them said their parents had objected to the buttons, but they had not felt inclined to obey. They promised, however, now Father Ludeke had objected, they would discard them entirely.

Father Ludeke said yesterday:

"I have deprived the children of their buttons because in most cases the inscriptions on them were immoral. I did not speak of all buttons, for campaign buttons I consider not only instructive, but patriotic, and these buttons I told the children to keep."

THE CARNEGIES RETURN.

They Went Abroad Three Months Ago for a Pleasure Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived home yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. They have been abroad three months, spending a part of the time on the Continent. They traveled in Italy, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland, attending at Dunfermline the opening of the public library which was Mr. Carnegie's gift to his native town.

Mr. Carnegie talked with prominent men in all the principal cities in Europe on the present currency problem in this country. He did not care, however, to go into details when questioned on the pier regarding the sentiment abroad. He did say, though, with much vehemence, that all thoughtful men were for an honest American dollar, and not a half-value coin that stood a chance of repudiation in foreign countries. Mr. Carnegie said he went abroad solely for pleasure and was, of course, glad to be at home again. He would not discuss the report of the Rockefeller Steel Trust.

As soon as his baggage was released, he and Mrs. Carnegie entered a carriage and were driven to their home at 5 West Fifty-first Street.

THEY MAY NOT RAISE CAIN.

But Salvationists, the Mayor Says, May Freely Flay the Devil.

Mayor Strong yesterday informed a representative of the Salvation Army that he was quite willing that the lads and lassies of the army should flay the devil, but he drew the line at raising Cain.

The Salvation Army man had called upon the Mayor to ask for permission to hold public meetings in Mulberry Bend. The army wanted a roving commission to march through the district, with authority to halt and hold meetings wherever they chose.

The Mayor opposed the idea, saying: "You folks raise Cain by going into certain districts, and we have many complaints of these disturbances. I have no objections to your holding meetings at given points, but I do not think it wise that you should march from place to place, as it usually causes trouble for all concerned." The Mayor added that this applied only to certain districts of the city.

Permission to hold meetings in Mott and Mulberry Streets only was granted by the Mayor.

Ian Maclaren Major Pond's Guest.

"Ian Maclaren," the Rev. Dr. John Watson, was dined at the Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, by Major Pond last Friday. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, says the club proposes to tender a formal dinner to Dr. Watson during the first week in December.

DEMOLISHED A HORSE CAR.

Third Avenue Cable Cars Wreck a Car of the Dry Dock Line.

The mishaps of a horsecar of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Line, in Park Row early yesterday morning, comprised a series of collisions and consequent damages that kept Conductor Max Frank up very late last night making out a detailed report to the company in writing.

It was Car 219, driven by George Jusko, and bound up town. The accidents occurred between Duane and Baxter Streets, about 7:30 o'clock, when traffic is heaviest. In front of 127 Park Row the tracks were blocked by an immense beer wagon. The horsecar slowed up, but a Third Avenue cable car, following swiftly behind, was unable to come promptly to a stop, on account of the steep down grade, and crashed into the rear of the Dry Dock line car.

The platform of the horse car was crushed and the conductor was thrown down. The passengers in the car were badly shaken up. The force of the collision sent the horse car crashing into the beer wagon. Driver Jusko jumped from the front platform in time to save his life, though his arms were badly bruised. The horses sprang aside and were not injured.

Passengers who had started to the front when the rear platform was smashed were thrown violently back into the aisle and on seats that were strewn with shattered window glass. None of them were seriously hurt. They left the wrecked car by climbing over the platforms.

Another cable car, to which was attached a trailer, bumping into the first cable car, completed the ruin of the little horse car. The horses took fright and dragged the wreck up Park Row as far as Baxter Street before the driver and the conductor, running alongside, could get control of them.

No report of the collision and runaway was made by the precinct police.

SMALL FIRE CAUSES PANIC

Flames in the Quarters Occupied by a Board of Registry.

The fire in the basement of a flathouse at 201 West Eighty-eighth Street at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning caused a panic among the occupants of the house and damaged the building to the extent of $1,000.

The Board of Registry in the Forty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District occupies the store room on the first floor of the building. Yesterday morning the board had the janitor build a fire in the furnace. A leak in a gas pipe near the furnace caused the flames, which sent smoke pouring through the entire building.

When the firemen arrived all the frightened tenants were on the fire escapes. They were rescued without injury, and the flames were soon put out. The house is owned by Mrs. Sophia Minton.

HUTCHINS-DAVIS DEBATE.

Oratorical Combat Between Lawyer and Journalist Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—After weeks of correspondence between the "seconds" of the respective parties, which finally assumed the similitude of a Corbett-Fitzsimmons wordy war, the aid of intermediaries has been dispensed with, and Stilson Hutchins, the newspaper proprietor, and Henry E. Davis, a prominent lawyer of this city, have decided to give the Washington public the advantage of hearing a joint debate on the money question. Mr. Hutchins will take the free-coinage-of-silver side and Mr. Davis the opposite view. The debate is to take place in Convention Hall, a structure capable of seating many thousands of people, on Oct. 16.

Some statements have been published that Secretary Lamont had promised to preside, but, inasmuch as Mr. Lamont has been absent registering in New-York, it is believed these announcements are at least premature, if not altogether unauthorized.

COMMON SCOLD IN BONDS.

Mrs. Moore of Long Island Is Called a Nuisance.

Mrs. Annie Moore of Elm Street, Long Island City, was yesterday compelled to furnish $200 bail by Police Justice Ingram in that city on the charge of being a common scold. Mrs. Moore's next-door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Haydrich of 140 Elm Street, appeared against her, and also presented a petition signed by half a dozen other neighbors, who said Mrs. Moore was a common nuisance. Mrs. Moore denied the charge, and tried to explain that she was being persecuted. She denounced her neighbors, and the Justice then decided to hold her.

MAY BE RETIRED ON PENSION.

Police Board to Consider Case of Roundsman Griffenhagen.

Surgeon Cook of the Board of Police Surgeons has made a report to the Police Board concerning the case of Roundsman Edward E. Griffenhagen, who was injured in October, 1892, while stopping three runaway fire horses in Union Square.

Because he was injured while performing an act of duty the Commissioners have several times granted him long leaves of absence. Surgeon Cook now reports that Griffenhagen is physically disabled from any further duty. His case will come before the next meeting of the Police Board, and it is likely that he will be pensioned.

RAISED A M'KINLEY BANNER.

Demonstration of Sound-Money Men at Broome and Mercer Streets.

A banner raising and mass meeting were held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broome and Mercer Streets. After a McKinley and Hobart flag, bearing the inscription "A Sound Dollar and a Chance to Earn It" had been unfurled, a number of addresses were delivered from a platform erected on the northeast corner of the crossing. Oscar Hoffstadt presided and introduced the speakers, and the Old Guard Band furnished the music.

Mayor Strong, who made the opening address, urged his hearers to work not only for McKinley and Hobart, but for the election of sound-money Congressmen as well. Jacob Semple of West Virginia, the next speaker, urged those present to stand by their flag and their honor, and help the Nation to again take her place among the commercial nations of the world.

Peter Zucker, formerly of Cleveland, and a personal friend of Major McKinley, said: "When your silver man says he wants more money coined, ask him how he is going to get it when it is coined. The merchant gives his goods for money, but the laborer has no goods to give; he can only give his labor. When the hard times come, the laborer is the first to feel the effect. The merchant can mark up his goods, but the workingman cannot mark up the price of his labor. All that is necessary is the establishment of credit and a renewal of confidence."

Abraham Gruber made one of his characteristic speeches. Addresses were also delivered by J. M. Wall, Julius M. Mayer, M. P. B. Voullaire, and E. W. Disney.

WOULDN'T PAY ADMISSION.

Consequently the Young Men's Institute Boys Couldn't Play Ball.

The team of the Young Men's Institute of the Bowery sent a challenge some time ago to the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street Branch, to play a game of basketball. The challenge was accepted, and arrangements were made to play the game last night.

The Institute boys, accompanied by from sixty to seventy-five of their rooters, boarded cable cars, and reached the Young Men's Christian Association Building promptly at 8 o'clock. They filled the corridors and halls of the big building. When they were all inside they marched in a body to the hall where the game was to be played.

"Tickets," demanded the gatekeeper.

"Tickets?" replied Leader Ballard, questioningly. "You don't mean to say we gotter pay?"

"Of course," was the reply. "Our own men pay."

A consultation was held among the Bowery boys.

"It's only 10 cents," said the gate-keeper.

"Yes, but you are the only folks in town who charge," the boys replied. "It isn't a matter of money with us. It's the principle of the thing.'"

"Yes, it's the principle," they said in chorus. Then they filed out into the street and took the cars back to the institute.

The Twenty-third Street boys had a practice game in order not to disappoint the big crowd of visitors, many of whom were ladies.

Mayor's Annoyer Fined.

Charles Becker of 308 East Seventy-third Street was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday morning on the complaint of Abraham Gruber, who charged him with having tried to break up a meeting at 214 East Fourteenth Street, where Mayor Strong was speaking on Friday night. Mr. Gruber said that Becker had led a gang in making so much noise that he and the Mayor could not speak. Becker declared that he thought he was in a Bryan meeting. Magistrate Cornell fined him $10.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

The best in quality—The best in style—The best in value—Gives the best satisfaction.

Latest productions in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library, and Hall Furniture——Venetian Carved Furniture——Exclusive Novelties in Imported Furniture——White and Gold Enameled Furniture——English Brass Bedsteads, in single, double and twin, $18.50 to $500.00——White Enameled Iron Bedsteads——Restful Easy Chairs and Settees——Smoking and Billiard Room Furniture——Writing Desks in over 300 styles.

Everything for city and country homes, and in larger assortments than elsewhere.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DISCHARGED MAN RETALIATES

Rappo Morabito of Brooklyn Murders His Former Foreman.

Rappo Morabito, a discharged workman of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, living at 8 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn, shot and instantly killed his former foreman, William Matuas, who discharged him. The foreman was passing Morabito's home about 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Morabito was concealed behind Venetian blinds. He fired a double charge of buckshot from a double-barreled gun into Matuas's head, blowing off his entire face and killing him instantly.

Morabito ran into the cellar, where he concealed the gun, and then made his escape through a rear window and ran across a vacant lot.

There are but a few houses in the neighborhood, but the shooting was heard by several persons, who went to where the dead man lay. They were horrified at the sight, and lost no time in reporting the matter to Roundsman Gillespie, Patrolman Fox of the Seventeenth Precinct, and Mounted Policeman Gibbons. These policemen saw the murderer running and gave chase. Morabito saw them and crept into a large water main in Montauk Avenue. There he was quickly surrounded and trapped. When he saw he could not escape he surrendered. He admitted shooting Matuas, and was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station. His wife and four children were also arrested and detained as witnesses.

Matuas had discharged Morabito several times for incompetency, and this was the cause of the shooting.

MR. VAN ETTEN TROUSERLESS.

A Thief Left Him in Unpleasant Predicament in His Private Car.

An inconsiderate thief, who has thus far been able to conceal his identity, stole a satchel and a pair of trousers from General Superintendent Van Etten of the New-York Central Railroad early last week. The theft was committed while Mr. Van Etten was asleep in a private car in Syracuse, and the taking of the trousers was particularly inconvenient for him, because they happened to be the only pair he had with him.

The General Superintendent was returning to New-York from Buffalo in the company of Third Vice President H. Walter Webb. When the two gentlemen retired for the night their car was on a side track in the Syracuse station, waiting to be be attached to an express train. Mr. Van Etten hung his trousers over the back of a chair on which he had placed his satchel. On awakening in the morning he found both articles missing. Subsequently he ascertained that the porter had been called out of the car a few minutes before leaving Syracuse.

Mr. Van Etten had considerable difficulty in completing his toilet on that morning. The detectives in the employ of the New-York Central are looking for the thief. The satchel contained a small sum of money and some valuable papers.

Delayed by a Heavy Storm.

FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 10.—Owing to a heavy easterly wind the North Atlantic Squadron did not sail to-day.

In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable.—Adv.

Sunday
October 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

B. Altman & Co.

are now displaying in their show rooms on

Second Floor

a very elegant and comprehensive collection of high-class Autumn and Winter fashions.

LADIES'

CLOAKS

Of all Descriptions.

$80.00, 92.00, 105.00, 115.00, 135.00, 165.00, 180.00, 225.00, 275.00, 350.00.

COSTUMES

For all Occasions.

$75.00, 98.00, 118.00, 125.00, 138.00, 145.00, 168.00, 185.00, 225.00, 250.00.

In addition to large general assortments comprising all materials, styles and prices, covering a wide range from the high cost to the moderate priced variety.

18th Street, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue.

RIGID SCHOOLS OF PRUSSIA

CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Prof. Goodwin of the Newton (Mass.) High School Tells the Schoolmasters' Association of the Absorbed Attention, Obedience, Respect for the Teacher That German Boys in the Gymnasium Show—Thoroughness of the System.

The school systems of Prussia and of New-England were the subjects of a lecture by Prof. E. J. Goodwin at the meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New-York and Vicinity at Columbia College yesterday. Prof. Goodwin is Principal of the high school of Newton, Mass.

The association met in Hamilton Hall. Some routine business was attended to, and President Arthur H. Cutler made a short address. The President called attention to the work of securing uniformity in the requirements of admission to the various colleges and universities. This had been suggested, he said, by the Schoolmasters' Association and taken up and carried forward almost to complete success by President Seth Low.

Resolutions upon the death of F. S. Hotaling, one of the members of the association, were adopted.

Prof. Goodwin was introduced by President Cutler. He said, among other things, that his visit to Germany had been made for mental and physical recreation, but that he became so deeply interested in the Prussian school system that he devoted almost the entire period of his visit to a close study of it.

"I studied the Prussian schools," he said, "from the point of view of a man attempting to manage a large secondary school, and I compared them with the schools of New-England and not of New-York."

His studies were confined to Berlin, as the schools there represent the best type of the Prussian system.

The first contrast with New-England schools that impressed the Professor was the extreme simplicity of the interior of a Prussian "gymnasium," or, grammar school. Everything was plain and simple, almost to ruggedness. The teacher sat on a high, narrow, and very inornate platform, and the boys were seated on rough wooden benches behind long, plain board desks.

The next contrast was the absorbing attention given by the pupils to the work in hand. There was no idleness, and no pranks were played, but every boy seemed bent upon mastering his lessons. This contrast with American schoolrooms was painful. The only way he could understand the rapt attention of the Prussian boy was by learning what incentives he had for such arduous study.

If the boy goes successfully through the gymnasium he is exempt from two years' military service, and besides, has secured the only opportunity a German boy can have for attaining to any position of rank and importance under the imperial system. Education is the royal road to success. An American boy has no such incentives. If he fails in school, he can be tutored and coached through colleges and universities, and "even if he failed in all," said the Professor, "he could still enter the learned professions, run for Congress, or be elected Governor of a sovereign and enlightened State." [Laughter.]

The great respect paid to the teacher was another painful contrast exhibited by the Prussian boys as compared with their American cousins-german. When the teacher comes into the school room, or leaves it, the boys all rise and remain standing until he is seated or goes out of the room.

"In my school," said Mr. Goodwin, "this want of respect of the American boy was shown in a striking way. The Mayor came into the classroom one day, and not a boy got out of his seat!"

The school is valued and respected throughout Germany, and the school teacher is honored by his pupils and by all citizens.

Obedience a National Trait.

The discipline in the schools of Prussia was found to be perfect in every detail. This the professor found to be due not so much to the school system itself as to the fact that discipline has become a national characteristic. On the streets of Berlin he saw no beggars, no disorderly persons, no confusion. And yet there was no appearance of pressure from the Government.

A few policemen were seen on the streets, and at the crossings a mounted officer stood guard, doing nothing, but always ready to act. This submission to authority pervades all life, and is shown in all the schoolrooms of the empire. It is due to the outgrowth of imperial power, as revealed in a Kaiser who says: "My army and my navy."

In the "gymnasien," or grammar schools, all teaching is highly specialized. The teacher of languages is not supposed to teach science, and vice versa.

The pupils are required to do individual work in their blank books, instead of looking at one of their number doing the work on a blackboard, as is done in this country. The result is far better and more thorough study, Prof. Goodwin said.

The German pupil has no Saturday holiday. Formerly he had a half-holiday on Wednesday and Saturday. Now he studies six days in the week, and has an average of thirty-three to thirty-five class recitations a week. The school hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, though all pupils are not required to be in the room all that time. Some of them get through earlier and some later, coming in and going out through the day.

After each recitation there is a recess of from five to fifteen minutes, which gives the pupils a needed rest, and enables them to attack the next lesson with renewed zeal.

Physical Development.

The athletic training is considered of great importance, and it develops the youths physically, while giving them mental rest. They are required to attend the gymnasium (in the English sense) two and three times a week.

The only point in which the Prussian school system is inferior to that of the American school is the method of teaching physical science. They use old methods in the best Berlin schools, and do little, if any, laboratory work.

As to the rank of the "gymnasium," Prof. Goodwin said that it holds the place in education that is jointly occupied by the high schools and the first years of colleges in America. From it the graduate goes directly to the university. There are no "colleges" or institutions between the "gymnasium" and the university in Germany, and Mr. Goodwin thinks there should be no place for them in any complete system of education.

Thoroughness and result in the Prussian system of education impressed Prof. Goodwin wherever he examined the schools.

A vote of thanks was given to the professor for his lecture.

"COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY."

Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Sound Money Club Motto.

More than 300 members are now enrolled in the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club, the organization of which was completed yesterday. Major Gustav A. Jahn presided over the meeting, which was held in the committee room of the Coffee Exchange. A large number of down-town business men, both Republicans and Democrats, were present. Remarks urging an active participation in the campaign for an honest-money standard were made by William Mohr, James C. Russell, E. H. Peck, D. Henderson Wells, and James H. Taylor.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Henry W. Banks; Vice Presidents—Gustav A. Jahn, Herman Sielken, Henry Hentz, and James N. Jarvie; Treasurer—L. W. Minford; Secretary—Abraham Wakeman; Executive Committee—James E. Russell, E. H. Peck, James H. Post, Cornelius Morrison, J. H. Labam, George S. Dearborn, Alfred F. Gray, Cyrus K. Small, J. R. Merrihew, George G. Nevers, W. H. Force, D. Hamilton Wells, J. H. Taylor, Louis Seligsberg, W. P. Roome, Joseph H. Lester, M. H. Lehman, William Mohr, Charles R. Flint, T. L. Vickers, George E. Chase, and W. J. G. Griffiths.

This organization expects to parade 2,500 strong in the great sound-money demonstration on the 31st inst. Major Jahn has been elected marshal for that occasion. The club has selected for its motto the significant phrase, "Country before Party." There will probably be a flag raising in the vicinity of the Coffee Exchange some time next week.

Complains of Election Inspectors.

The City Vigilance League calls attention to complaints made relative to the manner in which some Inspectors of election exceed their authority. One letter from a citizen reads:

"The Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District asked me on Friday when I went to register how long I had lived at No. — West Fifty-ninth Street. I told him since last March, and he attempted to put it on the register as thirty days. I insisted that I should be registered correctly, when one of the Inspectors told me that I had more to say than if I was born here. Have they the right to put on the register thirty days when they are distinctly told 'last March?'"

The City Vigilance League believes that such instances should be made public, and it is their belief that if one man was treated in the manner told above, there were others who shared a similar fate. All genuine complaints of that character will be received by the league and exposed through the Legal Aid Committee if an investigation warrants it.

EHRICH BROS.

Furs — Furs

The Greatest Cut in Prices on Record.

Novel Sale of Fashionable Furs.

Foreseeing the great demand there would be this season for Persian Lamb Fur, some time ago we made a cash purchase of Skins which enables us to place on sale to-morrow Coats, Short and Long Capes, Collarettes, Muffs, Trimmings, and, in fact, all articles used in that much-desired Fur, at lower prices than the skins can be purchased in Leipsic. The following are only a few of the many bargains:

Handsome Collarettes, 14 inches deep, full sweep, worth 28.00, for.....	13.50
Very handsome quality, 11 inches deep, worth 32.50, for.	19.75
Large size Muff, bright curl, worth 12.50.....	7.00
Very handsome Cape, 20 inches long, 125 sweep, beautifully lined, newest collar, worth 90.00, for.....	49.00
Extra fine quality Cape, 22 and 23 in. long, 126 sweep, worth 100.00, for.....	59.00
Handsome Capes, 24 in. long, 125 to 140 sweep, good value for 115.00.....	62.50
Very elegant quality Cape, 30 in. long, 120 sweep, heavy brocaded satin lining, worth 169.00	95.00
Stylish Coats of fine quality, large, handsome sleeves, worth 125.00, for.....	69.00
Very handsome quality Coat in the fashionable shape, lined with Brocade Satin, worth 150.00, for.....	89.00
Another handsome style of Coat, worth 175.00, for.....	98.00
Extra fine quality, made in the latest cut, worth 220.00, for.	129.00
Very finest quality, in the extreme of fashion, worth 250.00, for.....	149.00
Imported Kersey Cloth Empire Coat, lined in iridescent glacé silk, entire rolling collar and edgings of Persian lamb, trimmed in Persian lamb heads, tan, black, and green	39.75
Handsome Camel's-Hair Boucle Jacket, richly lined, deep flaring collar and trimming of Persian lamb and black braid	25.98
Imported tight-fitting Coat of best Melton cloth, lined in heavy quality shaded Taffeta silks, Persian lamb collar of latest shape, trimming on cuffs, and front of Persian lamb.....	31.50

Sixth Avenue & 23d St.

JERSEY SENATORIAL FIGHT

WILL PROBABLY REDUCE THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The Ambitions of John Kean of Union County and Gov. Griggs, Mr. Hobart's Friend, Are Behind Factional Differences in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties—The Trouble in Passaic, Mr. Hobart's Home, Causes Him Some Uneasiness.

TRENTON, Oct. 10.—Although the situation is favorable for an unprecented Republican plurality in New-Jersey, there are places in the State where the Republicans have serious troubles, and in other localities they are too sanguine about the gold Democrats voting for McKinley and Hobart Electors.

It is a matter of deep concern to the Republican State leaders that on the eve of what seems to be a phenomenal Republican campaign trouble should occur to endanger the success of the ticket in several counties.

Whether the Republicans can carry Middlesex is a matter of grave doubt, because of the mistake made in the nomination of Andrew S. Church for Sheriff. A petition has been filed with the Republican State Committee, which states that Mr. Church is an undesirable candidate, because he is in the hotel and concert garden business. It is charged that he used irregular methods to secure his nomination, to defeat Assemblyman George Tice.

An effort will be made through the State Committee to get Mr. Church to relinquish his claim on the nomination, so as to allow the committee appointed by the convention to fill vacancies to secure a compromise candidate.

In Monmouth, which is also a close county, trouble is manifest over the nomination for Senator. R. B. Packer of Seabright was defeated by Charles Asay Francis. Packer is dissatisfied, and the Republican organizations in his immediate vicinity have declared against the ticket, and this has somewhat alarmed not only the county but the State leaders. This is Mr. Hobart's native county, so he is going down there next week to fix up the trouble if he can and to make a speech or two.

In Passaic County the nomination of Joseph Quackenbush, under circumstances that indicate that he is not likely to survive until election day, and in the face of some very sharp deals, has brought about considerable friction among the Republican forces. This is Mr. Hobart's home. The exigencies of the political situation demand harmony and united action, so that he shall get a wholesome plurality as a home indorsement. Mr. Hobart is at work now applying anodyne to the many sores.

These local conflicts in ordinary time would not have such a general disturbing effect on the leaders, but at this particular time, when it is the ambition of every Jerseyman to put Jersey in the Presidential column with a robust plurality, it is annoying.

The trouble comes from unwisely beginning the United States Senatorial fight this year. Mr. Hobart's advice was not to let any phase of it come into the contest this Fall, but the fact that the eight Senators now to be elected hold over to vote for United States Senator caused the setting up of candidates in the counties.

The fight is between John Kean of Union, who has for six years striven for Governor, and John W. Griggs, who is now Governor. Kean has given more service and money to the Republicans of New-Jersey than any other man, and he now wants something for it. He believes that he is not destined to succeed in getting an elective office. His friends throughout the State have assured him that he can win in a fight for United States Senator.

Before Garret A. Hobart was nominated, Mr. Kean was not so certain that he wanted to go to Washington, but now he is, because Hobart's nomination took a very aggressive opponent out of the field, and the same circumstances placed a very aggressive one in the arena against him. Gov. Griggs owes his election to Garret A. Hobart's campaigning. He is now ambitious to go to Washington, and if coming events so ordain, to assist his friend Hobart in the Senate.

Mr. Kean so far has been successful in getting a majority of the Senators that have been nominated, and the trouble in Monmouth and Middlesex can be traced to the fight for supremacy, with some bad feeling left over from the past factional differences. Kean comes in for considerable condemnation for stirring up trouble at this time, but it is not unusual, for he was a Reed man at St. Louis, and not at all enthusiastic over Hobart for a second place on the ticket. It is generally understood that Mr. Kean is willing to fight the combined forces of Gov. Griggs and Mr. Hobart, and that next year the actual test of strength will begin. This Senatorial fight is one of the early side lights of the campaign.

The Republicans feel sure, not only of a good plurality for their Electors, but expect to re-elect all eight of the Republican Congressmen.

A BOLT IN COLUMBUS.

Democrats Decline to Support John L. Lentz for Congress.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Democratic Call, a journal which has given the silver Democrats consistent support in this Congressional district, has repudiated John J. Lentz and will support the Populist nominee. The action of the Call is significant, as Col. W. A. Taylor, the Secretary and practically the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, established the paper and has been its editor until within a few days.

Mr. Lentz, who was a vigorous advocate of the gold standard until H. J. Booth declined to run for Congress on a silver platform, announced a sudden conversion to silver when the nomination was offered him. Immediately after Mr. Lentz secured the nomination from a packed convention The Call and other Democratic forces deserted him as a man whose conversion was attended by suspicious circumstances, but The Call was induced to reconsider its action.

Mr. Lentz's vicious campaign has again served to arouse antagonism, and once more The Call is a bolter. The Call believes that if the Populist candidate, who it considers the real friend of silver, shall be sent to Washington there "will be no necessity for lying awake at nights lest he be found sitting at the feet of a Wall Street Gamaliel studying the intricacies of American finance as founded by Pierpont Morgan."

The Call says that there are hundreds of people who do not believe Mr. Lentz is sincere.

It is believed that Mr. Lentz will be beaten 3,000 by Mr. Watson, the Republican candidate, in a Democratic district.

BRYAN MAY BREAK DOWN.

Chairman Campau Asks Michigan Men to Handle Him with Care.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The managers of the silver Democratic campaign are in serious fear that Candidate Bryan will break down through excessive handshaking and overwork. A circular letter has been sent out by Chairman Campau to country and local committeemen throughout Michigan asking them to be very careful of Mr. Bryan. The letter runs as follows:

"Do everything possible to prevent the crowds of admirers from unduly fatiguing or exhausting our next President. Remind them that his strength and health and life are more important than the privilege of getting near and shaking hands. Mr. Bryan would like to meet and greet every friend he has in the United States, but it is a physical impossibility.

"Everything must be done to make the prodigious labor of such a tour as easy as possible to our candidate, who already has broken all campaign records, and whose health and strength must be preserved to continue his remarkable canvass to its close. Therefore it becomes the duty of all local committees having charge of arrangements for his speeches or appearances in Michigan—for it must be understood that he cannot speak at every point where the trains will stop in Michigan—to charge themselves with the work of lightening his burden as much as possible."

FOUR WARSHIPS FOR SMYRNA.

The Marblehead Started Yesterday to Join the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The cruiser Marblehead left Mereine, Syria, this morning, for Smyrna, making the fourth ship of the European squadron now on the way to that port to join the flagship Minneapolis, which arrived there last Wednesday, the San Francisco having left Genoa for Smyrna on Thursday, and the Cincinnati and Bancroft having been steaming for the same destination from Gibraltar since Tuesday last. By the middle of next week Admiral Selfridge will have his entire fleet directly under his eye, and it will then, perhaps, be possible to learn what his instructions are.

It is asserted at the Navy Department that the men whose times have expired will be transferred from the other ships to the Marblehead, which will then come home, unless some emergency requires her continuance in Turkish waters.

Naval officers continue confident that an arrangement will be reached enabling the Bancroft to go to Constantinople, as contemplated by Minister Terrell, and in their opinion the little ship will proceed to her destination without much delay.

Rations for Destitute Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The annual report of Gen. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, shows that during the last year destitute citizens were supplied to the extent of 244 incomplete rations at a few military posts upon orders of the commanding officers. Fourteen days' rations were furnished on requests of the Department of State to J. W. Sparks, United States Consul at Piedras Negas, Mexico, for distribution by him to a number of colored persons, citizens of the United States, near that place, who were returning from Mexico in a destitute condition to their homes in Alabama. The total expenditure of the department for the year was $2,169,-684.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

CUT GLASS.

You can pay less for China and Glass—there's no end of trash being offered just now—but you can't buy thoroughly good and first-quality china or glass at our very moderate prices elsewhere in the United States.

We commend the following to your careful consideration:

WATER BOTTLES.

1 Qt. Strawberry, Diamond and Fan cut Water Bottles, cut bottom and neck, $1.25 each.

CELERY TRAYS.

Strawberry, Diamond and Fan Celery Trays, scalloped and cut edge, each $1.90

FINGER BOWLS.

Full cut Strawberry Diamond and Fan Finger Bowls ..... 63 cts. Each.

JELLY DISH.

8-Inch Strawberry, Diamond and Fan Jelly or Nut Bowl, scalloped and cut edge ..... $1.90 Each.

ALMOND DISHES.

Assorted shapes and cuttings, choice, 30 cts. Each.

TUMBLERS.

Mineral or Champagne Tumblers cut Strawberry, Diamond and Fan.. 25 cts. Each.

MUSTARDS.

Rich new cutting, silver-plated top and handles, each..... 25 cts.

SYRUP JUG.

Square shape, rich new cutting, silver-plated top and handle..... 50 cts. Each.

SALT OR PEPPER SHAKERS.

Strawberry, Diamond and Fan cut, silver-plated top, each..... 10 cts.

Our Fall importations are arriving every day, and we are positive that at no other store in Greater New-York can be found as large an assortment of new, up-to-date, desirable goods as we are now showing, and a walk through, whether you purchase or not, will surely interest.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 miles of New-York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,

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170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

PALMER AND BUCKNER STAY.

Chairman Bynum Issues a Statement to Refute a False Rumor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Chairman Bynum has issued the following statement to the public:

"The reported intention to withdraw the Palmer and Buckner ticket before the election has no foundation whatever. The men who composd the Indianapolis Convention were sincere and in earnest. They believed that the nomination of candidates was necessary to prevent the destruction of the Democratic Party, and they have never for a moment contemplated an abandonment of their principles."

This letter from Chairman Bynum was called out by the widespread publication of a story that emanated in Grand Rapids. Col. Davett of Detroit originally told the story, and he credited it to Don M. Dickinson. Chairman Bynum's attention was first called to it Friday, and he pronounced it a malicious and misleading falsehood. Gen. Palmer personally denied the story and said that he would cease to be a candidate only after the votes had been counted.

Railroad Men for Bryan.

From The Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution-Democrat.

A few days ago Congressman Lacy and some friends boarded a freight train on the Rock Island Road at Floris. In discussing the political outlook, Mr. Lacy remarked that this year the railroad men were all for McKinley. The conductor happened to be in the car at the time and overheard Mr. Lacy's statement, and said: "I wish to correct you, Mr. Lacy, for here is one red-headed conductor from Missouri who is for Bryan, and, furthermore, Mr. Lacy, I will wager $5 that there is not a man connected with the running of this train that is for McKinley." Mr. Lacy would not take the bet, but at the next stopping place, the men were questioned on the subject, and, sure enough, every man was for Bryan.

Music at Brooklyn Institute.

The Brooklyn Institute musical entertainments for the season will begin Oct. 23 with a song recital. These recitals will have a double aim—to promote aesthetic enjoyment of the highest kind and at the same time to be helpful to persons engaged in vocal study.

At the first recital Miss Eleanor Meredith, Mr. Heinrich, and Miss Geraldine Morgan (violin) will appear. Among those who will be seen and heard at the Winter's series of concerts are Emma Juch, Camille Seygard, Max Heinrich, Victor Herbert, and Evan Williams.

JACKSON'S

Black Goods Our Specialty.
Complete Mourning Outfits at 24 hours' notice.
Competent person sent to residence for orders.

6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Two Specials For Monday Only.

Imported Boucle English Box Coats, $7.98, WORTH $10.00

Made of latest Imported material and style, as illustrated.

ELEGANT **Silk-Lined Suits,** $19.98.

Made of imported Cheviot Serges in navy-blue and black,

Lined throughout with rustling Taffeta; coat has fly front, new sleeves and new plaited back, correct shape, skirt bound with velveteen.

The above suits were made in our own workrooms, finished and pressed by first-class tailors, and are counterparts of suits made to order costing double this price.

JACKSON'S,
Sixth Ave., cor. 18th St.

WALTON STORM'S ARREST

THE EX-ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN COURT.

A Charge of Grand Larceny Preferred by Milton D. Bagg, a Maiden Lane Gem Dealer—Mr. Storm Accused of Obtaining Two Diamonds, Worth $300, "On Memorandum," and Failing to Account for Them—The Defendant's Denial.

Walton Storm, who was an Assistant District Attorney until the end of last month, and who has been prominent as an office holder and man about town, was a prisoner at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Grand larceny was the charge preferred against him by Milton D. Bagg, who is associated, as a dealer in precious stones at 21 Maiden Lane, with Benedict & Warner.

Mr. Bagg complained that Sept. 12 last the defendant called on him and procured "on memorandum" two diamonds worth $300. Storm then said he had a customer for the gems at Scranton. The rule of such a transaction is that either the diamonds are returned or the money received for them is paid. Then the negotiator receives a commission. Storm did neither, so Mr. Bagg procured a warrant for his arrest from City Magistate Mott. It was executed Friday night at the Soncy Apartment House, in West Fifty-seventh Street, and Storm passed the night in the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station House.

When the case was called, Abraham Levy, counsel for the defendant, claimed that the affidavit was insufficient. He said that the complainant had no case for a criminal court; that the transaction was not done on "memorandum," and that Mr. Storm bought the diamonds on credit. Mr. Bagg, Mr. Levy contended, was using a criminal court to enforce the payment of a debt. Magistrate Mott decided that the affidavit was sufficient, and held the defendant in $1,000 for examination next Wednesday. As Mr. Storm had no bondsman, he was taken to the Tombs.

Mr. Storm told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that his arrest was an outrage, as his dealing with Mr. Bagg was not as stated by him. Mr. Storm bought the two diamonds, but obtained credit. This trust in him he did not consider extraordinary, as he had been a public man for many years. Moreover—and Mr. Storm appeared to think this the main point in his favor—Mr. Bagg did not have the diamonds when asked for them. He procured them of a dealer, and this dealer had been pestering Mr. Bagg for the money. Mr. Bagg proposed to get his commission from the dealer, and Mr. Storm said to Mr. Bagg that he expected to make a profit of $30 or $40.

"The diamonds," continued Mr. Storm, "were sold just as I planned, to a friend in Scranton, Penn. I shall not get the money for them until next week. Mr. Bagg only cares for the money. He said as much in court, and invited my lawyer to go to his office and arrange a settlement."

Walton Storm has been conspicuous in Tammany Hall politics in the old Twenty-first Assembly District for years. He served two terms as a member of the Common Council from this district, and in 1890 was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and as such he was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. His name appears with the other members of the commission on a panel at the main entrance of the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Storm was also a Subway Commissioner and an Excise Commissioner. He was prominent in the affairs of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, of which he was Treasurer, and the disaster that came to it was shared by Mr. Storm, who claims that by assuming indebtedness he lost $60,000. This and other financial misfortunes deprived Mr. Storm of a handsome fortune which in his prosperous days he dispensed liberally.

He was needy last Winter, and his profession of lawyer enabled his friends to secure for him, through District Attorney John R. Fellows, a position as Assistant District Attorney. He took the office Feb. 1, and held it Oct. 1. He prepared cases and appeared occasionally in the courts. He was paid out of the contingent fund, and the excuse for his ceasing to be a member of Col. Fellows's staff was that the fund was exhausted. Mr. Storm is married and has one child. His family appears to have luxurious surroundings at the Soncy. Mrs. Storm is reported to be well to do.

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Fall Importations of Drapery Materials, Wall Hangings and Furniture Coverings, including Satin Damasks, Brocades, Embroidered Taffetas, Louis XVI. Stripes, Silk Velours, Moquettes and materials suitable for Libraries, Sitting-rooms, etc. Novelties in Oriental Fabrics in Gold and Silver effects for Cushions, Cosey Corners, &c.

Lace and Sash Curtains, Bed Sets, and a large variety of Curtain Materials, Table Covers, Screens, Antique and Modern Eastern Embroideries and Decorations, Oriental Lamps, Tabourets, Arms, &c.

Designs and estimates furnished from our own workrooms for fitting up private houses, apartments, &c.

Fine real lace work for Sash and Vestibule Curtains.

Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads.

Pure Hair Matresses made in our workrooms.

A Visit of Inspection is Solicited.

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18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.
18th St. Elevated Station.

RAISED A CAMPAIGN BANNER.

Employes of Harper & Brothers Are Sound-Money Men.

The raising of a campaign banner by the employes of Harper & Brothers' publishing house was the occasion of a notable political demonstration yesterday at the noon hour. The banner was purchased entirely with money raised by subscription among the employes, the members of the firm being entirely lost sight of in this transaction. The banner is an American flag, 36 feet long, with the inscription, "Sound Money" at the top and "McKinley and Hobart" at the bottom.

The exercises were held in the courtyard of the publishing house, after which the flag was unfurled on Pearl Street, over the tracks of the elevated railroad, where it can be plainly seen by persons on the bridge and passengers on the elevated railroad trains. The committee in charge of the demonstration was composed of the heads of the different departments. Capt. Henry Drisler, Jr., of the advertising department acted as Chairman.

There are about 800 employes in the publishing house. A large number of these are women and boys, but it is estimated that there are at least 300 voters in the building. Many of these have always been Democrats, but in this campaign the majority of them have not only declared for sound money, but have shown their faith in a substantial manner by subscribing for the banner.

Capt. Drisler presided at the meeting in the courtyard. He said that the present campaign was more important than any other in which the country had ever engaged, because the attacks of one party have placed the country in danger.

Henry Loomis Nelson, the editor of Harper's Weekly, was the first speaker. He said that in the present campaign the men of all parties were united in one patriotic purpose, and that they put patriotism above party. "The issue this year is not partisan," said he. "It is not a question of gold and silver and bimetallism, or gold and silver and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It is rather a hazy and almost atmospheric issue—almost as hazy as Bryan's speeches. Stripped of all its verbiage, all its oratory, it comes down to the simple question, 'Shall we remain honest?' Are we to go on with the march of civilization or shall we begin all over again and learn the bitter lesson of a depreciated currency and a tainted National honor? The National flag should never become the emblem of a party, no more than it should of an individual; but in this campaign it is the proper standard under which all men should gather who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the Populists and Socialists who are supporting him. Bryan speaks without authority and cannot tell you why he preaches the silver doctrine. The burden of proof is upon him, and until he can prove what he says you should remain where you are."

George H. Yeaman of the Sound Currency League also delivered an interesting address on the financial issues of the campaign.

Tiffany Men for Gold.

A sound-money banner was unfurled yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth Street by the employes of Tiffany & Co. It is an American flag, 25 by 40 feet in size, bearing the words, "McKinley and Hobart." The banner is said to have been subscribed for solely by the workmen of the firm, the members of the concern being neither invited nor allowed to subscribe. It is said that there is not a single Bryan man among the hundreds employed in all the departments and branches of Tiffany's big store.

SOCIETY

Another week brings the society world within sight of the Winter season, and already there is beginning to be talk of the incidents of its early days. The Horse Show falls too early this Autumn—opening, as it does, on Nov. 9—really to start the Winter gayeties, and the crowd of fashionable people that it will bring to town will disperse at its close for another fortnight to their country and suburban homes. November, however, with its usual gray skies and chilly winds, will bring the floating element in the society world back to the city, and the opera's opening will really mark the beginning of the season. From all indications, the Horse Show this year will have a better equine display than usual, but it is yet too early to predict as to the human show at the Garden, which is of more importance to the world of society than the equine. Already the milliners and dressmakers are at work, planning gowns for the fashionable event, and, notwithstanding this year's show will not have conditions which made the show of last year unusually brilliant and interesting, a remarkable display of gowns can at least be predicted. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the leading milliners and dressmakers of the country make it a point to attend this annual show, and it undoubtedly sets the fashions in Winter gowns of American women.

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It seems almost paradoxical, therefore, to allude at this early day to the equine features of this human show. The entry list thus far shows about the same exhibitors and little change in the exhibits from last year, but it is said in the sporting set that the hunter and hackney classes will be larger and better this year than ever before. The Tandem Club is making a special effort for a full representation, and as the tandem class is a very showy one, its display will add much to the effect of the show. Meanwhile, the hunting set, who are the most interested, from the equine standpoint, in the show, are assembled at Meadowbrook, Cedarhurst, Staten Island, and Westchester, and are enjoying to the full the delights of the runs held sometimes three times a week on these crisp and cool Autumn days. The English hounds recently imported by Mr. Ralph Ellis, the M. F. H. of the Meadowbrook Hunt, have proved a success, and, as some wild foxes have been discovered this Autumn on the Hempstead Plains, the meets and runs have been far more exciting and interesting than usual. The Westchester Beagles are affording the cross-country riders of that section much sport, and their meets are always well attended. On Staten Island, Mr. Nichols has given the members and guests of the Richmond County Club some of the best runs in its history, and for another month "the horn of huntsman, hoof of steed, and laugh of rider" will be heard through all the country side around New-York.

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Almost all the golfing interest of the country has been centred during the past week in the ladies' championship tournament on the beautiful course of the Morristown Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., which began on Tuesday and closed yesterday afternoon. The tournament developed the fact that American women have learned, virtually in a year, to play this most difficult of games with a skill which many men have never acquired. The tournament, of course, brought its surprises, not the least of which was the comparatively easy defeat of the players of the home club, notably Mrs. Shippen and Miss Shelton, by Miss Sands of Newport and Mrs. Turnure and Miss Hoyt of Southampton, it being generally the case that the home players, if they are at all equally matched with their opponents, are more apt to win on their own links, with which, of course, they are familiar. Miss Hoyt, who won the championship and the handsome silver trophy given by Mr. Robert Cox of Edinburgh, Scotland, proved herself almost a phenomenal player, and from her first game in the tournament experienced observers and golf players predicted her ultimate victory. Miss Hoyt is the granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, through her mother, and a niece, in consequence, of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. She learned to play golf on the fine links of the Shinnecock Hill Club, near Southampton, and her lithe, graceful figure and the spirit of her playing well entitled her to the epithet bestowed on her at Morristown of "the Sprite of the Downs," for the Shinnecock links are laid on the rolling sand downs of Eastern Long Island. Mrs. Arthur Turnure, who also so well upheld the Southampton club colors, while not as graceful a player as Miss Hoyt, has a strong and sure stroke. Much regret was felt that Miss Anna Sands was unable through illness to play on Thursday, and this narrowed the contest down to Mrs. cannot be given to the committee of the Turnure and Miss Hoyt. Too much praise cannot be given to the committee of the Morristown Club which managed the details of the tournament, and to the Ladies' Committee, which looked after the comfort of the guests. Chilly weather and gray skies made the scene on the course on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday less attractive than it would have been with better weather conditions, but the warm sunlight of Friday illumined what was really a beautiful picture. Southampton may feel justly proud of its fair golf players, and, although the Morristown Club members were much disappointed over the defeat of its representatives, they were magnanimous enough warmly to congratulate the successful contestants. Miss Hoyt will now hold the Cox Trophy for a year, but will have to keep up even her excellent game to retain it next year, when, from all present indications and the continued spread of the golf craze, she will have to defend it from twice the number of competitors whom she vanquished last week.

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The Morristown tournament of necessity made that suburb and those surrounding it unusually gay and lively during the week, and the many hospitable country houses along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad from Newark to Morris Plain were filled with guests during the past seven days. There was a dance at the Morris County Club on Friday evening, in honor of the visiting players, and there have been dinners and dances of an informal nature at several of the Morristown country houses. This week will restore golfing matters to some sort of an equilibrium, and there will be tournaments at all the leading suburban golf clubs. The Baltusrol Club, near Short Hills, N. J., is preparing for its great match with the Newport Country Club on the afternoon of Nov. 7, on which date the club will hold its annual Autumn tea and reception.

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On Friday and yesterday the Tuxedo colony adjourned almost in a body to Goshen, that pretty little Orange County town, to witness the annual fair, which was under the management of Mr. E. H. Harriman of Arden and several prominent members of the Tuxedo colony. Mr. T. Suffern Tailer drove a large party over from Tuxedo each day on his four-in-hand drag, and the array of handsome country traps which brought people from all the country around was a most attractive and interesting one. The display of horses, the bicycle races, and other features made the fair even more of a success than usual this year. Tuxedo is now at its best, with the cottages now all occupied, the clubhouse filled with members and guests, and a constant succession of entertainments of an informal nature, with riding, driving, bicycling, and golf, to fill up the daylight hours, and tea in the clubhouse, with luxurious dinners, and on Saturday nights a dance for the hours of darkness. The annual Autumn ball will take place on the first Friday in November, and already every room in the clubhouse is engaged for that night. Tuxedo enters this Autumn upon the second decade of its existence, and never was the place more prosperous.

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It is already evident that the Winter season will be filled with incidents and distractions, especially if the hoped-for good times come with the election of McKinley. It is reported that a series of afternoon teas, such as those held at Sherry's last year, will be given in the restaurant of the old Hotel Brunswick on one or two afternoons of each week. These will be organized, it is said, by Mrs. John A. Lowery, who is expected home from Europe very shortly, and Miss Wilmerding. The subscription list for the Tuesday afternoon musicales in the new ballroom of the Waldorf, at which the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company are to appear, have been issued, and already are meeting with gratifying responses. There will be eight of these musicales, which will begin early in December, and probably a supplementary series of four. The Winter season of the St. Nicholas Skating Club will begin in November, and the members who joined this organization last Spring will have the advantage this coming Winter of the handsome dressing and retiring rooms, which were not completed in time for use when the club opened last March. Afternoon teas are to be a feature also of this club at its meetings, and the rink will probably be the chief meeting place of the younger element in society during the coming season. Skating, rather than bicycling, will undoubtedly be the indoor amusement of society during the coming Winter, paradoxical as this may seem. The Michaux Cycle Club may continue, but very few of its original members have joined it this year, and none of the gentlemen who organized the club and made it so successful during its first season are now in the Committee of Management. Bicycling is rapidly on the wane in the distinctively society element in New-York, and has been superseded almost entirely by golf.

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The Lenox season was late in beginning and early in closing, and there has never been, since Lenox first asserted its claims to the title of Autumn resort of the country, so little to chronicle of social doings in the place as this Fall. A few dinners given by Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. John and Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. David Lydig, and the Misses Furniss, have been the only incidents of the week past. The purchase by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy of New-York of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes's old house in Lenox Village, has caused quite a ripple of excitement in the Berkshire resort, as it is reported that Mr. Levy will entertain there largely next season. Autumn days in the Berkshires are proverbial for beauty and enjoyment, and the bicyclists, golfers, riders, and drivers have, of course, enjoyed their favorite outdoor sports to the full during the week.

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Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, the weddings of the present Autumn are more numerous, if possible, than in past years, and the week that has just closed brought three or four of these events. Dr. Morton Grinnell of this city and Miss Jennie Catherwood, a sister of Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, were married on Monday at the Presidio, the United States Army post at San Francisco. The wedding was to have been celebrated this week at the country residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Darling, at Rutherford, Cal., but owing to peremptory marching orders issued to the bride's stepfather, Major Darling, and the natural desire of the bride to have her mother and stepfather present at her nuptials, the wedding was moved a week ahead. From the telegraphed accounts, the wedding seems to have brought to a head one of those feminine garrison feuds which Capt. King describes so well in his stories of American army life, and in this feud the bride's mother, Mrs. Major Darling, seems to have been the heroine. Miss Catherwood, who spent part of two Winters in New-York, is much liked by those who have met her here, but is not well or widely known in New-York society. Tuesday brought the weddings of Mr. Albert Moore and Miss Minnie Moorhouse in this city, and of Mr. De Witt C. Weed, Jr., and Miss Bertha Brandreth, a niece of Gen. McAlpin, at Sing Sing. On Wednesday Mr. J. Rich Steers and Miss Mary Dolores Beales were married very quietly, owing to the serious illness of the bride's mother, at the Beales homestead, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. T. M. Randolph Melkleham and Miss Agnes D. Dash, a daughter of the late Bowie Dash, were married at King's Bridge, N. Y., and the pretty little church at Dobbs Ferry was well filled with guests at the wedding of Mr. Arthur De Witt Cochrane and Miss Mary Katherine Chrystie. Dr. Earl Sprague Bullock and Miss Nina Rodenbough were married in Christ Church, this city, on Thursday afternoon. Col. Robert Townsend and Miss Edythe Earle will be married in St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday, Nov. 17, and Mr. Walter Greer and Miss Oakes will be married at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Jan. 14. As has already been announced, Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri and Miss Edith Shepard will be married at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson on Oct. 20. Cards have been issued for the wedding at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, on Oct. 10 next, of Mr. Silas Furman and Miss Shackford, a daughter of Capt. Shackford. The engagement has recently been announced of Mr. George H. Morgan, a nephew of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Meta Mackay, a daughter of Dr. Barnard Mackay, and a sister of Mr. Archie Mackay. The published statements to the effect that engagements had been made or existed between Mr. Ralph Ellis and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Mr. Norman Whitehouse and Mrs. George Law, were evidently invented by some imaginative and unscrupulous writer. The reports are absolutely without foundation, and as Mrs. Ladenburg is scarcely nine months a widow and Mrs. Law has only been widowed three months, the published statements that such engagements existed caused much comment, and were universally condemned.

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George W. Wallace's dancing classes held their first formal reception of the year at the Ellerslie, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. The hall, which is the popular dance hall of Harlem, was well filled with former pupils. The programme was composed of seventeen of the conventional round and square dances and some novelties. The new dances are En Avant, two step, (Wallace;) waltz, two step, X Rays Lanciers, Harvard Caprice, and a two-step square, composed by Mr. Wallace. The reception began at 9 o'clock and ended at 11. Among the dancers were E. W. Appleton, E. H. Adams, J. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Blott, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the Misses Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, V. C. Brower, W. O. Cox, Mrs. Crandell, Charles B. Forse, George Cole, Mrs. Schaefer, Alfred G. Clark, John Crawford, Miss Capon, J. B. Capon, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Davenport, H. Duane, H. F. Podge, Miss A. Farrell, George Freeman, Miss Cassie Gernee, Elsie Brigg, H. Garland, M. H. Marchant, Miss Williamann, Dr. and Mrs. G. Miller, Dr. McMurdy, George Nicholas, Miss M. Patterson, Miss Pullman, Miss Roberts, Dr. Root, Miss Clara Thompson, Percy Turner, M. J. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Vaughan, Miss A. Vaughan, Miss Venn, S. S. Wallace, Jr., Jessie Walworth, and H. S. Young, Jr.

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A rumor to the effect that Mrs. Florence McLane Hamilton, wife of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of 44 East Twenty-ninth Street, but who lives at 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, was a prime mover in organizing a "tea club," where an exclusive set of society women might rest and gossip, was circulated yesterday and promptly denied by that indignant lady. The coadjutors of Mrs. Hamilton were named as Miss Margaret Wilmerding and Mrs. John Lowry. The latter lady has not yet returned from Europe.

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Mr. Joseph Durand Ruel and Miss Jenny Lefebure were married in Paris Sept. 23. The bride's father is a prominent member of the firm of Pleyer-Wolff of New-York and Paris. Mr. Ruel is the well-known picture and art dealer of 389 Fifth Avenue, New-York City, and 11 Rue Le Peletier, Paris.

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H. Maitland Kersey, who has been ill at his home, 42 East Twenty-fifth Street, is recovering.

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The first of a series of invitation dances will be given at Ellerslie by the Harlem Wheelmen Nov. 11. The club's annual ball will be held Jan. 15 at Lenox Lyceum. The stag which is in preparation at the Harlem Wheelmen's house, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, will have for its talent the entire Olympia Comic Opera Company, from Hammerstein's, Oct. 24.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of 229 Madison Avenue will spend the early Winter abroad after their return from Lenox. They sail in November.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mastic will be at home after their wedding tour, Dec. 1, at 35 Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Mastic was Miss Agnes E. Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucian C. Warner of Irvington, N. Y.

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The wedding of Miss Minnie Augusta Moorhouse and Albert Robert Moore will take place Oct. 27 at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Moorhouse, 106 East Forty-sixth Street. The family is in mourning, and the wedding will therefore be a very quiet affair. The wedding gown of the bride to be will be of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. The couple will be married, unattended, by the Rev. Charles H. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The couple will live on Prospect Heights, Brooklyn. Mr. Moore is a resident of Brooklyn.

NEWPORT'S CLOSING SEASON.

Half of the Cottages Now Vacant—Mr. Vanderbilt Nearly Recovered.

NEWPORT, Oct. 10.—More than half of the cottages are now closed. Still it will be more than a month yet before all society is gone and the Newport season may really be said to have closed.

A few invitations were sent out this week for the wedding on Monday of Miss Sibyl Sherman, daughter of W. W. Sherman, and J. Ellis Hoffman, son of Mrs. George Hoffman. It will be a quiet wedding. The Rev. George J. Magill of Trinity Church is to officiate, and the ceremony will be performed at All Saints' Chapel. Only the families interested and a few girl friends are to witness the marriage and partake of the wedding breakfast.

The wedding tour will be a brief one, and at its conclusion the couple will live in New-York, where they have leased a house.

Mrs. John Carter Brown and John Nicholas Brown, who were to sail for Europe a month ago, and deferred their starting because of the coming wedding, decided to close their Newport season this week and go abroad, according to their original intention.

Among the others who closed their season this week are Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, Miss Bookstaver, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Col. and Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Gaum M. Hutton, Edward H. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sully-Darley, Miss Baldwin, the Hon. and Mrs. John Cadwalader, Miss Cadwalader, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, and Alfred M. Coats. The Havemeyers and Duncans have gone to Mahwah, N. J.; the Grays to Albany, and the Huntingtons to Lakewood.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is nearly recovered from his serious illness of the Summer, and before the close of the month he may venture to New-York for a day or two. Sunday last, for the first time since he was stricken, he was in his pew in Trinity Church, and on Monday evening Mrs. Vanderbilt gave what was really her first dinner company of the season. Mr. Vanderbilt was able to be present at what was an entertainment in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney, who were to leave next day on an extended journey to the Orient. Mr. Vanderbilt is able to walk short distances without much evident exertion, and to transact considerable business with the aid of his secretary.

The trip of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, it is understood, is not to be finished till late in the Spring or early in the Summer, when they are to return to Newport. They are now en route across the continent in Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car, which will take them to Vancouver, B. C., where they will tarry a short while and then take the steamer Empress of India for Yokohama, Japan, where it is their intention to pass most of the Winter, journeying westward as Spring approaches.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has endowed a free bed in Newport Hospital in memory of her son, Francis Brockholst Cutting.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is arranging to close her Newport season and Tuesday evening she met the Circles of King's Daughters, of which she is a member, and work for the Winter was laid out. The programme is an extended one and includes the care of some poor families of New-York.

VISITORS AT LENOX.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney at Their New Home—Golf Still Popular.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney arrived Thursday afternoon at their beautiful new country home on the top of Washington Mountain, better known as October Mountain. They came from Bar Harbor. Mr. Whitney is in excellent health, his rheumatism having almost disappeared. The air is so dry and bracing at his country house, which is 2,000 feet above the sea level, that it agrees with him, and he and Mrs. Whitney will remain here for some time, although it is understood they are planning for a European trip soon.

Mr. Whitney is well satisfied with his new house, which he has not seen before, and with the other improvements made on his estate of 8,000 acres. He has inspected his elk park, which is about a mile square, and surrounded by a wire fence 9 feet high. The thirty elk from Idaho are all young animals, and will be cared for by gamekeepers this Winter.

Mrs. Whitney is not a stranger to Lenox, as she was a frequent visitor here some years ago, and all the Lenox cottagers heartily welcomed her and Mr. Whitney.

Lenox people are pleased with the Morgan-Mackay engagement. It is emphatically a love match, as the young people have grown up together, both of them having spent a good many seasons in Lenox. Miss Mackay is very popular with the young set in Lenox. She is a tall blond, with quantities of pale gold hair. She is an excellent musician. Miss Mackay is a niece of the late R. T. Auchmuty. Mr. Morgan is a son of George D. Morgan, and a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams this week, going there from Mr. John Sloane's, where they spent the previous week. They were guests at a dinner Wednesday night given by Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Baron and Baroness Theilman, Baron von Bruning, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup were present.

Mr. S. Parkman Shaw and Mr. F. O. Beach will contest for the Frelinghuysen Cup at the golf links on Monday. This cup is given to the member of the golf club who has made the best score during the entire season. The two contestants are tied with a score of 100 for 18 holes. They are both good players, and the contest ought to be a sharp one.

Mr. A. S. Bigelow of Boston has been in Lenox this week with his four-in-hand. He had with him Mrs. Bigelow and Mrs. Henry Stackpole of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming of Philadelphia. He drove here from Springfield, through Northampton, South Deerfield, and Becket.

Mr. John Struthers of Philadelphia has purchased the cottage of Mrs. R. S. Oliver of Albany for $20,000. This cottage is the one which Baron Theilman, the German Minister, is occupying this season.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Haven and family, who have been spending some months abroad, were expected to sail from Southampton Saturday, and arrive in Lenox about Oct. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harper of New-York have been spending the week here.

There have been many arrivals at the hotels this week, including Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Canterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grimes, Charles F. Atkins, Charles M. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Parker, J. H. Kirk, George C. Morton, Mrs. James Leeds, Boston; Mrs. G. L. Bright, New-Orleans; Mrs. W. Malcolm Bliss, H. S. Leak, D. Duncan Vail, Noah Conwell Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Briggs, Mrs. J. H. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. Mott, G. W. Thomas, New-York; Frank B. Lord, E. M. Kimbark, Chicago; George P. Butler, Mrs. H. A. Butler, Yonkers.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The decision of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald to order a street parade of his command instead of a field day at Van Cortlandt Park at this time will meet with general approval. In ordering the parade to take place on the afternoon of Oct. 17, the assembly being set for 3 o'clock, Gen. Fitzgerald has made it possible for National Guardsmen to parade with practically little or no inconvenience or loss of time from their business. At the same time it will give the people an opportunity of witnessing the fine turnout. The several organizations of the brigade will assemble on upper Fifth Avenue, the right resting on Fifty-ninth Street. The route will be down Fifth Avenue, but the command will turn into Madison Avenue to avoid the obstructions where Fifth Avenue is torn up, but will return into Fifth Avenue as soon as the obstructions are passed, and continue the march down to Washington Arch, where the brigade will pass in review before Mayor Strong. The several commands, after marching under the arch, will be dismissed, and will return to their armories on the routes selected by their commanding officers.

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As the members of the National Guard, by reason of having to parade next Saturday, will lose the practice day at Creedmoor, it is hoped General Inspector of Rifle Practice Whitlock will allow them an extra day.

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First Lieut. Robert M. Dunn of Company G, Seventh Regiment, who has been connected with that command since October, 1883, and is one of the most reliable riflemen in the regiment, as well as a superb team coach, has decided to resign, and his loss will be severely felt in the regiment. The resignation is due, it is said, to the Lieutenant living out of town. Soon to follow Lieut. Dunn will be Capt. James B. Dewson and Second Lieut. John McGreevey, who, having served the regiment so many years, have come to the conclusion that it is about time to retire. Capt. Dewson has been connected with the regiment since April 8, 1870, and Lieut. McGreevey, who is Senior Second Lieutenant in the Seventh, has been a member of Company G since Nov. 13, 1868. There is no particular date announced as yet for the resignations of the two last-named officers, but it is learned that it will be very shortly. Another officer who has decided to resign is Second Lieut. Charles F. Bement of Company A, who has lately become a benedict, which is given as sufficient reason for his withdrawing from military duties. His successor will probably be Sergt. Schasty. At the annual meeting of the Rifle Club, the officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Col. D. Appleton; Vice President, Major A. W. Conover; Second Vice President, ex-Sergt. Major W. B. Coughtry; Secretary, Ordnance-Sergt. R. M. Kalloch; Assistant Secretary, Quartermaster Sergt. H. Bostwick.

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A committee of officers of the Twenty-second Regiment consisting of Major Thurston, Capt. Lilliendahl, Capt. Smith, Capt. Dayton, and Adjt. Treadwell is busy considering the ways and means of procuring a new distinctive uniform for the regiment, as well as procuring designs for the same. Company A, Capt. Murphy, will hold an informal reception in the armory to-morrow night. The last semi-annual report of the regiment shows the present strength to be 660 officers and men, as against 675 at the previous returns. The regiment, according to the latest official returns, has qualified thus far 8 experts, 48 sharpshooters, and 500 marksmen. The resignation of Lieut. John J. Kennedy of Company D, who was a 100 per cent. duty man for some seven years, up to the time of his sickness last Spring, has been forwarded, and, despite rumors to the contrary, the resignation was forwarded against the wishes of Col. Bartlett. Lieutenant-elect Taussig of Company G, in honor of his election, gave the members a very pleasant entertainment.

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Capt. Clarence G. Reton of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, will resign shortly. An election for Captain in Company G, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Timson, will be held to-morrow night. First Lieut. A. J. Bleecker, it is said, will be the only candidate.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncy, manages to fill its vacancies with desirable officers at a very rapid rate. Five vacancies in the office of Second Lieutenant will, it is said, be filled within the next two weeks. The members of Company H will on Wednesday next elect Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice Jacoby a First Lieutenant.

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The resignation of Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment is felt with sincere regret by the officers and men of that command, where he was so highly esteemed for his soldierly qualities. He had their entire confidence, and in return had entire confidence in them. This has been amply demonstrated on many occasions, chief among which was during its service in suppressing riot in Buffalo, and later in Brooklyn, where it made an enviable record. Its splendid record in rifle shooting since Col. Dowd has been in command is also a fact worthy of note, and by his retirement both the regiment and State will lose an officer who will be hard to replace.

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First Lieut. Frank Sweet of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, has been unanimously elected Captain.

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Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, has elected First Sergt. Walter B. Graham Second Lieutenant. At the bicycle parade to be held in Brooklyn next Saturday Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb will be Grand Marshal. In the 8,000 wheelmen which it is estimated will be in the parade there will be 600 military bicycle riders. There will be two detachments from the Third Battery in the column, with two howitzers. Chaplain Behrends has invited the commissioned officers of the regiment to a reception at his residence on the evening of Oct. 22.

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Although the drill floor in the new armory of the Ninth Regiment cannot be used yet by reason of its incomplete state, Col. Seward has determined that the officers and men of its command shall not be kept in idleness, and has therefore directed the several companies to assemble in the armory weekly in their company rooms, where their Captains will put them through a course of theoretical instruction.

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In the drills of the Second Battery, ordered by Capt. Wilson, the first platoon drills on Tuesday evenings, in command of Lieut. Flanagan, assisted by Lieut. Koehler, and the second platoon will drill on Thursday evenings, in command of Lieut. Sherry, assisted by Lieut. Jacobus. The last-mentioned officer will also instruct the recruit class on Friday evenings.

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Capt. Smylie of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, has notified the members of his company that in future non-commissioned officers will be appointed only after a competitive examination, thus giving every member of the company a chance for promotion. Ex-Sergt. George L. Ross of this company, one of its best riflemen and duty-doing members, who took his honorable discharge some time since, has decided to re-enlist. First Sergt. Charles M. Smith and Corp. Opel and Ott of Company B have been appointed a Discipline Committee.

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In the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the old Board of Examination has been relieved and a new one appointed, consisting of Lieut. Col. Duffy, Adjt. Abeel, and Lieut. Molohan. Col. Smith has directed Capt. Taylor, Inspector of Rifle Practice, to make an inventory of rifles, and examine their condition once every two months. The company drill season began last Monday under very favorable auspices, Company B parading fifty and Company C fifty-four men. Company G will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Wednesday night. The city authorities are showing great apathy in providing the armory with a number of the most necessary requisites, and this matter, which has been allowed to drag so long, it is hoped, may be promptly acted upon. The Police Department uses the Sixty-ninth Armory perhaps more than any other armory in the city, and this fact alone should stir the proper authorities up to provide the regiment with ordinary necessities for the performance of its military duties.

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The Athletic Association of the Twenty-third Regiment has decided to hold games in the armory on the evening of Nov. 21. Sergt. Frank A. Martin of Company I has been elected a Second Lieutenant. Company C has elected Sergt. William Raynor a Second Lieutenant.

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The Thirty-third Separate Company of Walton, N. Y., has elected First Lieut. Horace E. North Captain in place of Julius W. St. John, resigned. The new commandant has been a member of the company since Dec. 31, 1887.

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Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment has decided to hold a regimental review and reception on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. Brig. Gen. James McLeer has accepted the review. The semi-annual returns of the regiment show the aggregate strength to be 547 officers and men. Company E has arranged to hold games with the Brooklyn Athletic Association at the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Company D has won the Le Count Prize offered for armory rifle shooting for the third time, and it will be formally presented to the company at the review on Thanksgiving Eve.

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Capt. Frank Keck of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, commends the 100 per cent. duty men of his command and states that it was mainly through their faithful services that the company's average attendance during the past season was kept above 70 per cent. "As the standard fixed by the Inspector General," says the Captain, "is 85 per cent., it is to be hoped the company will not only reach 85 per cent., but pass it during the coming season. The attention of the members is also called to recruiting." The company recruit class is to be in charge of Lieut. T. C. Clarke, Jr., assisted by Sergt. Tunsdall and Corp. Rohdenburg.

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At the second practice day for experts at Creedmoor, whereby the members of the guard must make eight hits out of ten shots at a man target at 700 and 800 yards, thirty-six members qualified. The highest scores, nine hits, were made by Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Private H. Ahrens, and Private I. Frank of the Twelfth Regiment, and Corp. H. E. Crall of the Seventh Regiment. The following are the names and scores of the men who qualified:

Name and Organization.	Hits.
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. F, 7th Regt.	9
Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Co. G, 12th Regt.	9
Private H. Ahrens, Co. B, 12th Regt.	9
Private I. Frank, Co. H, 12th Regt.	9
Private J. W. Halsted, Co. C, 7th Regt.	8
Corp. J. W. Roberts, Jr., Co. I, 7th Regt.	8
Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Co. A, 7th Regt.	8
Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Co. G, 7th Regt.	8
Private F. Wessel, Co. C, 7th Regt.	8
Private E. S. Coy, Co. D, 7th Regt.	8
Private Frank Stewart, Co. F, 9th Regt.	8
Corp. E. W. O'Brien, Co. A, 9th Regt.	8
Capt. C. A. Coan, Staff, 9th Regt.	8
Major C. S. Burns, Field, 12th Regt.	8
Lieut. A. B. Z. Post, Co. H, 12th Regt.	8
Major W. E. Lambert, Staff, 12th Regt.	8
Corp. A. H. Vreeland, Co. C, 22d Regt.	8
Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, Co. A, 22d Regt.	8
Private A. Sevensky, Co. G, 22d Regt.	8
Private T. McTiernan, Co. A, 22d Regt.	8
Corp. G. M. Dorrance, Co. F, 22d Regt.	8
Capt. F. De Forest, Staff, 13th Regt.	8
Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, Field, 22d Regt.	8
Corp. H. L. Suydam, Co. I, 23d Regt.	8
Private H. A. Lugren, Co. H, 23d Regt.	8
Lieut. R. Hoag, Staff, 23d Regt.	8
Private L. J. Mygatt, Co. A, 23d Regt.	8
Private G. W. Lent, Co. D, 47th Regt.	8
Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh, Staff, 71st Regt.	8
Lieut. W. S. Meeks, Co. I, 71st Regt.	8
Lieut. W. Rockwell, Co. D, 71st Regt.	8
Private George Doyle, Co. H, 71st Regt.	8
Private L. C. Mars, Co. I, 71st Regt.	8
Lieut. A. S. Williams, Co. I, 71st Regt.	8
Private J. C. Schmidt, Co. H, 71st Regt.	8
Lieut. W. H. Stayton, 4th Div. Naval Bat.	8

Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, Secretary of the committee having in charge the procuring of the necessary funds to erect a monument in memory of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, makes the following report as to subscriptions up to Tuesday last:

Previously acknowledged	$435
Company B, Tenth Battalion, Albany	50
First Battery, New-York City	50
Ex-Major Fred J. Ackerman, Thirteenth Regiment	10
Total	$545

Confessed Poisoning, Sent Away.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—It is the intention of Prosecutor Stockton of Mercer County to bring the facts in what has been called the attempted poisoning of Capt. Charles Van Kirk, better known as "the Apple Brandy King," before the Grand Jury for investigation. Van Kirk is wealthy and lives near Princeton. He suspected that an attempt was being made to poison him by two of his servants, Charles Dolly and Maria Miller, both colored. Prof. Cornwall of Princeton College found that soup given to Van Kirk contained poison. The Captain accused his servants, and, it is alleged, they confessed, but before they could be arrested, he sent them to Virginia.

L. Shaw

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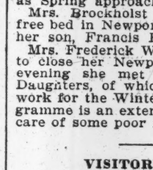

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During this past Summer I have succeeded, after much labor and time, in making the

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the most perfect hair dress ever introduced; particularly the young ladies will have their fancy gratified, as it is impossible to detect any artificial means.

Obliging salesladies will adjust the coiffure, and explain in detail all its advantages.

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There seems to be no limit to the growth of our Oriental rug and carpet business.

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This increases the space one half, or to three floors in all.

On Monday we will exhibit on the 5th floor the largest and finest collection of antique Turkish, Persian, and Chinese carpets ever shown in New-York. It includes all the best weaves, colors, and designs known. This will particularly interest rug connoisseurs.

Everything in the department has been marked down very low for the sale.

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In all sizes from 4.2 x 9 feet to 4.3 x 10.7 feet at

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"FRITZ'S" MARITAL TROUBLES.

J. K. Emmett Will Seek Divorce by Default To-morrow.

There is a chance at last that the marital troubles between Joseph K. Emmett and his wife may terminate in a divorce. Mr. Emmett served papers on his wife Sept. 18, and the time to answer expired Oct. 8. Mrs. Emmett, it is said, failed to make answer to the charges contained in the complaint, and judgment by default will be demanded to-morrow.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

FARCE BY GUNTER AND ARTHUR'S EAST INDIAN DRAMA.

Story of "A Florida Enchantment" at Hoyt's and "The Cherry Pickers" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Peter F. Dailey in "A Good Thing" at the Casino—A Change of Bill at the German Theatre—The Music Hall Announcements.

Archibald C. Gunter's new play, "A Florida Enchantment," will have its first production at Hoyt's Theatre to-morrow night. It is a dramatization of Mr. Gunter's romance of the same name, and is a fanciful farce. The story deals with the fortunes of Lillian Travers, a young girl of New-York, who, while on a visit to Florida, comes into possession of a box containing a number of seeds which possess the magical power of changing the sex of the person who swallows one of them. The young woman, chagrined by the treachery of her lover, Dr. Frederick Cassadene, and jealous of a pretty widow, Mrs. Stella Lovejoy, swallows one of the seeds and is metamorphosed into a man. She gives one of the seeds to a negro servant, who is at once transformed into a colored valet. She returns to New-York and arranges her affairs so that all her money is placed to the credit of Lawrence Talbot, which is the name she takes, and goes back to Florida as the cousin of Miss Travers. Then the amusement begins. She obtains a revenge on her faithless lover by making love to the pretty widow. The complications are brought to a happy conclusion with the peculiar condition that, while the play began with five women and six men, it ends with three women and eight men.

Marie Jansen will play the part of the heroine, and Dan Collyer that of the valet. Others in the cast will be May Haines, Effie Germon, Grace Huntington, Carrie Collyer, Clarence Heritage, W. Melville, and Thomas Jackson.

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Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Cherry Pickers," will be produced to-morrow night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, under the direction of Augustus Pitou. It is in four acts, with the scenes laid in India during the British-Afghan war. The scene of the first act is at Rawul-Pindee, and the time is 1879-80. The occasion is a reception given to the Viceroy of India by the Eleventh Hussars, called the "Cherry Pickers" on account of their red trousers. The second act passes two months later in the bungalow of Mrs. O'Donnell-Duleep. In the third act there are two scenes, one, the office of Col Brough in the fortress of Candahar, and the other a gunroom in the second story of the same fortress. The fourth act shows the interior of a Government bungalow at Peshawar. The principal actors will be William Harcourt, Ralph Delmere, R. V. Ferguson, Nat Jones, Miss Roselle Knott, Jennie Satterlie, and Ethel Knight Mollison.

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Margaret Cline will appear at the Grand Opera House this week in a piece made for her purposes by Clay Greene and Ben Teal, called "On Broadway." It is a melodrama. Miss Cline's rôle is Mary Brady, and, of course, her songs will be introduced. The company will include J. G. Sparks, B. T. Ringgold, H. B. Bradley, F. W. Peters, Beatrice Morgan, Alice Thill, Helene Thill, and Isabel Waldron. H. L. Reid painted the new scenery.

***

The Casino will be reopened to-morrow night, when Peter F. Dailey will present himself in a new farce, with songs, written for him by John J. McNally. Mr. Dailey's peculiar personal humor does not lack appreciation in New-York. He will be supported by several popular performers, including Flora Irwin. The scene of Act I. is the playground of a girls' school; that of Act II. an auction room. Dailey's character is an impudent, ingenious clerk of an Irish auctioneer.

***

"Die Officielle Frau" will be repeated at the Irving Place Theatre the first three nights of this week. Thursday a new farce called "Goldregen," (Rain of Gold,) will be produced. It is said to be a merry piece, with a sound moral. Unlimited wealth suddenly obtained by humble folks nearly destroys their chance of happiness. Anna Braga will make her first appearance this season in "Goldregen." The cast will also include Gusti Forst, Wilhelmine Schluter, Laura Detschy, Julius Strohl, Hermann Schmelzer, Arthur Eggeling, Adolph Link, and Rudolph Senius.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Various Changes in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—The bills in Philadelphia this week will be: Grand Opera House, "Amorita"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Park, "Miss Philadelphia"; Gilmore's Auditorium, Webber & Fields's company; Chestnut Street Opera House, Stuart Robson and Mme. Janauschek; Girard Avenue, "A Woman's Power"; Walnut Street, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley"; Chestnut Street Theatre, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; Broad Street, "The Heart of Maryland"; National, "Fallen Among Thieves."

—Olga Nethersole sailed for New-York yesterday. Robert Pateman, who was long connected with Booth's Theatre, will be a member of her company this year. In Brooklyn, early in her tour, Miss Hethersole will produce "The Wife of Scarli," adapted from the Italian of Giacosa. In Boston, about Nov. 10, she will produce "When Greek Meets Greek," by Joseph Hatton, adapted and rearranged for her. She will appear in this city in January.

—In the Boston theatres these will be the programmes of the week: Museum, "The Two Little Vagrants"; Boston Theatre, Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead"; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Tremont, Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile"; Hollis Street, Albert Chevalier and his company; Park, Nellie McHenry in "A Night in New-York"; Castle Square, "The Royal Middy"; Bowdoin Square, Daniel Sully in "The Millionaire"; Columbia, Oliver Doud Byron.

—Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber will appear this week in Salt Lake City and Ogden; James O'Neill, in Massachusetts; Lewis Morrison, in Pennsylvania; Louis James, in Alabama and Georgia; Otis Skinner, in Nebraska; Robert Mantell, in Indiana; Richard Mansfield, in Kansas City; Roland Reed, in Texas; Stuart Robson, in Philadelphia; Sol Smith Russell, in Pittsburg, Penn.; William H. Crane, in Chicago, and Lillian Russell, in Cincinnati.

—The success made by the Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels at the Standard Theatre last week has resulted in the re-engagement of that company for this week. Features of the organization are the ponies of Prof. Howard, the trained baby elephant, the acrobatic somersault dogs and high-jumping greyhounds, and the Royal Japanese marvels. Many apt performers will add to the continuous entertainment.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Grand Opera House, Charles Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden"; McVicker's, William H. Crane in "His Wife's Father"; Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Hooley's; Empire Theatre Stock Company in "Bohemia"; Hopkins's, "The Galley Slave"; Columbia, Fregoli; Haymarket, "A Railroad Ticket"; Schiller's, continuous vaudeville.

—Auguste Van Biene, the English comedian and violoncello player, will begin his engagement at the American Theatre Nov. 9, as Paul Bortinsky, in "The Broken Melody," a piece in three acts, by Herbert Keen and James T. Tanner. Van Biene has acted this rôle in England more than a thousand times.

—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace to-morrow night, in a half hour's "Protean sketch," called "A Quiet Evening at Home," in which Miss Bennett will take five different characters. Edison's vitascope is still a popular feature of the show at this house.

—Louis Nethersole is bringing from England a new three-act comic opera, music by the late Antonio Mora, words by Herman Hart. The scene is laid in England in the eighteenth century. Mr. Nethersole hopes to produce it here early in 1897.

—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New-York Lodge No. 1, will have its annual benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, when a programme of dramatic and operatic selections will be presented.

—Mr. Hammerstein's programme at Olympia Music Hall this week will introduce Samson, the strong man; Kitty Mitchell, the Poluski Brothers, A. O. Duncan, Wood and Sheppard, Dutch Daly, Amann, Papinta, and the aerial ballet.

—The fiftieth performance of "Under the Polar Star" will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. The souvenirs will be match boxes of bronze and silver, the cover representing a ship surrounded by a frozen sea.

—The Czar of Russia, in wax, is now the centre of attraction at the Eden Musée. The Sultan is also there, but so are all the other "rulers of the world." Afternoon and evening concerts are given by the Hungarian Band.

—Willard will begin his American tour at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, Nov. 16, in "The Rogue's Comedy," by H. A. Jones. There are no other new plays in his repertory at present.

—"Mary Pennington, Spinster," at Palmer's; "Secret Service," at the Garrick, and "My Friend from India," at the Bijou Theatre, are noticed in the magazine supplement.

—"The Geisha" continues at Daly's. Changes have been made in the cast to release members of Mr. Daly's regular company. Mark Smith is now the Marquis Imari.

—Justin Huntly McCarthy is dramatizing Anthony Hope's novel, called "A Man of Mark," the scene of which is laid in an imaginary South American republic.

—George Waugh Arnold, a well-known newspaper man, has succeeded E. Burke Scott as personal representative of Oscar Hammerstein, at the Olympia.

—The Barrison women are still on view at Koster & Bial's. Enough has been said of them. Cissy Fitzgerald is also there, and the bill in general is excellent.

—The vitascope is still a part of the entertainment at Proctor's Pleasure Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, and a large variety company appears.

—Beatrice Strafford, once well known on the stage, will appear as Lady Isabel in "East Lynne," at the Berkeley Lyceum, next Thursday night.

—"A Parlor Match," with Anna Held, Virginia Arragon, and a number of other specialty performers, remains at the Herald Square Theatre.

—In "Evangeline" at the Garden Theatre this week Theresa Vaughn will sing "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me" in German.

—"The Merry Tramps," with Franz Ebert and his brother and sister Lilliputians, will continue at the Star Theatre three weeks more.

—At the Harlem Opera House, "Excelsior, Jr.," presented by E. E. Rice's company, will be the attraction this week.

—"Santa Maria" is sung nightly at the Olympia Theatre. It has been improved by revision and curtailment.

—The Black Patti and her fifty troubadours will give a concert at the Star Theatre this evening.

—Francis Wilson and "Half a King" are prosperous at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

—At the Lyceum E. H. Sothern continues in "An Enemy to the King."

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" is still filling the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"Rosemary" continues at the Empire Theatre.

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Announcements of Coming Concerts—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its forty-eighth concert in this city at the Metropolitan Opera House Friday evening, Nov. 13. The remaining four concerts will be given on Thursday evenings, as usual, on the following dates: Dec. 10, Jan. 21, Feb. 25, and March 25. Of the thirty-seven cities visited by the orchestra, New-York ranks fourth in the number of concerts given, Cambridge, Mass., taking the first place, with its 104 concerts given under the auspices of Harvard University in Memorial Hall. The list of soloists includes Moritz Rosenthal, who will play the Chopin E minor concerto; Carl Halir, Teresa Carreno, Ben Davies, and others. Conductor Paur announces among the works to be proformed the Beethoven Symphony No. 4, the Schubert Symphony in C major, No. 9; the Schumann C major Symphony No. 2, and the Tschaikowsky Symphony No. 4. The list of overtures includes the "Sakuntala" of Goldmark, the "Carneval Romain" of Berlioz, the "Oberon" of Weber, the "Fingal's Cave" of Mendelssohn, and the "Coriolanus" of Beethoven. Other selections are the entr'acte from Carmen," by Bizet, entr'acte from "Ingwelde," by Schilling, and the symphonic poem, "Wallenstein," by Smetana. One entire programme will be devoted to Wagner selections. Conductor Paur has decided to divide each programme into two parts by a ten-minute intermission, an innovation which will undoubtedly prove popular.

—To-night the last of the Seidl concerts will be given at Olympia Music Hall. The programme will be as follows:

March, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
Overture, "Il Guarany".....Gomez
Serenade, for violoncello.....Volkmann
Solo: Mr. Reidrich.
"Bal Costumé".....Rubinstein
Siegfried and the Bird.....Wagner
Horn Solo: Mr. Dutschke.
Malaquenna.....Moskowski
La Gallina.....Gottschalk
Gypsy dance.....Saint-Saens
German dance.....Moskowski
Slavic dance.....Dvorak
The Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Air.....Bach
Dance of the Sylphs.....Berlioz
Bluette.....Gillet
Prize Song from Meistersinger.....Wagner
Violin Solo: Mr. Schmitz.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"..Nicolai

—Mrs. Thurber announces that because of the unprecedented number of applications for instruction at the September examinations of the National Conservatory of Music, the Board of Trustees has determined to have supplementary examinations as follows: Singing, Oct. 12, morning; opera, Oct. 12, evening; operatic chorus, Oct. 12, evening; violin, orchestra, and all wind instruments, Oct. 15, afternoon; piano and organ, Oct. 16, morning and afternoon; children's day, Oct. 17. The Trustees announce that it is their desire to gather from all parts of the United States pupils whose after labors will advance the cause of music in their native land.

—The dates and four of the programmes of the Symphony Society, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, are announced. The dates of the six afternoon and six evening concerts are Nov. 6 and 7, Dec. 4 and 5, Jan. 1 and 2, Jan. 29 and 30, March 19 and 20, and April 1 and 2. The programme of the first concert is given in the magazine supplement of this issue of THE TIMES. The second contains an important novelty, Martucci's first symphony. Carl Halir will be the soloist. At the third, Rosenthal will appear, and at the fourth Teresa Carreno. The box office of Carnegie Hall will be opened for subscriptions to-morrow.

—It is gratifying to know that the success of the American Symphony Orchestra has been sufficient to encourage the orchestra to undertake another season, the third. As music-lovers know, the orchestra is an organization of native American musicians under the leadership of Mr. Sam Franko. The first concert will be given in Chickering Hall, Nov. 24, and will be signalized by the first appearance in America of Mr. Charles Gregorovitch, the Russian violinist. The orchestral selections already chosen for the concert are Gluck's overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis," with Wagner's ending, and Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony.

—Rosenthal, the pianist, is a vigorous writer. He recently contributed to a German review an article defending technique, and has also collaborated with Ludwig Schytte, the Danish composer, in a book on modern pianoforte virtuosity, entitled "Technical Studies for the Highest Degrees of Development." A feature of Rosenthal's first concert at Carnegie Hall, Nov. 10, will be his playing of Schytte's concert in C sharp minor, which has never been heard here, and of his own fantasia on the Strauss waltzes, called the "Carnaval de Vienne."

—The interesting announcement comes from Col. Mapleson that he expects the "old guard" to turn out in force in his opera season at the old Academy, beginning Oct. 26. By the "old guard," the Colonel means folks who like Bellini's music better than any other. The Colonel also intimates that there is a prospect that Leoncavallo may come over to direct the production of a new opera, and that the composer of "Andrea Chenier," Giordano, is also likely to take charge of the presentation of that work.

—The Kneisel Quartet will give five concerts of chamber music in New-York this season, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, the dates being Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 26, March 2, and March 30. The programmes will include four Beethoven quartets, a Brahms quartet, quartets by Chadwick, (ms.,) Dittersdorf, Dvorak, (new,) George Henschel, (ms.,) Loffler, (ms.,) Mozart, and Sgambati; Mendelssohn's octet, and the Brahms sonata for clarinet and piano in E flat major.

—Much is expected of this season's French Opera Company in New-Orleans. M. Charley is the impresario. His troupe sails from Havre next Saturday. His soprani and chanteuses legères are Mmes. Feodor, Micheilni, Berthet, and de Legé, Savine, Lafeuillade, and Fremaux-Bennati; Prévost, Massart, Déo, and Miriel are the tenors; Albers, Freiche, Astières, Athès, Jovid, and Fronty, the baritones and basses. He also has operetta artists.

—The rehearsals of the Oratorio Society are now held Thursday nights in Carnegie Hall. The season's programme will include Verdi's Requiem, "The Messiah," and "Elijah." The principal soloists will be Mme. Melba, Mme. Eames, Mme. Nordica, and Frangcon Davies.

—William C. Carl, the organist, has been engaged by Walter Damrosch to play with his symphony orchestra Nov. 8 at Carnegie Music Hall. Mr. Carl will play two new works for orchestra and organ.

—Otto Floresheim cables to The Musical Courier that Xaver Scharwenka's opera, "Mataswintha," was produced in Weimar, Oct. 4, with great success.

—Dvorak has lately composed three orchestral ballads, and they will be performed in London by Dr. Richter; two at his first concert, Oct. 19.

PEARY'S BEARS AND DOGS.

Animals Which Probably Soon Will Become Martyrs to Science.

Happy and contented, the two young polar bears brought by Lieut. Peary from the far North are living in a five by ten wooden crate at the northeast entrance of the American Museum of Natural History, in this city. That they are happy and contented is attested by their keeper, Matthew Henson, a colored man, who has made two trips to the North with Lieut. Peary, and who brought the bears to this city.

Up at High Bridge, possibly not so happy and contented, is a pack of ten Eskimo dogs, also brought from the North by Lieut. Peary. It is only a surmise that the dogs are not so happy and contented, based upon the fact that they do little else but howl and bark day and night. In fact, it is this howling and barking which is responsible for consigning the dogs to such a far-away place as High Bridge. If it had not been for this, both they and the bears might now be living in more comfortable quarters at the Central Park Zoo.

The bears and dogs have been presented to the museum by Lieut. Peary, together with a lot of other interesting material, the result of his recent voyage to the North in the steamer Hope. For the museum to utilize the bears and dogs, they must first be killed and then properly mounted for exhibition with the other mammalia in the big halls of the museum.

The bears have been named Polaris and Cassiopela, and one is a male and the other is a female. The box in which they are confined is made of rough planks, with space enough between the boards to afford a view of the two animals. If it be a fact that the dirtier one of the two animals is Polaris, then he is the most active of the two. He spends his days gnawing at the wood of his box, and alternates his bites by pawing the wood with his already large and powerful claws. He is not much longer than an ordinary Newfoundland dog. He is covered with a coat of yellow-white and long, coarse hair, which shows plainly his want of attention to his toilet. His nose is big and black and his teeth large and powerful.

Cassiopela is slightly smaller than her mate, and spends much of her time licking her feet and washing her face, much after the manner of a cat. Her coat of hair is of a finer quality and cleaner and more even. Both bears have full freedom in the box, but, as their quarters are limited, they do not take much exercise, except with their claws and jaws.

Henson, the colored man, who is Lieut. Peary's valet, feeds them several times during the day with a half dozen salt-water fish, which they gulp down with a relish. A basin of sea water is kept constantly in their box, and this they drink of at frequent intervals. They will not taste of fresh water, according to their keeper. The cubs are now nearly five months old.

When the dogs and bears were first brought to this city, the intention was to keep them at the Zoo, in Central Park, until such time as the Museum authorities concluded what to do with them. When the matter was proposed to Superintendent Smith of the menagerie, he refused to receive the animals. He had an experience with a pack of Eskimo dogs a few years ago, when Peary returned from his former trip North. The dogs at that time barked and howled so that residents along Fifth Avenue were unable to sleep nights because of the noise. Superintendent Smith did not desire to have another experience like that, so he refused to receive the animals. If Lieut. Peary had desired to present the collection to the Park, that would have been another matter, according to Mr. Smith.

Just when or just how the animals are to be killed for the purpose of mounting has not yet been determined. Taxidermist Rowley of the museum is on a trip to Maine. Secretary Winser of the museum said yesterday that he was not aware that the animals had, as yet, been fully accepted by the museum.

Before killing the animals, it will be necessary to clean their skins and furs. This is not such a difficult process when applied to the dogs. The bears, however, are young and healthy. Their strength is just beginning to assert itself. They like the water, but it is no doubt true that they would object very much to having some person take a brush and soap and scrub their coats. For this reason, it will either be necessary to drug them during the process or chain and muzzle them. The killing will be done by means of poison.

SERVANT GIRL TOOK JEWELRY.

She Left a Revolver, Shirt Waist, and Curling Irons.

A young woman, giving her name as Minnie Clark, was engaged as a servant Wednesday morning by Mrs. Ferdinand Maeder of 1,033 Park Avenue, Hoboken. The girl gave satisfaction until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and Mrs. Maeder was congratulating herself that she had settled the vexing question of domestics for a time.

Mrs. Maeder went up stairs yesterday morning to change her dress. When she went down stairs again, twenty minutes later, Miss Clark was gone. Mrs. Maeder looked through the lower part of the house for her, until she found the front door open. Then she thought of her jewelry. She made a hurried search of the sleeping rooms of the family. She found her dressing case had been rifled, and every article of value in it was gone. The missing property consisted of a pair of diamond earrings, two diamond rings, and a diamond pin. They were valued at $400. In addition to this the girl had taken a pocketbook containing a little money.

When the detectives searched Miss Clark's room they found she had left behind a shirt-waist, a pair of curling irons, and a 22 calibre, five-chambered revolver. Mrs. Maeder gave the detectives a good description of the missing servant, but they did not find her. It is believed that she came to New-York. Mrs. Maeder's house is a short distance from the Fourteenth Street ferry.

The police believe Miss Clark is a professional, who makes a specialty of taking situations, and making off with valuables.

WALL STREET FACETIOUS.

The Brokers Find No Bryan Bettors So They Resurrect Jokes.

Stock Exchange brokers, finding it almost impossible to make any election wagers, owing to the scarcity of Bryan backers, are becoming facetious in their betting offers. Within the past few days some of the Wall Street wags have extracted more or less fun from the revival of this white-haired joke:

"I will bet you $100 to $50 that if McKinley is elected, he will never see Washington alive," says one.

"Oh, you're crazy," says the other, impatiently. "On what ground do you base such a proposition as that?"

"Because Washington is dead," retorts the first speaker, with a chuckle.

Richard P. Lounsbery gave some of his fellow-brokers this nut to crack yesterday: "I will make two bets, but I won't make them separately. I will bet $100 even that I can name thirty States that Bryan will carry, and I will bet $100 to $300 that out of the remaining States I will name five whose Electoral vote Bryan will get."

We don't magnify the virtue of our goods! Our $16.00 suits and $18.00 overcoats are the best values in the world.

The workmanship and finish of our garments are the very best!

Our written guarantee, warranting garments to wear satisfactorily one year, is future protection! Money back, present protection!

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and 9th St.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Beals—Borie.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The beautiful Autumn weather augured happiness for the high contracting parties of the wedding which took place this morning in the little country church at Jenkintown, when Miss Emily Ewing Borie became Mrs. George William Beals of Boston.

A special train left the Reading Railway terminal at 11 o'clock, and before 12 o'clock, the hour named for the ceremony, the church was filled to its utmost capacity with the numerous friends of the bride and groom.

The chancel and altar were elaborately decorated with palms, chrysanthemums, and choice flowers, producing a beautiful effect. The bride entered the church upon the arm of her father, Mr. Beauveau Borie of the firm of C. & H. Borie. She wore a gown of white satin and lace, and carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Snelling of Boston; Miss May Churchman, Miss Edith Brown, Miss May Rhoades, and Miss Nora Davis. They wore white muslin over white silk, and large hats, and carried bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

Mr. Russell Beals, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Beals, Russell Codman, George B. Morrison, and Charles H. Keyes of Boston, and Joseph S. Clark and Beauveau Borie, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The rector of the parish, the Rev. Robert Coles, performed the ceremony. The handsome wedding breakfast followed at Chelton, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Borie, at Jenkintown.

Miss Emily Borie made her début into society four years ago, when her beauty and accomplishments made her a great favorite. She is the great-niece of the late Mr. Adolph Borie, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Grant. Mr. Beals is a graduate of Harvard, a member of the Puritan Club, and a well-known figure in Boston society.

Wilson—Doane.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 10.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Wilson Doane and Charles Stuart Wilson, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers of the English Army, took place at high noon to-day at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence, rector of the church, and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick were the officiating clergymen.

The church was decorated with wild flowers. Autumn leaves and potted plants were in the chancel. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with a long lace veil which was worn by her grandmother at the Court of Louis Philippe, and carried a bunch of white roses and maidenhair fern. She was given away by her father.

The bridesmaids—Miss Roellker of New-York, Miss Armstrong, Miss Margaret Rood, and Miss Helen Rood—were all gowned alike in white silk, with Marie Antoinette lace fichus. They carried white carnations. The maid of honor, Miss Vipont Doane, sister of the bride, wore a yellow silk dress, and carried flowers to match it.

The best man was H. Ware Lincoln, cousin of the bride, and the ushers were Charles Butler, Prescott Butler, John Swan, and Alfred Roellker, Jr., all of New-York.

A wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doane, followed the ceremony. The gifts were many and valuable, among them being a large set of antique silverware, which has been in the family for many years. It was brought over from England, and is known as the "Wilson silver." A fine string of pearls was a present from the bride's mother.

After a brief wedding tour, the young couple will return to Stockbridge for a short visit before going to Gibraltar, where Lieut. Wilson is stationed.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitredge, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, Mrs. S. Hartwell Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler.

IT WAS NOT MISS CLEWS.

Shopkeepers Victimized by a Dashing Young Blonde.

Henry Clews's wife, son, and daughter have been in Europe for several months, and he has been keeping bachelor hall at his residence, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street. A few days ago his housekeeper, an old and trusted servant, called Mr. Clews's attention to the fact that several packages from fashionable stores had been delivered for Mrs. and Miss Clews. Investigation disclosed the fact that three or four hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and wearing apparel had been left at the house, on the orders of a dashing young woman who represented that she was the daughter of the banker. In one instance a bill was sent to Mr. Clews's office.

After communicating with some of the victimized shopkeepers, Mr. Clews sent a letter to Chief of Police Conlin, in which he said:

"There has lately been a young woman, said to be about eighteen years of age, tall and slender, of a blonde complexion, wearing a very dressy large hat, which gives her an appearance of considerable dash, going the rounds among the various stores and representing herself as my daughter and ordering goods sent to my address, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street. Her effort has been in each instance to take away with her a small part of her purchases. This she succeeded in doing at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Schirmer's, the musical publisher, and at Huyler's. Goods were ordered sent from Mrs. Lynch's, corner of Fourteenth Street; Gorham & Co.'s, and Marcus & Co.'s, also from several other places. Any one of these concerns can furnish an accurate description of the young woman. She is evidently a professional swindler, and ought to be arrested and punished. I have but one daughter, and she is now traveling in Europe with her mother and brother, and has been for the last six months. This young woman evidently knows that fact, and has taken advantage of their absence."

Mr. Clews said yesterday that so far as he could learn, the young woman had made no attempt to intercept any of the goods sent to his house. Her scheme appears to have been to order an expensive bill of goods to be delivered, and then to select some comparatively inexpensive article and carry it away with her. She succeeded in one store in obtaining a new cape worth about $20, leaving her old one—a rather shabby fur garment—to be sent to Mr. Clews's house. Her other spoils were insignificant, consisting of two pounds of candy, about $2 worth of sheet music, and a small Russia leather portfolio.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT

FIVE ROUNDS END THE FIRST WEEK OF THE CONTESTS.

Interest in the Games Increasing as the Tournament Progresses—Thirty Contests Already Decided, and Forty-eight More to Come—Two of the Games Already Finished Specimens of a Very High Order of Playing.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 10.—With the fifth round to-day the first week's play in the Hungarian chess tournament was completed.

The Congress has grown steadily in interest. Most of its battles have been hard fought, and many of them have been very exciting.

At least two of the games, Pillsbury vs. Maroczy, and Janohski vs. Tschigorin, are specimens of chess play of a very high order indeed; and, at the end of the week, the scores generally are so close to each other that it is "anybody's" race.

To-day's round was notable for being without draws; it also contained the shortest game of the week—Pillsbury vs. Noa, only twenty-three moves. Its special features were Winawer and Albins's fine play and the disaster that befell Charousek in his attempt to force a win from a drawn position.

The following is a complete summary of the week's play:

First Round.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by.
Janowski-Noa	Q. D. decl'd.	44.	Janowski.
Tschigorin-Popiel	K. G. decl'd	49.	Tschigorin.
Walbrodt-Maroczy	Philidor	36.	Maroczy.
Charousek-Schlechter	Bishop's G.	46.	Drawn.
Pillsbury-Albin	French	34.	Albin.
Winawer-Tarrasch	Hampe	79.	Winawer.

Second Round.

Albin-Winawer	Ginoco	56.	Winawer.
Schlechter-Pillsbury	4 Knights	34.	Drawn.
Maroczy-Charousek	Irregular	36.	Charousek.
Popiel-Walbrodt	Sicilian	66.	Walbrodt.
Noa-Tschigorin	Ginoco	71.	Drawn.
Marco-Janowski	Ruy Lopez	69.	Drawn.

Third Round.

Tschigorin-Marco	Ginoco	54.	Tschigorin.
Walbrodt-Noa	French	56.	Walbrodt.
Charousek-Popiel	Scotch	26.	Charousek.
Pilisbury-Maroczy	Q. G. decl'd.	46.	Pillsbury.
Winawer-Schlechter	French	36.	Schlechter.
Tarrasch-Albin	Dutch	44.	Drawn.

Fourth Round.

Schlechter-Tarrasch	K. B. Game	14.	Drawn.
Maroczy-Winawer	Vienna	39.	Winawer.
Popiel-Pillsbury	K. B. Game	59.	Pillsbury.
Noa-Charousek	4 Knights	54.	Charousek.
Marco-Walbrodt	Ruy Lopez	31.	Drawn.
Janouski-Tschigorin	Q. G. decl'd	39.	Tschigorin.

Fifth Round.

Walbrodt-Janowski	Ruy Lopez	32.	Walbrodt.
Charousek-Marco	K. G. decl'd	64.	Marco.
Pillsbury-Noa	Dutch	23.	Pillsbury.
Winawer-Popiel	French	54.	Winawer.
Tarrasch-Maroczy	Q. G. decl'd	47.	Maroczy.
Albin-Schlechter	Q. G. decl'd	41.	Albin.

The Ruy Lopez, which Walbrodt selected for his attack upon Janowski, was met with the 3..Kt—KB3 defense, and led to a perfect even opening.

In the middle game Janowski, who seemed to have had his usual dash extracted by his hard fight with Tschigorin yesterday, permitted himself to be outcombined by Walbrodt, who thereupon won handily after thirty-two moves.

Charousek's favorite King's Gambit was declined by Marco with 2..B—B4 and 3..P—Q3.

The game was very exciting, the Hungarian pushing his attack with all his force, Marco meeting the onset so resolutely that there was little advantage to the white forces. But Charousek, seeking to force a win not in the position, met the usual fate of such attempts, and resigned after sixty-four moves.

Pillsbury's P—Q4 was met by Noa with P—KB4, the Dutch game following. After a few moves it was seen that Noa was not appreciating the force of Pillsbury's manoeuvring, and he tripped presently. Whereupon the American strode over his antagonist immediately, and scored a win in twenty-three moves.

On his fourth move, Winawer played P—K5 against Popiel's French Defense and 5..P—KB4.

The game was conducted with great skill on the Warsaw veteran's part, Popiel being outplayed from start to finish, but holding out for fifty-four moves with singular tenacity.

Maroczy's Queen's Gambit, which Tarrasch declined, was an exhibition of rapid play on the part of the Hungarian and of great deliberation on the part of the Nuremberg doctor, the variation being:

Maroczy. White.	Tarrasch. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Tarrasch. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3
P—QB4	P—K3	B—B4	B—K2

In an extremely complicated position, Tarrasch, with scant time, overlooked a continuation for white and went into a combination that was faulty, losing the game thereby after 47 moves.

Albin was in great form in his game with Schlechter, in, also, a Queen's Gambit declined, his variation being 4B—Kt5. By very fine play on the ex-New-Yorker's part he lowered Schlechter's colors after an exciting contest in 41 moves.

At the end of the week Winawer has top score, with four out of a possible five wins. Tschigorin, Pillsbury, Charousek, and Walbrodt have three and a half wins, and Albin and Schlechter two and a half wins.

Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Albin	2½	1½	Popiel	0	5
Charousck	3½	1½	Schlechter	2½	2½
*Janowski	1½	2½	*Tarrasch	1	3
*Marco	2	2	*Tschigorin	3½	1½
Maroczy	2	3	Walbrodt	3½	1½
Moa	½	4½	Winawer	4	1
Pillsbury	3½	1½			

* Had bye.

Total number of games won.....30
Total number of games lost.....30
Total number of games still to be played.....48

The pairing for the sixth round, which is to be played next Monday, is as follows: Maroczy vs. Albin, Popiel vs. Tarrasch, Noa vs. Winawer, Marco vs. Pillsbury, Janowski vs. Charousek, Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt. Schlechter has a bye.

Fairfield Against Bridgeport.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Fairfield County and Bridgeport Golf Clubs had a match game on the links of the former club here to-day. The clubhouse and grounds were filled with friends of the players during the match. At its conclusion the Fairfield County Club members, flushed with victory, entertained their visitors in such sumptuous fashion as to send them home to Bridgeport in the best of humor, in spite of their defeat. The score of the game follows:

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		BRIDGEPORT.	
C. S. Cox	5	W. B. Wheeler	0
Dr. C. E. Martin	11	N. W. Bishop	0
E. B. Curtiss	2	S. H. Sanford	0
J. W. Curtiss	8	Howard Knapp	0
S. W. Sanger	0	D. S. Pearsall	3
G. W. Phelps	0	S. H. Patterson	12
J. N. Mason	3	R. W. Cogswell	0
Total	29	Total	15

Assets of the Murray Hill Bank.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Before Justice William D. Dickey, in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning, Senator Mullen asked, in behalf of Congressman Odell and Mr. Hobbs, receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, New-York City, that certain securities and money belonging to that institution be turned over to the receivers by the First National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce of New-York City. Counsel for these banks declared they had no interest in either set of receivers, but they wished to have their banks protected, so that there would be no possibility of their being compelled to pay the whole amount a second time. Judge Dickey decided that no such summary disposition of the matter could be made, and he denied Senator Mullen's motion. Demand can be made upon the banks to turn over the funds, and then if this is not done suit can be instituted.

Stern Brothers' Employes' Meeting.

A public meeting under the auspices of Stern Brothers' Employes', McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club will be held to-morrow evening, at its headquarters, Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator John Ford, and other speakers will make addresses.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

A Meeting Yesterday, but Nothing Definite Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held its first meeting to-day since the Summer adjournment. All of the members were present. The session, which occupied the entire day, was devoted to the consideration of the reports presented. No final decision, however, can be arrived at until after the receipt of the report now being prepared by Prof. Burr, whose return from Europe is expected by the end of this month. Among the documents laid before the commission were advance sheets of a book entitled "The Boundary Question Between British Guiana and Venezuela," devoted to a defense of the British claim, by Joseph Strickland.

There was also presented a revised copy of Mr. Storrow's summary, hitherto published, of the proposed brief for the Venezuelan Government, to which had been added a caustic note on the Schomburgk line, and a second brief

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. A. N. Henshaw; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia; 11 A. M.
AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand Street.—The Rev. John Hall; 8 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—Cephas Brainerd; 3:45 P. M.
BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke; 11 A. M.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; morning and evening.
CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; sermons by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks; morning and evening.
CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL, Fifty-seventh Street, Near Eighth Avenue.—The Rev. William Lloyd; morning and evening.
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parks Cadman; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. John Gillespie; 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—A musical service at 4 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton; 11 A. M.
CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles; 11 A. M.
CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Protestant Episcopal, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams; 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 9 A. M.; morning service, 11 A. M.; the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, 4 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage; 11 A. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (First Church.) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Frank Malven, 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Harlem, (Second Church.) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha; 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. Henry M. MacCracken; 11 A. M.
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce; 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M.; holy communion, 4 P. M.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—Holy communion, 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 P. M.
FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—Holy communion, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John R. Davies, 8 P. M.
HANSON PLACE BAPTIST, Corner of South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.—The Rev. John Robertson of Scotland; 10:30 A. M.
MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson; 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward; 11 A. M.
REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Father O'Connor; 7:45 P. M.
RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, 11 A. M.; holy communion, 4 P. M.
SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry; 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, Near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205 East Forty-second Street.—Holy communion, 8:45 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, 11 A. M.; Bishop Sessums of Louisiana, 4 P. M.
ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. John R. Paxton; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans; 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 11, 1896.

MR. MOODY'S MEETINGS.

In his talk at the Marble Collegiate Church last Monday Mr. DWIGHT L. MOODY told the ministers of New-York that they would have "to give up preaching the Gospel only" and adopt the methods which he has employed in his labors as an evangelist. In that way, he said, "thousands and thousands" could be brought into the churches; and he announced that he should begin a series of "evangelical meetings" in Cooper Union on Nov. 9.

We are unable to believe that these meetings, if conducted on the lines made familiar by Mr. MOODY, will be of any permanent advantage to the cause of religion or will promote the happiness here or hereafter of any large number of men and women in this city.

The earnest and devout men of GOD who have invited Mr. MOODY to these revival labors will pardon us this blunt expression of a sincere conviction. We would gladly promote the work they wish to accomplish. It is worthy and salutary. We criticise only the methods commended to them for adoption.

Let us examine briefly the ground on which Mr. MOODY bases his high estimate of the value and efficacy of these methods. We quote from a careful report of his remarks:

"Your preachers will have to give up preaching the Gospel only. I believe that thousands and thousands could be brought into your churches. One of the greatest calamities that has ever befallen the Church is that Sunday night services are given up entirely to preaching the Gospel. Sunday night should be given to the conversion of souls. Stick to your manuscripts, if you will, on Sunday morning, and build up your flock, but throw away set and written sermons on Sunday night. Why, Mr. BRYAN found that he could do nothing with a manuscript speech at Madison Square Garden, and he has thrown it away. [Laughter.] I heard him speak to a crowd the other day up in New-England, and he got right down to the people. I didn't believe a thing he said, [laughter,] but he reached the people. * * * You will have to talk the kingdom of GOD as the politicians talk gold and silver if you want to reach the people. The politicians reach them."

The politicians are content to reach the people during the two months preceding election day. Then they stop. They care very little or not at all whether any fruit or remnant of their teaching rests in the popular mind after the polls are closed. The business of reaching the people is put aside uptil the next time. Will Dr. MOODY be content with this transitory spiritual tutelage? Is it enough to "reach the people" by loud appeals that arrest their attention, certainly, but at best awaken only a momentary echo in their hearts and souls? It is possible to play upon the emotions of great masses of individuals in such a way as to produce what, in the language of revival workers, is known as conversion. Mr. MOODY and hundreds of eloquent exhorters before him have proved that. But if the inward impulse be wanting, if there be no pre-existing condition of the mind and heart favorable to the change, no devout inner sense of the need and value of Divine help, then very often nothing stronger than pride and a fear of becoming a little ridiculous restrains the converted from a sad backsliding.

Mr. MOODY'S unfortunate allusion to BRYAN'S oratory shows him to be aware that the method he advises can be employed just as effectively for the teaching of false doctrines as for the dissemination of Gospel truths. "I didn't believe a thing he said," says Mr. MOODY, "but he reached the people." In our judgment that condemns the Bryan-Moody method as applied to religion. It will be answered that the devil ought not to be allowed to have a monopoly of the most effective means of reaching the people. That is very fine and flippant, but it does not meet the point. BRYAN will not convince and permanently convert the people, even though he reach them. A religious teacher whose methods do not convince and permanently convert, misapplies his talents.

MOODY and SANKEY conducted a series of daily revival meetings in this city during the Winter of 1876. During ten weeks from Feb. 7 to April 19 the Hippodrome—now Madison Square Garden—was crowded at the services held twice or three times a day. From five to seven thousand people attended. It was estimated that not less than a million persons all told were brought into the meetings. The great audiences were frequently moved deeply by Mr. MOODY'S preaching and Mr. SANKEY'S singing. During Mr. MOODY'S farewell discourse THURLOW WEED wept, and "there was hardly a dry eye in the audience." That series of meetings was remarkably successful. It was followed by an increase in church attendance and church membership. Undoubtedly it did good to the community, but in our judgment it is equally beyond doubt that the effort and the money—$143,000 was taken up in collections—might have been expended in such a manner as to be of vastly greater and more permanent service to the cause of religion and to the people of the City of New-York.

The day of the evangelist has passed, at least in modern cities and modern sociological conditions. If Mr. MOODY supposes that the ministers of New-York do nothing but preach the Gospel, he is misinformed. There are plenty of ministers here who personally and through their assistants "reach the people" in untiring daily labors for the betterment of their physical and civil, as well as their spiritual, condition. Through missions established in remote and less-favored quarters of the city, through ministrations continued every day in the week, through appeals, supplementing those made for Divine help and guidance, for saner habits of life and a truer conception of public duty, the minds and hearts of these ministers are reaching the people in a way that has a visible effect upon the life of the city and the happiness of its inhabitants. It is no longer possible to accept that view of religion which counts its work done when the individual appealed to has become "converted" and has "joined" the church. Religion is not a matter of dry intellectual conviction or of fervid and unreasoning emotional exaltation. Col. WARING is a better evangelist that Mr. MOODY. He "reaches the people," the poor people, the working people, in a way that brings more of them nearer to GOD than "evangelical" meetings could. Something has been done to open a workingman's soul to religious truths when it has been demonstrated to him that he is a part of the body politic whom those in authority think it worth while to take good care of. The methods of Col. WARING applied through the spiritual and practical labors of the most active and "wide-awake" churches of this city are to our mind to be preferred to Mr. MOODY'S methods for bringing thousands into the churches.

MR. CLEVELAND.

In his letter to the Sound Money League meeting at Chicago Mr. CLEVELAND says:

"While it is impossible that any of my fellow-citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality, I feel, must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest."

Certainly there is no doubt as to the President's sentiments. They are proved by his consistent, intelligent, firm, and courageous action for the past twelve years. He has been not only one of the most steadfast but one of the earliest defenders of the credit of the Government and the interests of the people against the insidious assaults of the faction of free silver and repudiation. Before he took office in 1885 he pointed out that the continued operation of the Bland act would strip the Government of the power to redeem its notes honestly. He earnestly, but in vain, pressed the repeal of that law during his first term. Under his Administration every nerve was strained to keep the evil effects of the Bland act within the narrowest limits. The precedent set by the Republican Presidents was made doubly strong by his course.

On the eve of the canvass of 1892, against the opinion of the most experienced politicians of his party, he declared his uncompromising opposition to the unlimited and independent coinage of silver. During his second Administration he first exerted every influence to secure the repeal of the Sherman act of 1890, resisting firmly all attempts at evasion or compromise, and then, with what must be called civic heroism, sustained the power of the Treasury to redeem all obligations in gold. No President since WASHINGTON has shown more unselfish devotion to a high standard of action.

He is right in thinking that he cannot "with strict propriety mingle actively in the pending campaign." It is none the less his campaign in the best sense, and the principles patriotic citizens are fighting for in every State in the Union are those to which he has been nobly faithful. He has done much to make victory possible. He will be entitled to the greatest honor.

THE WAGE EARNER'S DOLLAR.

If under free coinage your dollars will only buy half as much, that means your employers would get twice as much for what they produce—twice as many dollars as they do now—and if your employers get twice as many dollars as they do now, then they can pay you twice as many dollars for your wages as they do now. [Mr. BRYAN to workingmen at Hammond, Ind.]

Speaking within a few miles of Chicago, Mr. BRYAN thus expounded the doctrine which has been proclaimed so boldly by Gov. ALTGELD, his ablest lieutenant, that the dollar now received by the wage earner has twice as much value and purchasing power as a dollar ought to have, and that a dollar which will buy only half as much food and clothing and other necessaries of life should be substituted for it. This is the change, Gov. ALTGELD says, which the silver party intends to make. In the place of the "200-cent dollar" we are to have a dollar worth only half as much. And the gold standard, as Mr. BRYAN repeatedly has said, will be "driven out of the country," never to return.

But those workingmen in Hammond, where there was a strike a few weeks ago, must have been saying to themselves that their employers could not easily be induced to give them twice as many dollars for a day's work. They must have been thinking that the substitution of the new dollars for those now in use would surely operate to their disadvantage. Neither Mr. BRYAN nor Gov. ALTGELD has ever explained to them how they could surely and quickly procure an increase of wages sufficient to make up for the loss of half the purchasing power of their dollars.

MEANING OF THE HEAVY REGISTRATION.

The heavy enrollment of voters in the cities of this State, and especially in New-York and Brooklyn, in the first two days of registration, is certainly indicative of unusual interest in the political campaign. The number in this city on the first day—138,266—exceeded by more than 35,000 that of the first day of 1894, which was then unprecedented, and is nearly one-half greater than the first day's registration for the last Presidential election. Very nearly the same proportion holds good in Brooklyn, and reports from other parts of the State indicate an unusual eagerness on the part of voters to get their names upon the registers.

That this is evidence of uncommon interest and gives promise of an unusually large vote cannot admit of doubt, whatever other effect it may have. We take it that another general conclusion may be safely drawn. When political interest is keenly awakened and the people are eager to cast their votes, it indicates great strength in the prevailing sentiment, whatever it may be, of the community in which such interest is exhibited. It reveals a strong current the direction of which is determined by this prevailing or dominant sentiment.

That the sound-money sentiment is the dominant one in this State and in this city is beyond all question. Prior to the Chicago Convention it prevailed in both political parties almost without opposition, and since the action of that "assemblage" it has solidified and strengthened the Republican forces, while the Democratic Party is split wide open, with the better half in revolt against the "regular ticket." In view of the evident "set" of the current, the disposition to register early and the promise of a heavy vote are surely an omen of overwhelming defeat for Bryanism and all it stands for in the State of New-York.

Coming down to this city, where the symptoms are most marked, we find the heaviest gains in early registration in the districts where the sound-money sentiment is known to be strongest, while in the districts most given over to Tammany control and therefore most infected with Bryanism, there is only a normal increase or none at all. In some there is a decrease from the figures of 1894, when Tammany was fighting to retain its municipal power.

While it is a safe inference from the registration thus far that the current in the city as well as in the State is setting strongly against Bryanism, because the prevailing sentiment is manifestly in that direction, one cannot calculate the extent to which this is a Republican current or how much force is given to it by an anti-Bryan Democratic impulse. The Republicans will no doubt benefit by it largely, and it insures a sweeping plurality for MCKINLEY, but it makes it all the safer for sound-money Democrats to vote their own ticket, and it may mean a large support for PALMER and BUCKNER and the admirable State ticket of the National Democrats.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS.

The domestic wheat crop is more likely to approximate 500,000,000 bushels this year than only 400,000,000, the general interpretation of the Government wheat crop report. [Bradstreet's Review.]

For several years past the wheat crops in this country have been underestimated in the reports of the Government. We take from The Cincinnati Price Current's Statistical Annual the following table, showing the figures of the Government's estimates or reports and the additions made by the best unofficial authorities in the five years named. We think unofficial statisticians have been in substantial agreement as to these additions, the increase in each year having been indicated by reports as to the distribution of the wheat harvested or carried over:

	Official.	Unofficial.
1890	399,262,000	430,000,000
1891	611,780,000	675,000,000
1892	515,949,000	550,000,000
1893	396,132,000	475,000,000
1894	460,267,000	515,000,000

The actual output of wheat in these five years appears to have exceeded the Government's estimates by 260,000,000 bushels. If it be true that about 100,000,000 bushels should be added this year to the quantity indicated by the official report, we have fresh proof that the Agricultural Department is unable to obtain the facts. It seems probable, however, that the quantity which must be added this year is less than 75,000,000 bushels.

It is quite important that the official reports concerning the crops should not be misleading. The department's methods should be improved.

THE CZAR AND FRANCE.

In his very interesting report by cable of the Czar's visit to Paris our London correspondent puts before our readers the stage picture of which the French capital has been the setting. But he also gives us a suggestion of what has been going on behind the scenes, or at least that something has been going on there. The London Times, indeed, says that France "has achieved a brilliant diplomatic victory" and "has resumed her place in the community of European nations."

This seems rather premature, besides being rather effusive. It is absurd to say that the place of a great country like France, which has for a quarter of a century lived and increasingly prospered under the most stable government she has experienced for more than a century, owes her "place in the community of nations" to the fact that the President has been put on the visiting list of the Czar. When The Times adds that "the union of Russia and France is already as close as seals or parchments can make it," it either speaks without warrant or it speaks upon the warrant of information which it does not publish. It is noteworthy, and it has already been noted, that, while in French discussion the word "entente" has given place to the word "alliance," the Czar himself in Paris went no further than to speak of "the precious ties" which connected the two nations.

If the alliance between the two countries were as strict and formal as that which unites Germany, Austria, and Italy and as openly acknowledged, it would still remain true that England is in a way to do much more for Russia than France is able to do. We have before pointed out what must necessarily be the chief objects of Russian policy. She can scarcely attain them against the opposition of England, and she can attain them with comparative ease by the aid of England. The chief English desire at present is a desire that the Armenians shall be protected against further massacre and the Turk be kept in order. But this object in turn cannot be attained without the help of Russia, and Russia knows perfectly the charge that she would make for such a service. England might help her to enforce payment of her bill, but that help, again, would be given only on England's terms. Her terms would certainly include a pledge that Russia should not assist France to weaken the English control of Egypt and the Soudan, and in this question Russia has no interest of her own.

If we assume that The London Times is right and that France and Russia are as closely allied as the members of the Dreibund, is it not plain that in that case it is an advantage for England to hold aloof from either combination, and that what the Parisian journalists are fond of calling her "isolation" is in fact the control of the European balance of power?

INQUIRING ABOUT OUR CATTLE.

The inquiry of an agent of the German Government concerning the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Indiana and as to the measures taken in that State for the eradication of the disease indicates that similar inquiries have been or will be made by other agents of Germany in other States. We are not aware that the people of Indiana have taken any measures whatever for the suppression of tuberculosis in their herds. Nor has anything been done in Illinois, although we have official authority for the estimate that 50 per cent. of the cows in the richest dairy district of that State are tuberculous. It is in the East that the health authorities have been striving to stamp out bovine tuberculosis.

Last year, it is said, Germany expended $400,000 in such work. But the appropriation for this year in Massachusetts was $250,000. In this State the Platt Legislature refused to give a dollar. The disease prevails in all parts of Europe, as it does in all parts of the United States. Germany has its full share of it. Of 142,874 oxen and cows killed in 1892 and 1893 at the Berlin slaughter houses, 21,608, or 15 per cent., were tuberculous. Of 69,164 animals slaughtered in 1893 in twenty towns of Saxony, 12,630, or 18.26 per cent., had the disease. The records of other slaughter houses in Germany resemble these. But the Government has undertaken to weed out the diseased animals.

While it may be that Germany is seeking a pretext for additional legislation designed to exclude American meats, we cannot reasonably complain if we are required to move for the suppression of an infectious disease the prevalence of which in our dairy herds is notorious. The New-England States exclude by rigid quarantine tuberculous cattle from other States, and at the same time are striving at considerable expense to purify their own herds. When foreign countries take similar action with respect to our cattle and beef, we must admit that they have a warrant for their course in what we ourselves are doing and in the established principles of modern sanitary science.

The tremendous advance in invention which enabled Mr. HOBART, sitting in a room in New-York, to hear the cheers for honest money that rose from the vast procession in Chicago on Friday is a most impressive fact. Far more impressive, of wider and more profound significance, is the fact that the spirit of those cheers has held the human race in the path of honor and made all enduring progress possible since the very dawn of civilization.

The people who raise corn have a right to protect themselves and to prevent an additional fall in the price of corn. [Mr. BRYAN, at Elk Point, S. D., Oct. 9.]

There were great fields of corn near the station at which Mr. BRYAN'S train had stopped, and the market price of corn is low. Our corn crop in 1873 was 932,000,000 bushels. For the three years immediately preceding 1895 the annual average was 1,487,000,000. In 1895 the "record was broken" by a crop of 2,151,000,000 bushels, and this year's crop is reported to be even larger. With the output so greatly increased, how can the corn growers prevent a fall of prices? Only by repealing the law of supply and demand.

The action of Gov. MORTON in dismissing the charges against Gen. LATHROP, the Superintendent of Prisons, is based upon a careful study of the mass of evidence collected by Commissioner BROWN, and is in strict accordance with the merits of the case as they have been presented in our columns from the beginning. To start with, the investigation of the Prison Department by a legislative committee early last year was a keen partisan hunt for political capital, and, though it was conducted in a most one-sided and unfair manner, it resulted in a report which contained nothing tangible and proved to be of no use for either legislative or campaign purposes. Its vague allegations were taken up by two politicians of St. Lawrence County, ex-Congressman WEVER and ex-Sheriff WHITE, and made the basis of charges for the removal of Superintendent LATHROP, as part of a scheme for getting the spoils of the Prison Department and making WHITE the Warden of the prison at Clinton. Gov. MORTON was apparently expected to fall in with this scheme and help out the politicians, but he appointed Judge BROWN of Watertown as a special Commissioner to investigate the charges, with the result of a complete vindication of Superintendent LATHROP. The severest thing the Governor finds to say is that he "cannot commend all the transactions which have been made the subject of investigation," and that "enough has been shown to warrant the people of the State in expecting the most thorough watchfulness hereafter in the administration of prison affairs." Of what department of public service could not this be said after a close investigation?

A distinguished Democrat of New-York and a man of wide business experience recently remarked: "I confess that bimetallism is something I cannot quite grasp. I take about the same interest in it that I do in Theosophy." It is needless to state that Mahatma BRYAN will not receive his vote.

Many recent crimes have shown what facilities the bicycle gives criminals for escape. The most daring as well as the most atrocious of these was the robbery of a bank in Minnesota, accompanied by the murder of the cashier. The criminals rode away on wheels and their escape seemed to be secured. It is pleasant to observe that both of them were nevertheless caught and that the more desperate of the two was killed, though not until after he had committed another murder. What makes the tale especially exemplary is that he was caught because his wheel failed him, owing to the commonplace accident of a broken pedal. The fate of these scoundrels will admonish criminals not to put their trust in bicycles.

Revenge.

From Brooklyn Life.

First Boy—What ye got the tacks for?

Second Boy—They're for that old Higgins over on Grumble Street. He kicked me off his porch.

First Boy—Why, he don't ride a bicycle.

Second Boy—No; but he is takin' this here Knelpp cure.

Couldn't Say.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Frankstown—Miss Bloomfield is as pretty as the day is long. Don't you think so?

Mr. Homewood—I have never seen her except at evening gatherings.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Republicans of Rensselaer County, who have had such an unhappy experience with GEORGE H. MORRISON, County Treasurer, have nominated JOHN DON for the next term. He is now filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of MORRISON after the discovery of his big defalcation, and The Troy Times says: "Mr. DON'S experience and integrity, as shown by his position in manufacturing and financial circles, commend him to the voters of the county. He is in the fullness of his powers, and is morally, mentally, and physically competent to faithfully and vigilantly bear the burdens of the public service."

—The New-Orleans Times-Democrat (free silver) is not discouraged by the results of the State elections in Florida and Georgia. On the contrary, it bravely says: "The movement for free silver is as robust as ever it was. The elections have developed this prominent feature, which had its parallel in the decade 1850-60: While one section of the Union (the Northeast) is becoming daily more favorable to monometallism, in the remainder of the country, all that great territory west of the Alleghenies and south of the Potomac, the battle for free silver is becoming stronger."

—The Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, the Board of Trade, and various other business associations of New-Orleans are making an earnest effort to secure the presence there of the white squadron at the time of the next carnival, in March, 1897, and their attempt is being heartily seconded by the city authorities. Incidentally, they want to impress upon the Secretary of the Navy that New-Orleans is the second largest port in the United States, and also the needs of the naval dock at Algiers, opposite their town.

—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun seems to think that its State has escaped untold horrors by the defeat of the Populists' ticket in last week's election. It says: "If SEAB WRIGHT and his crowd but had the opportunity they would give Georgia a Government that would be a cross between the Kansas and South Carolina brands."

—The New-Orleans Times-Democrat says that everybody knows the "lily whites" comprise 98 per cent., or more, of the respectability of the Republican Party of Louisiana. But it insists that "the regulars" alone are entitled to representation on the official ballot. Both factions support the McKinley and Hobart ticket.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News (free-silver Dem.) says: "BRYAN is sweeping through the doubtful States, rousing his forces to a pitch of enthusiasm never paralleled before. No wonder HANNA is ready to throw up the sponge." But is he?

BRYAN'S MENTAL CONDITION.

A Calm Review of Alienist Opinions Concerning It.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The mental condition of Mr. Bryan, as discovered in his public speeches and acts, begins to invite the close and interested study of specialists in mental disease. When he spoke in Philadelphia, one of the most eminent physicians of that city, who attended the Bryan meeting solely out of professional interest in the candidate's case, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Bryan was suffering from mental disorders. Acting upon this hint, THE NEW-YORK TIMES has procured for publication a statement of deductions from the public history of the case, made, it says, "by an eminent alienist, whose name, if we were at liberty to give it, would add authority to what he says."

The letter of this eminent alienist is printed in another column, and it is undeniable that he makes out a strong case for Bryan's mental disease. More than that, the deductions from the acts of the Presidential candidate are such as to inspire the deepest concern in friends of men in public life, whose symptoms closely resemble those of Bryan. If the brain of this young and vigorous man is indeed giving way under the prolonged strain of a group of fixed ideas upon a mind predisposed to errancy and shaken to its centre by the disturbing reaction of sudden notoriety upon an abnormally developed egotism, what lesions are not to be feared in the brain of an older and certainly feebler man, exposed for a longer time to the same conditions? This study of alienism will excite more painful apprehension in the people of Portland and of Oregon than any they are able to feel for the Nebraska man.

The writer does not imply that Bryan always has been noticeably unsound of mind, or even that he is now fit for the madhouse; only that he belongs to that considerable class known to students, who, from hereditary taint or an organic brain twist, have a predisposition to insanity, invisible in ordinary conditions, but susceptible of development under an extraordinary strain. Guiteau was an extreme example of this type, to which all the so-called cranks and eccentrics are akin. Though the ordinary condition of these persons is far from insanity, the history of politics and crime is full of examples of their sudden transformation into violent maniacs or dangerous lunatics. When one of these chances to attain a place of responsibility or authority before his infirmity has become noticeable, the consequences to the country, State, or city under his rule may be extremely disastrous.

The symptoms and characteristics which justify suspicion of Bryan's sanity are catalogued and analyzed at length. Many of them bear a startling resemblance to qualities with which the people of Oregon and Portland have been familiar in high place. The writer finds in Mr. Bryan "a bad hereditary history, a life of restlessness and mental vagabondage; an intense, overmastering, and growing egotism; grandiose ideas that are almost, if not quite, delusional; a morbid querulousness and sensitiveness to criticism; fixed ideas about gold and silver, classes and masses, &c., that are not reasonable or reasonably defended, but are passionately affirmed and reiterated; a confused and illogical mental state, and an oratorical monomania, all combined with a constant exaggeration of statement and sophistication of facts that cannot but strike one as astonishing in a candidate who must know that all he says is carefully scrutinized."

The letter is full of technical terms which are not explained, but which are sufficiently defined by the text. But the writer's ultimate classification of Bryan as what Italian alienists call a "political mattoid" is made very clear by the following paragraph translated from a German treatise: "In the histories of mattoids, we find that a strong characteristic is the tendency to assume a kind of apostleship, united with an unshakable belief in their declarations and services rendered. And this belief, in times of political agitation, often leads the mattoid into prominent political rôles. He often possesses certain tricks of thought and expression which men of sense and honesty will not or cannot use, but which will catch quickly with the masses." Or, as the writer for THE TIMES puts it, "The political mattoid is an average man with a talent, a pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, and extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or perhaps from some real insane or delirious act."

Happily, this study of morbid mentality has only a speculative and sympathetic interest in the case of Bryan. There is not the least danger that he will reach a place where the more advanced stages of his mania will make him a menace to the public safety or to the peace of the world. The most serious consequences of his infirmity will react upon himself. Nothing worse is to be feared than his relapse, after the excitement of the campaign, into the mental darkness and physical weakness which made so quick an end of poor Greeley. But local circumstances give his peculiar type of mania a painful interest for the City of Portland, which must lie for nearly two years under the shadow of the distressing doubt whether it is not governed by a political mattoid.

PERSONALS.

—The last of the VALLANDIGHAMS moved away last week from the little town of Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, where the family has occupied a mansion since 1807. Much of the old furniture was sold at auction, and was eagerly competed for. There was an old piano, made in London, and said to have been the first brought into Ohio. It used to be owned by MARK HANNA'S grandfather, who sold it to one of the VALLANDIGHAMS for $16, he wishing to give it to a daughter on her sixteenth birthday. In the house years ago the Rev. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM, father of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM of secession-war notoriety, married DAVID MCKINLEY, great-grandfather of Major WILLIAM MCKINLEY, at the age of over seventy years, to his second wife, a widow about as old. A correspondent says: "The VALLANDIGHAMS were, on the paternal side, Huguenots; on the maternal, Scotch-Irish. They came from French Flanders, the original name being VAN LANDEGHEM. They lived near Courtral 570 years ago. MICHAEL VAN LANDEGHEM and JANE, his wife, were probably the first of the family to emigrate to America, and they settled in Stafford County, Va., in 1690."

—Here is another description of the Czar, given by a correspondent who saw him at Copenhagen: "During the ten days the Czar has been the guest of the Danish royal family, no one has heard him indulge in a hearty laugh. His smile is melancholy and tired, and he has become so taciturn that it has sometimes a painful effect upon his surroundings. I have often seen him lately walking in the castle park, dressed in his thick brown suit, which, however, does not conceal his extremely delicate physique. He was always accompanied by one of his relations, most often by the Princess of WALES or her daughter, Princess VICTORIA; but he himself spoke very little, and was apparently always engaged with his own thoughts, and only half heard what was said to him, while his fingers were incessantly passed through his thin beard. He walked with his head bent, his eyes cast on the ground, and he carelessly raised his soft felt hat without looking up when some few passers-by stood still and greeted him."

—President FAURE adopted as a coat of arms for France on the occasion of the Czar's visit a device in which the interlaced letters R and F were surrounded by the cordon of the Legion of Honor, with the cross of the order dangling below, the axe and fasces peeping out above the tricolor flag projecting on either side, sprays of oak and laurel inclosing the whole, and "Honneur-Patrie" on a scroll across the top. This seemed quite safe, as it did not contain the Bourbon lilies, the Imperial eagles, the Gallic cock that symbolized the Government of 1830, or even the Commune's Phrygian cap. The President's captious countrymen, however, are not pleased. Some of them object that the device is utterly unworthy to take place beside the double-headed eagle of Russia, while others point out that "R. F." might just as well signify "Royaume Français" or even "Roi Félix" as "République Française" or "Russie et France."

—Speaker HAMILTON FISH of Putnam County, in his letter declining to be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly this year, said: "If the contest in this State were a close one, or were there any doubt of the success of the Republican National or State tickets in our State, I might deem it my duty to heed these appeals in case it were thought that my candidacy would promote the success of our National and State candidates—but fortunately no such emergency exists. Thanks to the justice of our cause and to the high-minded and patriotic course of thousands of Democrats who have repudiated the Democratic nominees and platform, the majority for the Republican candidates will be overwhelming. My plans are formed for the coming year. I shall sail with my family for Europe a few days after election."

—ANDREE, the Swede who did not go to the North Pole in a balloon, is not discouraged by the recent failure of his plan. "I shall make a fresh start next year," he says, "probably at the beginning of July. The expenses of the expedition are estimated at 45,000 kroner. Baron DICKSON, as well as Herr NOEBEL, have already promised me their support, and I shall soon submit a report to King OSCAR. Very possibly it will not be the Virgo, which, indeed, has now gone on a trading voyage, but a warship, that will convey us to Danes Island next year. The balloon house was left by me in such a condition that it can be made available within three days. The balloon itself is at Gothenburg. It is only slightly injured, and will probably remain at Gothenburg, whither two experts will be sent to inspect it."

—The Italian man-of-war Cristoforo Columbo, bearing Prince LOUIS of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of King HUMBERT of Italy, arrived at Baltimore Thursday from Kingston, Jamaica, where she touched after having visited all the important seaports on the Atlantic coast of South America. After a short tarry in Baltimore, the vessel will come to this port, stopping for a while at Philadelphia on the way. The Prince, who is twenty-three years of age, has now about completed a tour of the world. He will visit Washington during his vessel's stay at Baltimore.

—A hostile critic of JOAN OF ARC has arisen in Paris. JOAN was, M. LOUIS MARTIN says, moved by a narrow and almost blamable feeling of patriotism. She arose when the peoples of Europe, weary of feudalism, were trying to weld themselves, province by province, into great States. She found France and England united under the sceptre of HENRI IV., and broke the bond that held them together. Had they continued under the same sceptre they would have formed the one great absorbing, over-ruling, and grandiose State of modern Europe.

—Speaking of TOM WATSON'

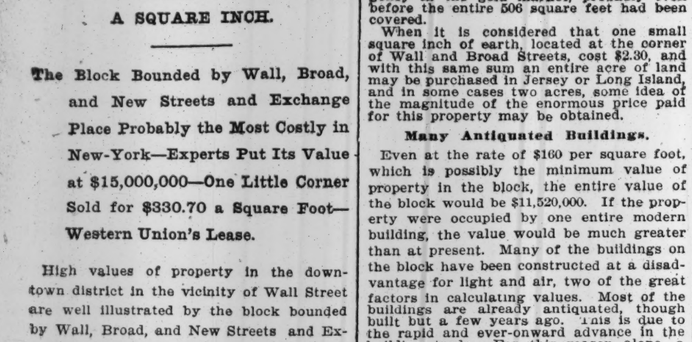
MILLIONS IN ONE BLOCK

ONE LOT WHICH SOLD FOR $2.30 A SQUARE INCH.

The Block Bounded by Wall, Broad, and New Streets and Exchange Place Probably the Most Costly in New-York—Experts Put Its Value at $15,000,000—One Little Corner Sold for $330.70 a Square Foot—Western Union's Lease.

High values of property in the down-town district in the vicinity of Wall Street are well illustrated by the block bounded by Wall, Broad, and New Streets and Exchange Place. This block is well within the heart of the financial centre of the city, and contains within its boundary the Stock Exchange.

It was the scene of a record-breaking real estate deal in 1887, when a small plot at the southwest corner of Wall and Broad Streets sold for the remarkably high figure of $330.70 per square foot. When the construction of the Wilks Building was contemplated, some years ago, this plot of ground was directly at the corner of the site now occupied by that structure. It had a frontage on Wall Street of 20 feet 2 inches and 15 feet 9 inches on Broad Street. In all, it contained 506 square feet, which brought its owner just $168,000, possibly as large an amount as was ever paid in this city for a piece of real estate of that size. This piece is marked A in the accompanying diagram, and is divided off with dotted lines.



Block Bounded by Wall, New, and Broad Streets and Exchange Place.

Other real estate in this block has brought as high as $250 per square foot, and is probably worth more than this at the present time. Accordingly, to real estate dealers the average price for choice real estate in the down-town district, about Wall Street and on Broadway, is about $250 per square foot. But it is probable that in no transaction has the price per foot approached that paid by Mr. Wilks in 1887.

A Block Worth Probably $15,000,000.

The assessed valuation of the entire block named, in the tax books of the city, is placed at $8,535,000, and on this valuation pays $75,649 in taxes to the city. Tax officials, in order to avoid contests over valuations, place assessments usually at about 66 2-3 per cent. of the actual value. Taking the basis of 66 2-3 per cent. as the amount of the assessed valuation, and adding the additional 33 1-3 per cent., would give $4,713,333 as the value of the property.

According to well-informed real estate men, this is far below the value of the block. They recommend a calculation based upon an assessed valuation of 33 1-3 per cent., which gives, in round figures, $10,605,000 as actual value. A portion of the property in this block is tied up in estates, and consequently not for sale, but if this were not so, and the property could be purchased, it is hardly likely that $10,605,000 would buy it. The cost would probably be nearer $15,000,000.

The Owners of the Property.

According to the tax books, there are ten owners assessed for taxes in this block. Of these, the Stock Exchange Association owns the largest piece of property, marked "C" in the diagram. The Wilks property, marked "B," is next to the Stock Exchange in point of assessed valuation. The property marked "F" was recently purchased by John W. Mackay from Jefferson M. Levy, for an enormous figure per square foot, and the Commercial Cable Building Company has a building under construction at the present time, extending across the block from Broad Street to New Street, on this property.

The Western Union's Case.

This piece of property, marked E, is leased and occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company for a term of thirty years at an annual rental of $32,000. The Western Union Company constructed the building occupying this site and also pays the taxes on the land. The building will revert to the owners of the real estate at the expiration of the leasehold. Adding to the rental of $32,000 per year, the taxes amounting to $6,000 per year, and placing the value of the building on the site at $100,000, one-thirteenth part of which reverts to the property owners each year, the annual income on the property is $41,333. Figuring this income on a basis of 4 per cent., it gives the value of the property as $1,033,325.

The number of square feet in the plot marked I, in the cut, is 3,454. At this rate, based upon the earnings of the property, it is valued at $299.16 per square foot. It is not likely that it would ever bring that price, but it earns money on a basis of 4 per cent. at that valuation.

Reasons for High Values.

Previous to 1880, when the Stock Exchange property belonged to the Stock Exchange Building Company, it brought in an annual rental of $105,500. Figuring this on the same basis as in the case of the Western Union Telegraph property, it makes the value of the Stock Exchange property $2,637,500. This gives a property valuation of $160 per square foot.

The property marked D, at the corner of Wall and New Streets, is occupied by the Mortimer Building, owned by Richard Mortimer. Benjamin L. Swan owns G, George T. Adee owns H, I, and L; Frederick Prince owns K and J, W. H. Miller N, and J. Schermerhorn M.

The reasons for the high values attached to this block are several. It occupies a convenient location in the heart of the financial district and is easy of access to all of the large financial and business institutions that abound in the vicinity. The Sub-Treasury is immediately across the street, and rental values are enhanced from the fact that the Stock Exchange is in the same block, with entrances from Wall, Broad, and New Streets. As a rule, offices in the buildings on this block bring larger rents than those in the blocks surrounding, or even directly across the street.

The great value of this block, and particularly the figures paid for the small parcel of land at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, suggest some interesting calculations in the realm of figures.

It Cost $2.30 a Square Inch.

Dividing the 506 square feet at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets into 72,864 square inches, the cost per square inch would be a fraction over $2.30. Supposing the entire block could be sold at the price of $330.70 per square foot? At this rate, calculating 72,000 square feet of land in the block, the price for the entire block would be $23,810,400. Even at the price of $250 per square foot, the price would be $18,000,000. This does not include the buildings now on the block.

Another proposition which presents itself would be to cover the earth at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets with a double layer of silver dollars. Allow that two silver dollars could be placed over every inch in a square foot, you would still have to slide a lot of quarters and dimes about the cracks before you could reach the value of each square inch. It would be possible to cover each square foot with its value in gold dollars, but that would create a strin gency in the gold market, probably even before the entire 506 square feet had been covered.

When it is considered that one small square inch of earth, located at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, cost $2.30, and with this same sum an entire acre of land may be purchased in Jersey or Long Island, and in some cases two acres, some idea of the magnitude of the enormous price paid for this property may be obtained.

Many Antiquated Buildings.

Even at the rate of $160 per square foot, which is possibly the minimum value of property in the block, the entire value of the block would be $11,520,000. If the property were occupied by one entire modern building, the value would be much greater than at present. Many of the buildings on the block have been constructed at a disadvantage for light and air, two of the great factors in calculating values. Most of the buildings are already antiquated, though built but a few years ago. This is due to the rapid and ever-onward advance in the building trade. For this reason alone, a new building, having all the advantages that those of the present lack, would far exceed them in rental value, taking into consideration the location.

In connection with the values in this block, a recent sale of property on a corner adjoining this block may be mentioned. Before the new Johnston Building was constructed, at the southwest corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, a portion of the property on this corner was owned by J. W. Stickler. It was only 25 feet by 62 feet, and was secured years ago by Mr. Stickler's father for $2,500. The latter, when asked to sell, indignantly refused even to consider the proposition. It was months before he finally consented to fix a price. This is said to have been $330,000, or $212.70 per square foot.

Since the sale of the property for the Johnston Building, Mr. Stickler, who is more than eighty years old, and lives in Orange, N. J., has regretted his action. It is said that he has worried himself ill over it and has never had the heart to visit the city since the sale, in February, 1895, and see the new building on the land he owned so many years.

In London, and some other large cities of the Old World, larger sums have been paid for property, but the occurrence is rare. It is said that something like $900 per square foot has been paid for property in famous Lombard Street, London. The conditions of this sale were almost identical with those attending the Wilks property sale. But up to this time, and for time to come, in the opinion of real estate experts, $330.70 per square foot will probably remain at the head of the list of high prices.

THE CONTEST SEEN ABROAD.

Europe's Impressions, as Observed by ex-Minister Sperry.

Watson R. Sperry, ex-Minister to Persia, returned yesterday on the steamship St. Louis, after an absence of five years abroad. Mr. Sperry was appointed to the office by President Harrison during the last year of his Administration, and was removed by President Cleveland. He served about twelve months in the capacity of Minister, and on his way home was stricken with Persian fever at Dresden, where he and his family have since resided.

His American residence is at Wilmington, Del., where he is the proprietor of the leading newspaper, The Morning News. He will remain only about six weeks in this country, and will then return to Dresden, where Mrs. Sperry and the children are still sojourning, mainly on account of his wife's ill health. Mr. Sperry left last night on board the Hudson River steamer Dean Richmond to visit his sister, who resides in Otsego County, N. Y. He will then visit Wilmington for a few weeks.

Mr. Sperry said that he intended taking a minor part in the campaign here during his stay, but declined to state what its nature would be. He said there was much feeling abroad, especially in England, where he had stopped over for some days.

"The London Times," said he, "has published a great deal of misinformation on the political conditions in the United States, and endeavors to create a sentiment of doubt regarding the fidelity of the Republican Party to sound money. There is, consequently, a feeling in England, and considerable of it, that if McKinley is elected he will be half and half on the silver question.

"In Germany there is more disgust over the prospect of a higher tariff than worry about the money agitation. They want a tariff for themselves, but not for us. There were numerous comments on Bismarck's letter to Gov. Culberson on silver, but most of them were from Americans. I could find very little of importance in the letter, anyway. It seemed to say something, but said absolutely nothing. He has always had a leaning toward silver, and I have ever believed that the United States desired to give silver the greatest latitude consistent with its commercial value. The trouble abroad is that they are not very intelligent on the subject.

"I heard no expressions of fear from any European holders of American securities. They, like myself, believe in the honesty and common sense of our people when a question is fairly argued to them. We took a vote on the vessel coming over, and out of a passenger list of several hundred only two Americans declared for silver. There was not enough silver on board to make it perceptible. It was a joke. I afterward learned that of these two men who voted for silver one of them said that he favored the white metal if the people wanted it, and the other was not absolutely wedded to the cause.

"With reference to Persia, I can only say that she is in a bad way. Russia is prospectively in control of all Persian territory contiguous to her borders, and England lays claim to the domain lying on the Gulf of Persia, below Ispahan. Russia is not quite ready to take actual control. She is a wonderful colonizer, and has virtually levied a tariff which excludes English goods from Persia. Russia pays a bounty to her own manufactories provided they use the money arising from their sales of merchandise to the Persians in purchasing such of the products of Persia as can be used in manufacture. Russia owns the only decent railroad entering Persia, and the bodyguard of the Shah is commanded by a Russian Colonel and officers. She can take more than half of Persia whenever she is ready, and will be content with the upper portion, for that will enable her to strengthen her trade relations for all future times.

"The Persians themselves are deserving of a better fate than to be absorbed by some other nationality. They are an amiable and kind-hearted people, but are not enterprising. I suppose it is because they are Eastern, and it is not in the air. Both of the great nations—England and Russia—are rivals in professions of friendship for the Persians, and Persia responds amiably to both. Everything is apparently tranquil there, but little by little Russia is pitching her tents. In the rivalry for trade, England has no show, for Russia is a nearer neighbor."

To Fight Rubber Trust, Perhaps.

Joseph Banigan, formerly President of the Rubber Trust, returned from Europe yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. He said that he had been abroad on personal business and declined to admit the truth of the report that his visit had been for the purpose of trying to amalgamate the rubber interests of France and England against the American manufacturers. Mr. Banigan lives in Providence, R. I., and it is said that he has been trying to get European capital to erect and conduct a large rubber plant at Olneyville, near that city.

THE CAPITAL WAKING UP

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RETURN CAUSES REJOICING.

Deplorable Traces of the Recent Tornado in the White House Grounds—Fear of Bryan's Election by Government Clerks Provoking Serious Unrest—An ex-Senate Employe on the Way to Crow over His Persecutors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Cleveland's return to this city and to the White House is gratifying. Indeed, the return of anybody to the city is occasion for rejoicing by business men, who have complained of languishing trade for many months. The President, in common with all new-comers, finds a great deal to excite his regret. From the windows of his office he has looked out upon a scene of pitiful destruction in the White House grounds. The tornado which raged here a short time ago swept with terrific force across the White Lot, south of the President's house, and it tore up and broke down many of the largest and finest trees that decorated the grounds. Some of the trees, it is said, were planted by John Quincy Adams, and had defied all previous storms.

About a hundred trees, all told, at the back and front of the White House, were wholly or partly destroyed. A few were trimmed and retained, but others, that were snapped off close to the ground, have been cut up and carried away. The President saw the last of the loads of firewood carted away this afternoon. Some of the logs were nearly two feet in thickness. A story was sent out that an elm tree planted by President Lincoln was among those destroyed in front of the White House. The tree indicated was a fine one, on the side of the grounds nearest to the War Department building. It was more than a foot thick through the trunk, and when examined by a judge of trees in the Government service, it was found that it must have been planted half a century before Lincoln was mentioned for President. The injury to the trees in the White House grounds is so serious that it will require many years to heal the wounds made by the storm. The ruin in Lafayette Park, opposite to the White House, was deplorable, including one superb elm almost opposite to the spot where Blaine last lived, and where he died. It has been estimated by the city authorities that the loss by the storm, not calculating that in trees, which cannot be estimated, was more than $400,000.

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At the beginnig of this year the real estate agents of this city estimated the number of vacant buildings here at something like 6,000. If that estimate was correct, the number must have doubled since early Summer. Many reasons are advanced for the condition. The extension of railroad lines, the influence of the cable and electric cars in developing the suburbs, the abandonment of old buildings in the city for new ones on the heights to the north and northwest, are suggested as accounting for the great number of vacant residences. But the reason that meets with greatest approval is a political one. Since the Chicago Convention and its declaration against "life tenure" in office, and notwithstanding the assurances that have been made for and by Mr. Bryan that the platform denunciation does not apply to clerks in the departmental service, there is no doubt that many persons in the service, who fear that Bryan will be successful, have been preparing to be discharged as soon as a change is effected. Clerks who had attempted to buy houses, and who had partly paid for them, have, it is asserted, relieved themselves of obligations that would, if carried, have kept them bound for many years after they had lost their employment. Some of them had relied partly upon their salaries and partly upon revenue from the rental of rooms to meet the payments due upon their houses.

A great many of these persons have gone into smaller houses or into boarding houses. Not a few have sought new homes out of the city, in new and cheaper localities. But there are also many fine houses empty, for which any offer of rental will be accepted, which very few clerks would think of renting or attempting to buy. Many of these are new and provided with all the modern improvements. Looking at the rows of notices posted on these houses, it is impossible not to wonder whether the work of building has not been overdone. Of course, the shopkeepers are affected by the conditions that led to the vacation of so many houses, and they have been running with very low stocks.

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The fear of Bryan's election may not have emptied some thousands of houses in Washington, but there is no doubt that if has caused a feeling of great uncertainty among the clerical force in the Government service. The Chicago party offers a new spoils system as an inducement and reward to the voters who support the ticket. The chance that Bryan may win is about as distressing to the clerk who is for sound money as it is for the free silverite, for if it were possible to get a Congress of the same mind as Bryan, the civil service law would be repealed and the way would be opened for a "clean sweep." Nothing short of that would satisfy his party in case of Bryan's success. The service would be impaired, but that would not check the spirit that was manifested at Chicago and that has succeeded in dividing the Democratic Party.

There will be a great hurrying and scurrying in this city from election day until next March in case Bryan turns out to be a winner. More houses will be thrown upon the market. Hundreds of shopkeepers who have given credit to employes of the Government upon the theory that they would be retained in service as long as efficient will go to the wall. It is not at all wonderful, therefore, that about all of the Government employes are for somebody else than Bryan. They are for stability in the service, as well as in the money with which the service is compensated. One of the most damaging things said here by Mr. Bryan, when he addressed the citizens of the capital, was his attack upon the "office-holding class."

It added to the unrest of the civil service clerks, and unquestionably weakened him with them and with all their friends in different States. It seems almost superfluous at this late day to reassert that there is no life tenure here for any clerks that are not efficient, and that the back door is, and should be, always open for the ejection of incompetent clerks. There is now little chance for drones or incapables in the service, and Bryan should know it. Like many members of Congress less keen than he, he does not know about the conditions of the service, or he misrepresents.

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A newspaper man who has suffered the shabbiest of treatment at the hands of the Honorable the Senate of the United States is on the road to an opportunity to crow over the body in its own inclosure. James R. Young, who was driven out of the Senate as Chief Executive Clerk by the abolition of the office he held, upon the suspicion that he had revealed the secrets which Senators had really given up, and after he had repeatedly but without success asked for an accusation and a chance to defend his reputation, will be entitled, after March 4, 1897, to the privileges of the floor of the Senate as a Representative from a Pennsylvania district, as he has been nominated by the Republicans in the district formerly represented by Judge Kelley, and will be undoubtedly elected.

Some of the Senators who contributed to fix this shameful act upon the body are still members of it. Cameron, who could have found an honorable way out of the matter for Young and for the Senate, will be no longer a Senator. Dolph, who was one of the Senators seeking a scapegoat out of the body, has already had his reward. Hale, Sherman, and some others equally prominent, who insisted that Young must be sacrificed, will have an opportunity to receive and cultivate him as a member of a body jealous of its prerogatives. Young took his unjust dismissal philosophically, and was content to wait for the wheel of fortune to whirl him into the Senate in the way that he will soon enter. Fortunately for Young, the possibility of his defeat by Senatorial influence is so slight that it need give him no concern whatever. He will be elected beyond the shadow of a doubt.

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Washington has recently been informed that the burial ground in which it has been the custom to inter the bodies of pauper dead is no longer large enough for the purpose to which it has been put, that it has been necessary for some time to make burials in soil already largely composed of the remains of paupers buried long ago, and that provision in some way must be made to meet the demand for a proper disposition of the bodies. The suggestion has been made that a crematory be constructed in which the bodies of paupers and other persons not claimed for burial shall be incinerated before burial. This suggestion is made in connection with a recommendation for a morgue, as Washington has not been supplied with a proper dead house as a part of the municipal machinery.

The proposition to burn the bodies of the pauper dead has not yet provoked the opposition which may be expected to appear, although those who consider it detrimental to the public health to continue the burial of bodies in the public cemetery until the ground is crowded to repletion think that very little more than a statement of facts is necessary to insure the adoption of the crematory idea. It happens that the city cemetery is at the extreme eastern part of the city, and that the development of the city has until recently been in the opposite direction. With a revival of business and the development of the street railways toward the east, the neighborhood of the city cemetery will surely be peopled more thickly. A crematory would release most of the land now used as a burial ground, and would also remove much of the danger which is invited by such grounds as producers of ill health. E. G. D.

LAST OF THE BARK ARIADNE.

Tale of Her Wreck Graphically Told by Mate Johnson.

INGONISH, N. S., Oct. 10.—Christian Johnson, second mate of the ill-fated barque Ariadne, told his story of her wreck to a correspondent of The Associated Presses to-day:

"The ship belonged to Christiania, Norway; was 682 tons register, and was partly owned by the Captain. We were eight weeks, Monday, from Greenock, bound for Bay Verte, to load timber. We encountered an easterly gale off Cape Race on Monday last and ran for St. Paul's Island.

"The gale increasing, we had to take in sails. On Wednesday morning we sighted a light, which we mistook for Northeast Light of St. Paul's. On sounding we found forty-five fathoms of water. Then we knew it was Ingonish Island Light, and immediately hauled the ship on the wind and set all sail she would bear. By this time the breakers were reported close on the lee bow, only a few hundred yards distant.

"The ship being light, it was making much leeway in the heavy sea that was running and the Captain ordered all hands to put on life preservers. In the meantime, I took the wheel. The Captain ordered the helm hard up, but the ship would not answer it and we struck about a minute after. The ship pounded heavily and listed, and shortly after her bottom broke up entirely and her three masts went over the port side together. The port side and deck then began to break up.

"The Captain and first mate were close to me where I was clinging to the main brace. The mate said he could not hold on any longer as he was exhausted. I saw him drop over the side, followed by the Captain only a minute or so later, which was the last I saw of them. The starboard side now began to break up and settle, and I was forced to let go my hold and take my chance. After what seemed to me an age, my feet found bottom. I was washed off shore three times, but the fourth time I fortunately caught a plank and was taken by a tremendous wave up among some scraggy bushes. After gathering sufficient strength, I crawled further into the woods, and took off my clothes and wrung them.

"At this time young Ravenbaug, the only other survivor of the crew, came along. Ravenbaug had fallen into the hold when the deck went, but was washed out and almost immediately after he found himself on shore.

"I know the names of only four of the drowned men. They are Martin Paulsena, master, aged fifty, married; Samuel Tottulsen, first mate, aged twenty-eight, single; Carl Krabby, age unknown, single, and Hillmart Carlensea, age unknown, single, a Swede. The first three all belonged in Christiania.

"Of the other six men who were drowned, one, the steward, was a Norwegian, from the town of Arendal; one a Frenchman, one a Finlander, one a colored man from South Carolina, and two Swedes."

Three bodies have been recovered—those of the first mate, the Finlander, and the Captain.

RECTOR KEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

It Is Said that the Pope Wants Nobody Higher than a Priest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—On the 21st inst. the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University will meet in this city, to select three names to be sumbitted to Pope Leo XIII., who will designate one of the three to be the successor to Bishop Keane, whose summary removal as rector of the university has occasioned so much comment and has elicited so many expressions of sympathy and respect from Catholics and Protestants alike. The Trustees of the university are:

Cardinal Gibbons, the thirteen Archbishops of the United States, including Archbishops Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, Corrigan of New-York, Ireland of St. Paul, and Chappelle of Santa Fé; Bishops Mass of Covington, Foley of Detroit, Spalding of Peoria, and Hortsman of Cleveland; Vicar General Farley of New-York, Father Lee of St. Matthew's Parish, Washington, D. C., and, as lay members, Eugene Kelley, (Treasurer,) New-York; Michael Jenkins, Baltimore; Thomas E. Waggaman, Washington, and Joseph Banigan, Rhode Island. Bishop Keane, the deposed rector, is also one of the Trustees.

What these twenty-six gentlemen, or so many of them as may chose to come to Washington, will do when they meet on Wednesday week, what names they will select to lay before the Pope, whether the name of the deposed rector, Bishop Keane, may not be one of the three chosen, it is of course impossible to predict with any pretense of accuracy. Consequently all speculations as to any particular person succeeding Bishop Keane are entirely valueless. The Board of Trustees may not name any one of the dignitaries whose subsequent appointment by the Pope is now asserted as probable.

It is, however, stated with much positiveness, and as emanating indirectly from the new Papal delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, that the Pope's wish is that the new rector of the university should not be a high dignitary of the Church, but one holding no higher ecclesiastical office than that of a secular priest. It is believed that the potent influences of the Papal legation will be exerted to secure this result, the object being to step outside of all the controversies between high dignitaries of the Church, which are now menacing the progress of the university.

RECEPTION TO LADIES.

Commercial Club Entertains at Its West Broadway Clubrooms.

The Commercial Club, which was organized on April 18 by the wholesale merchants of the west side, gave its third ladies' reception yesterday afternoon, from 1 to 6 o'clock, at the clubrooms, 90 West Broadway. About 400 visitors availed themselves of the invitations tendered by members of the club. Luncheon was served during the afternoon and a vaudeville performance was given in the gentlemen's café by professionals.

Among the guests were Judge William G. McCrea and wife, Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Olive, the Misses Olive, H. L. Lucas, E. T. Griffith, Frank Lord, L. W. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rehill, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Culver, and H. E. Blanchard.

On the occasion of the naval parade, on Oct. 24, the club will give a reception to members and their families.

DISHONEST MONEY.

I.

Depreciated Currency.

Q. What is a depreciated currency?

A. Currency that will not be accepted at its original exchange value in the markets of the world.

Q. What are the first results of a depreciation of the currency?

A. Partial repudiation of debts, readjustment of all values, enormous commercial and financial disturbances, and restriction of home industrial enterprise and of commerce with foreign nations.

Q. Are such results conjectures or certainties?

A. In every case in history where the currency of a nation has become depreciated, such consequences have followed.

Q. How are wage earners affected?

A. Prices of commodities advance in far greater proportion than wages or salaries.

Q. Is there any illustration in the history of the United States to prove this?

A. During the civil war when gold payments were suspended, and we were on a cheap money basis, the average price of commodities advanced 117 per cent., while wages rose only 43 per cent.

Q. Would free coinage of silver force a depreciated currency upon the United States?

A. It would.

Q. Why would free coinage mean depreciation?

A. The silver in a silver dollar is worth at present only about 52 cents in gold, but the Government promises, as a matter of good faith, to keep all our dollars, gold, silver, and paper, at a parity. Under free coinage this obligation could not be fulfilled, and there would be nothing to prevent the silver dollar from depreciating to its actual bullion value.

Q. Would not the stamp of the Government guarantee that the dollar would be worth its face value of 100 cents in gold?

A. Certainly not. The mints being thrown open to unlimited supplies of silver, the amount coined would be altogether too far out of proportion to the resources and credit of the Government to enable the value to be bolstered up by legislation.

Q. Would the resulting bullion value be constant as measured in gold?

A. No. It would change with every fluctuation in the price of commercial silver.

Q. Has not 16 to 1 always been the ratio of value between silver and gold?

A. No. The value of silver has steadily depreciated. In 1400 the ratio between the two metals was 10 to 1. In 1600 it was 12 to 1. In 1800, 15½ to 1. Now the ratio is 32 to 1.

Q. Would we not have both gold and silver in circulation, however, and would not this save at least the gold dollars, or almost one-half of our total currency, from depreciation?

A. No. There has never been a case known where the two metals have circulated side by side when the coinage of each was unlimited. The smallest trading balance in favor of either metal has been sufficient to cause its entire withdrawal from circulation.

Q. But that would not be bimetallism.

A. No; it would be silver monometallism.

Q. Why is the silver in a dollar at present only worth 52 cents?

A. Because silver is worth only 67 cents an ounce, and there is only about three-quarters of an ounce of pure silver in the dollar. To have the dollar worth 100 cents, intrinsically, silver has to sell at $1.29 per ounce.

Q. Have we ever had depreciated money in the United States?

A. Yes. During the civil war the Government issued a great quantity of greenbacks, guaranteeing their parity with gold. At first these dollars were actually worth 100 cents, but as the quantity increased they fell in value to 35 cents.

Q. Are there any instances where the metallic currency of a recognized Government does not pass at its face value in gold?

A. There are many such instances. In Mexico, for example, where free coinage of silver has been in force for centuries, their silver dollar, which once would purchase 100 cents worth of goods in gold anywhere in the world, has now a purchasing power of only 54 cents.

Q. Do the advocates of free coinage in the United States admit that it would cheapen our money as it has in Mexico?

A. No. They claim, for the most part, that the demand for silver created by the necessities of a nation so great as the United States would be sufficient to raise the bullion value to $1.29 per ounce.

Q. How do they attempt to prove their declaration?

A. Principally by vehement assertions that such would be the result. No proof can be given.

Q. Can it be made clear that the assertion is untrue?

A. Yes. Many historical examples, in addition to that of Mexico, already quoted, as well as a logical consideration of the total supply of silver and the probable demand for it, show that the advance in price to $1.29 would be impossible.

II.

The Latin Union.

Q.—What is the best historical example that can be given in proof of the statement that the bullion price of silver will not advance to $1.29 per ounce under free coinage?

A.—In 1873 the Latin Union had free coinage of silver, and the price declined from 61½d. per ounce in 1872 to 57⅞d. before the close of 1873.

Q.—What is the Latin Union?

A.—A financial union of five European nations—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece.

Q.—Was such a union in 1873 as powerful as the United States is to-day?

A.—Yes, more powerful, comparatively. The Latin Union possessed a far larger percentage of the world's wealth than the United States does at present. Its population was about 72,500,000, or 20 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants of Europe and the United States, while the population of the United States is now 71,000,000, or 15 per cent. of the existing total.

Q.—Was its commercial position as important as that of the United States?

A.—Certainly. Financially, socially, and politically the nations were intimately linked to each other, and to every other great State of Europe. They had a greater share in, and a larger relation to, the commerce of the world than the United States has at present.

Q.—And was not the demand created by the Latin Union sufficient to maintain the price of silver at its coining value?

A.—It was not.

Q.—But did not all the statements that are now made by the advocates of free coinage by the United States apply to the Latin Union in 1873?

A.—Undoubtedly. We see in that instance the fact of an actual failure, while in the present almost similar case the silverites tell us that success is certain.

Q.—Is this logical?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—But there must have been some points of difference between the two instances.

A.—Whatever difference existed was all in favor of the Latin Union.

Q.—How can that be? Was the actual need for cash as great in 1873 as it is at present?

A.—Far greater. With higher civilization the comparative amount of mere credit transactions, that is, business that is done solely by the use of checks, has increased enormously.

Q.—What country has developed the credit system to the greatest extent?

A.—The United States.

Q.—Was the coinage of the Latin Union in 1873 of sufficient amount to create a large demand for silver and furnish a fair test of the experiment?

A.—In that year the Latin Union coined 308,000,000 francs.

Q.—And yet with that tremendous amount of coinage the price of silver continued to decline?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any other important point of difference in favor of the Latin Union?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is it?

A.—In 1872 no decline had taken place in the price of silver, and the effort was merely to maintain it at existing quotations. Now the price has declined 62 cents per ounce, and that decline would have to be restored by the action of the United States alone, independent of commercial conditions. As there are estimated to be 6,055,000,000 ounces of silver in the world, such a rise would be equivalent to a total appreciation in value of the enormous sum of $3,754,100,000.

Q.—Such figures are convincing in themselves, but what was the course adopted by the Latin Union toward silver?

A.—In January, 1874, the coinage was restricted to 120,000,000 francs per annum. This was continued until 1878, when a further decline of 8d. compelled the complete abandonment of silver coinage.

Q.—Why did the Latin Union wish to demonetize silver?

A.—For two reasons. First—They recognized the fact that gold is the real standard of value in the commercial world, even with silver countries, and they wanted to adjust themselves to that basis. Second—The restriction of free coinage did not take place until a decline of 3¾d. absolutely compelled it. The attempt to maintain the price was made and failed. The economists of the five nations saw inevitable depreciation staring them in the face unless they acted promptly.

Q.—In view of all these facts, why is not the experience of the Latin Union an absolutely convincing argument against free silver?

A.—It is. The analogy between the Latin Union and the United States is most remarkable. It is fortunate that there is such an experience, and so close a parallel for us to profit by.

III.

Supply and Demand.

Q.—Does not the demonetization of silver by Germany and the United States in 1873 and by India in 1893, combined with that of the Latin Union, sufficiently account for the decline in price from $1.29 per ounce to 67 cents per ounce?

A.—No. The fall in value was undoubtedly accelerated by the decreased demand occasioned through the closing of the mints, but the increase in the world's production of silver during that period was the chief cause for the downward movement.

Q.—How great was that increase, and what was the proportionate increase in the production of gold?

A.—From 1873 to 1893 the annual production of silver increased from 63,000,000 ounces to 166,000,000 ounces, or 163 per cent. For the same period the annual production of gold increased from 4,650,000 ounces to 7,600,000, or 64 per cent.

Q.—Is it probable that the annual production of silver would be increased by a higher price?

A.—Surely. With the present improved mining appliances, many mines that are now abandoned could then be profitably worked. New districts would be developed, and the output would increase enormously.

Q.—How much silver is there in Europe and the United States at present?

A.—In addition to very heavy holdings of commercial bullion, Europe holds $1,417,000,000 in use as money. Asia holds $1,000,000,000, and the United States holds $625,000,000.

Q.—What conclusion do you draw from that fact?

A.—Many hundred millions of this foreign stock of silver would be quickly shipped here in the event of free coinage. Such shipments, together with the amount of metal in the United States and the probabilities of great increases in the annual production, would create a great surplus beyond the supply necessary to meet our demands for coinage purposes.

Q.—Why did the United States declare against free coinage in 1873?

A.—The United States practically declared against free coinage in 1834. It was seen even then to be far wisest to have a single standard of value, and the ratio between gold and silver as adopted in 1834, by undervaluing silver, was expected to bring about that result. The act of 1873 merely carried out conditions that were then prevailing in fact. It did not create new ones. The demand for silver was not affected thereby because so few silver dollars were being coined at that time.

Q.—How many silver dollars had been coined by the United States up to 1873?

A.—Eight million thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars in eighty years.

Q.—Has the United States ever made any attempt since then to arrest the decline in the value of silver?

A.—Beween 1873 and 1894 our Government purchased 496,984,889 ounces of bullion, an average of 22,590,000 ounces per annum, and more than 22 per cent. of the world's total production for that period.

Q.—And did not this great demand maintain the price?

A.—The price declined from 61⅛d. in 1872 to 27d. in 1894.

Q.—But are we not in need at present of a greater supply of money in circulation, and would not this be obtained under free coinage?

A.—Our stock of money is entirely sufficient for our commercial needs. The per capita circulation of the United States amounts to $22.55, a larger amount than that of any other great power except France. It is an increase of $8.70 since 1860.

Q.—What is the per capita circulation of Mexico?

A.—Four dollars and ninety-five cents—less than a quarter of that of the United States, and yet even with that small amount of money it is evident they do not need and cannot absorb much more currency. In 1805, $29,500,000 silver dollars were coined, of which amount $25,000,000 were shipped out of the country as commercial silver.

Q.—Would not silver bullion owners in the United States have their metal coined into dollars, and would not that increase the demand for silver?

A.—By no means. It would be merely changing the metal from one form to another, not changing its value or increasing its usefulness. As in the case of Mexico, there being no economic need for the surplus dollars, they would be useless as dollars, and would sink to the intrinsic worth of the silver contained in them.

And now let us reverse the order of questions and answers.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Has it not been clearly demonstrated in the three foregoing chapters that instead of the unlimited demand and comparatively small supply insisted upon by the silverites, free coinage of silver would encounter a very restricted demand, and an overwhelming supply?

A.—There seems to be no other logical conclusion.

Q.—Has it not been made evident that this would compel a depreciation of the currency?

A.—It would seem to be inevitable.

Q.—And that this depreciation would mean silver monometallism, repudiation of debts, especial hardship for the laboring classes, and moral and financial evils too numerous to mention?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Realizing that this is the issue that a man who votes for President on election day will have to decide, is it not clear that every one who votes for Mr. Bryan will be giving his individual support to the principles that will result in ruin and dishonor?

A.—All too surely. ECONOMIST.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

Arnold, Constable & Co.'s Exhibit of Handsome Fall Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co., 883 Broadway, make an attractive display of Fall styles in imported silks, velvets, dress goods, laces, evening gowns, and wraps. In silks, extremely handsome designs are shown in moire brocade, among them being a peculiar snake-skin effect.

Brocade velvets make a rich display, and are shown in dark and in evening colors. Satin plaids are in a variety of light colors. Plaid Irish poplins, which are just coming into fashion again, are quite a feature, and show a pleasing variety of coloring.

Novelties in silk and wool dress goods are in dark shades, many of them with metal effects. All wool goods are also in dark colors, in rough, figured, and fancy mixed styles. In the lace department is a complete line of all the rich laces also made-up laces in collars and sleeveless jackets. The latter constitute one of the novelties of the season, and are made of Russian and Arabesque laces.

Ostrich feather boas and capes, which will be worn largely this season, are in a variety of styles. Imported umbrellas show handles in coalport, ivory, and silver, in exquisite designs.

Some very beautiful gowns and wraps by such celebrated Paris dressmakers as Worth, Rouff, Paquin, and Felix, are shown. It is noticeable that the sleeves are almost tight as compared with recent fashions. The lower part is gathered or tucked, and the upper portion is in either one short puff or a butterfly puff. Jet, mink, fur, an a very narrow velvet ribbon are largely used in trimming. In coats and wraps the feature is the full back, the material falling in box plaits from the neck. The various styles are extremely rich in material and effect.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the arrivals on yesterday's incoming steamships were the following:

American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton—J. Herbert Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Banigan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Irwin Beatty, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown, George V. N. Baldwin, M. E. Barber, W. Burford, Mrs. George W. Childs, W. S. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Judge and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, the Misses Dittenhoefer, Mrs. Edward B. Harper, Clement Hoey, Washington Hastings, W. W. Lawrence, Edwin H. Low, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Randolph Harrison McKim, W. C. Magee, Watson R. Sperry, ex-Minister of the United States to Persia; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan R. Wills, and Francis A. Watson.

Cunard Line steamship Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Col. W. L. Brown, J. L. Cadwalader, T. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. William Macklin, A. M. Post Mitchell, Bishop J. L. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, W. K.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

INTEREST OVER THE PROBABLE CHANGES IN WHEELS.

Always Keep to the Right, a Rule Which All Riders Should Follow —Prof. Shader of Harvard Says the Bicycle Ranks Next to the Railway and the Telegraph Among the Inventions of the Waning Century.

Although the public will not be made acquainted with the 1897 models of bicycles until the great shows in January and February, there is already much interest manifested over the probable changes in the leading makes. It seems to be the general impression that the changes will be of only minor importance. As to the price, the election may have something to do with that. One manufacturer recently declared that he would close his factory if Bryan were elected, while another, equally prominent, has said that no matter which way the battle goes, there will be practically no reduction. Improvements in brakes are looked for and needed, and novelties in this line will be sure of the critical attention of careful cyclists.

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It is such an easy thing to keep on your own side of the road, and yet it is a daily occurrence to meet people who pay not the slightest attention to where they are riding, whether they are a nuisance to every one in general, or whether they are directly disobeying one of the most common courtesies of the public at large. As some wise person has said: "Of course every man has a right to half the road, but he hasn't the right to pick his half out of the middle of the street." But that is exactly what a great many people insist on doing, and for which reason occur a great many unfortunate and serious collisions that could have been easily avoided.

Bicycle collisions are a species of accident that it is wise to avoid, not only on account of the danger to life and limb, but because a bicycle, though built to withstand rough use, is not bound to be accident proof against the force of a collision. Stop and think for a moment of the damage that may ensue from the colliding of two bicycle riders in rapid motion. A man weighing 180 pounds and moving at the rate of twelve feet a second, (which is but a trifle over eight miles an hour,) has a momentum of 1,800 pounds, and this leaves out of account altogether the weight of the wheel. This is sufficient to upset any pecestrian with terrific force. A collision between wheels, each carrying a 180-pound rider, running along at the moderate speed of eight miles an hour, would result in a smash-up with a force of nearly 4,000 pounds.

It has been thought that the pneumatic tire forms a sort of safeguard which would prevent serious concussion in case of collision. Perhaps it would have a slight modifying effect, but it would be of little or no account. Taking these facts into consideration, it is very evident that a bicycle collision is not the most pleasant thing in the world, and every good wheelman should avoid such chances by keeping on his own side of the road.

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Cleanliness is as important in a bicycle factory as it is in a kitchen of the neatest housewife. Wherever one goes through any of the largest factories one sees big kettles steaming in odd corners in which the workmen are forever sousing iron pails with perforated buttons. These are the sora kettles, used for cleaning the parts and removing the oil or dirt that is constantly soiling them. Oil is the pet detestation of the brasier, the forger, the nickeler, the enameler; indeed, these processes and many others could not be carried on at all were not every particle of oil and extraneous matter removed from the parts to be treated.

Potash and washing soda, thrown in by the barrelful every day or two, answer well enough for any ordinary work of this sort, but the cleaning of the steel tubes in the tube works is the most difficult kind of cleaning that can be imagined, for these tubes have been soaked in oil for hours, baked in oil, stretched in oil, and not ordinary oil either, but that indescribable stuff known as West Virginia black oil, which is used in the tube works by the troughful.

The only thing that will cleanse the tubes after this unpleasant smearing is a bath in long vats filled with boiling water brought to a lather with whale-oil soap. No other kind of soap known to man, nor any patent cleaning or scouring preparation will do the business as does this whale-oil soap, which is good for very little else in the world, since it smells as if it had been made from the carcass of a whale that had laid for many days under a tropical sun.

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"The interest in the construction of highways which characterizes our time," says Prof. Shader of Harvard University, "is a good part due to the invention of the bicycle. The wheel carriage, propelled by foot power, is a relatively old contrivance, but until the last quarter of a century the machine adhered to the old type of the four-wheeled vehicle. It required the hardy spirit of our time to lead the inventor to the conjecture that a man might ride on but two wheels. In its social importance the bicycle deserves to rank next to the railway and the telegraph among the inventions of our waning century. The use of these vehicles, the number of which is now to be reckoned by many thousands, affords to those who employ them constant object lessons as to the condition of our highways. Where a man is drawn by a horse he needs to have a very keen sympathy with his beast in order to perceive how apparently slight differences in the condition of the roadway may greatly vary the amount of strain which is put upon the propelling agent. When, however, his own thews are employed, every little accident of the way makes a deep impress on his body. Thus, every cyclist becomes a critic of the highways he traverses; and, as these people are scattered far and wide all over the land, and act at a station to make themselves efficient developers of public opinion, we have through their art gained a very stimulating influence in favor of better roads."

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Asphalt has been laid in One Hundred and Twentieth Street from the river to Fifth Avenue, making a good route from the asphalt chain up town to the ferry leading to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. It is not likely that the new pavement in First Avenue will be completed this year.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The Winter programme of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey calls for tournaments in whist, cribbage, pool, billiards, checkers, and bowling. Nov. 2 is the date set for each series to begin, and owing to the good-natured rivalry among all the clubs in the association, some very lively and interesting games are anticipated. All entries should be in the hands of Secretary Frank G. Tower, Bloomfield, N. J., not later than the 15th inst.

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Grand Marshal Charles H. Luscomb, who was at one time President of the League of American Wheelmen, has had the following orders issued for the Good Roads Association parade, to celebrate the opening next Saturday of Glenmore Avenue, in Brooklyn:

Divisions will form as follows:

First division on the north side of Eastern Parkway, facing south, right resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward East New-York.

Second division on the south side of Eastern Parkway, facing north, left resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward East New-York.

Third division on the south side of Eastern Parkway, facing north, on the right of the Second division, left resting on New-York Avenue.

Fourth division on the north side of Eastern Parkway, facing south, on the left of the First division, right resting on New-York Avenue.

Fifth division, on Eastern Parkway, in rear of military escort.

The formation will be in column of fours, at close interval, wheels touching. Clubs will count fours and form in column of fours immediately upon reaching place in line, the leading four at the curb facing the Parkway, and the succeeding fours directly in rear.

The march will be in column of fours, first and fourth divisions breaking from the right to march to the left; Second and Third Divisions breaking from the left to march to the right.

The distance between fours on the march, 10 feet; between clubs, 25 feet, and between divisions, 100 feet.

The commanding officer of each club, with its color bearer, will ride at the head of the club, all other officers in the rear.

Each club will report, by its commanding officer, to the Chief of Staff of the Grand Marshal, at the junction of Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, (flagstaff,) immediately upon arrival at the place of assembly, for assignment to place in line. Such report will be considered the time of arrival of the club. Clubs reporting after assembly will lose previously assigned place in line, and will be sent to the rear of divisions.

The military escort will form on the south side of Eastern Parkway in column of fours, right resting on Bedford Avenue, facing east.

Assembly will sound at 4 P. M., and the several divisions must be formed and ready to move at that hour.

The column will change direction and countermarch at the junction of Broadway and Rockaway Road, and when the right has reached the easterly end of Glenmore Avenue on the return, a halt of fifteen minutes will be made, and lamps lighted. To take up the march on the return, after lighting lamps, a preparatory gun will be the signal to prepare to mount, and at the second gun, five minutes later, the entire column will mount and resume the march.

The column will be reviewed by the Mayor, city officials, and the Grand Marshal, at the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue and Grant Square; commanding officers of divisions and clubs and staff officers only, saluting. The march will be continued down Bedford Avenue to Lafayette, where the parade will be dismissed without further order.

No countermarching or halting at this point will be allowed. Clubs must break either to the right or left on Lafayette Avenue, or continue down Bedford Avenue, in order to prevent any checking or interfering with the march of the succeeding divisions.

The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the day of parade will be established at the junction of Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway.

All division and staff officers, trumpeters, and orderlies will report, in fatigue uniform, campaign hats, leggings, and white gloves, to the Chief of Staff, at the Long Island Wheelmen Clubhouse, 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, between Atlantic Avenue and Herkimer Street, at 3 P. M., on the day of parade, Saturday, Oct. 17.

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The new roadcard issued by Capt. Greenla of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen contains the following schedule of runs:

Sunday, Oct. 11.—Hudson County Boulevard; leave clubhouse at 8:30 A. M.

Saturday, Oct. 17—Associated Wheeling Club annual team race, Merrick Road; leave clubhouse at 1 P. M.

Sunday, Oct. 18.—Babylon, by way of Glenmore Avenue; leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

Sunday, Oct. 25.—To Yonkers; leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

All runs will start promptly on time from the clubhouse at 478 Ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

The next regular business meeting of the club will be held on Friday evening.

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A clubhouse costing $10,000 is what the Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica have in contemplation, and they will try to raise a part of this sum with a fair on Nov. 18, 19, and 20. The membership will be increased considerably during the Winter if the plans of the Membership Committee do not miscarry.

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Another promising club has been added to the list of local cycling organizations. It is the Oriole Wheelmen, and has the following officers: President—M. Maurice Marks; Vice President—M. Herzog; Financial Secretary—J. Frankle; Recording Secretary—Benjamin Fox; Treasurer—Simon Schlesinger; Captain—Louis Fox: First Lieutenant—Robert Goetz; Second Lieutenant—M. Welsh; Color Bearer—Charles Rosenthal; Bugler—W. Bernhardt.

The meetings of the members will be held for the present on Thursday evenings at the Lenox Cycle Exchange.

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Bowling will be the leading sport among the members of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark this season. It is quite likely that the club will have three "fives" in the field, and no doubt it will be represented in as many tournaments, and possibly four.

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On election night a big smoker will be held in the clubhouse at 37 Rector Street. The returns will be announced, and there will also be the usual programme to entertain the members.

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The Atalantas need larger quarters, and the House Committee has been instructed to look for a new house. Yesterday a party of members started for Lake Cromwell by boat, intending to return to-day by wheel.

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Not having been able to secure the use of the upper portion of Speedwell Avenue in Morristown, N. J., the Sahodalica Wheelmen of that pretty town have postponed their club races originally scheduled for the 20th inst. The new date will be announced this week.

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The Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be made a league club if the members so decide by a mail vote now being taken.

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The Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island having in charge the arrangements for the club team road race, has seen fit to postpone the event until Oct. 24, so as not to conflict with the Glenmore Avenue parade next Saturday. It is expected that there will be at least six teams in the race, representing the Kings County Wheelmen, the Bushwicks, Pequods, Libertys, South Brooklyns, and Williamsburgs.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The police of Jersey City have been instructed to arrest all riders who use large gongs on their wheels, to the annoyance of others, and it is thus expected to snuff out a growing nuisance. The practice is especially objectionable as carried on by certain riders on the Hudson County Boulevard.

—The latest novelty in cycling in this city is a company formed for the purpose of cleaning and repairing bicycles at the homes of the owners. It is called the House to House Bicycle Cleaning Company.

"Fred" Burns, the popular announcer at bicycle meets, is a firm believer in class racing. He predicts that within a short time the class system will be adopted by the Racing Board.

—If he fails to arrange a match with little Michael, the wonderful Welsh rider, Starbuck will try for the hour record at the Point Breeze track in Philadelphia late this month.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in this city next Thursday.

—Ray Dawson, the fast rider of Boonton, N. J., has entered Columbia College.

BICYCLES.

Columbia Bicycles

306 Fifth Av.,
NEAR 31ST. ST.
A Few 1896
Columbias and Hartfords
Slightly Used
and Shopworn.
Good as New.

YACHTSMEN STUDY RULES

MANY CHANGES TO BE MADE BEFORE THE NEXT SEASON.

All Special Classes to be Abandoned—No Time Allowance for New Boats, and a One-Gun Start in All Classes —The Draught Rule Held Over Until the Other Clubs Act—Charles Fleischman to Have a New and Larger Boat.

The sea lawyers are hard at work. Yachts are hardly out of commission before they are planning and making rules to govern the racing of next year. Racing this year has been very unsatisfactory. Very few classes filled well, and if it had not been for the half-raters, thirty-footers, and the Colonia and Emerald, the sport would have been very dull indeed.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound has determined to mend things next season if possible, and at its meeting last Thursday revised the racing rules generally. One reason for their starting in so early is that yachtsmen who intend to have boats built this Winter may know the conditions that will govern next year and build accordingly.

O. E. Cromwell, F. Bowne, Jones, E. Burton Hart, Jr., Oscar Chellborg, and F. E. Barnes, members of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, at a meeting held at the Arena on Thursday evening, revised the racing rules of the association, and at the next meeting of the association, which will be held on Thursday, Oct. 29, will recommend that these rules be adopted.

The Yaoht Racing Union is composed of all the yacht clubs on the Sound, except the Larchmont and New-York Clubs. These two clubs are expected to revise their rules in the same way that the council has suggested, so that the work done by the council is very important to yachtsmen. The proposed changes are as follows:

Special Classes Abolished.

The Council has suggested many rather radical changes, and the majority of them will undoubtedly be accepted by the union, as they are changes in the right direction. There will be no special classes next year and those who own any of the thirty-four, thirty, twenty-one, or fifteen-footers will have to race in the regular classes, according to their racing measurement. This year, with the specials, there were twenty-two classes—too many to be handled in one regatta. The result of this was that the specials filled, while in many of the regular classes there was no race. In addition to the four special classes, the eighty-foot class of sloops is to be abandoned because there are no yachts in the class. Two new classes are to be made—the twenty and fifteen-foot sloops—so that there will be only nineteen classes next year.

The owners of some of the yachts in the old special classes may object to these changes, but the only ones to be seriously affected by it are the owners of the thirty-footers. This class was organized by Herman B. Duryea, and the boats were built under certain restrictions. They are 29 feet 6 inches on the water line, carry about 1,000 square feet of canvas, and all have cabins. According to the measurement rule they just come in the regular class, but if they had been built for the regular class instead of the special, they would probably have been shorter on the water line, and given a larger sail spread, and if new boats are built for this class without a cabin, they will probably beat the old ones.

With the new classification a new system of numbers had to be devised, and the Council decided on the rather pretty idea of giving each class one of the flags in the international code, instead of letters, as were used last season. The first class of schooners will use the red flag, signifying the letter B. The next class will use the white pennant, with the red ball, signifying the letter C, and so on down. This may cause the different classes to be nicknamed. For instance, the flag for the twenty-five-foot class is the yellow flag for Q. This will be the quarantine class. The flag for the letter N is the checker board, and this will designate the thirty-six-foot class.

To Do Away with Time Allowance.

Time allowance is to be done away with for all boats that are built after Nov. 1, 1896. This will simplify matters wonderfully. Those who build this year will undoubtedly build up to the class limit, and in a few years the old boats will have become outbuilt, and all the racers will start on an equal footing. Then, with the one-gun start, which is to be used, the first boat home will win. The adoption of the one-gun start by yachtsmen in this country is rather odd. When the English challenged for the America's Cup in 1885, 1886, and 1887 they asked that the yachts be started with one gun. This condition was not granted. In 1893 the New-York Yacht Club acceded to Lord Dunraven's request on this point, but would not agree to it in 1895, the yachts then being allowed two minutes to cross the line after the signal had been given. A one-gun start should make a fairer and a prettier race. When two boats start nearly five minutes apart one will often get a slant of wind that the other does not, and so win the race on a fluke.

No rule has yet been framed by the Union to limit the draught of yachts. The question has been discussed by the members of the council. They will probably wait for a while to see what the New-York Yacht Club will do in the matter. Whatever is done, there will be no limit to boats of the first class of schooners or sloops. One reason for this is that in case there should be a challenge for the America's Cup, there will be no restrictions on the type of boat built to defend the trophy.

The suggestion of Irving Cox in the draught question does not find favor with the yachtsmen. It would legislate against boats already constructed, and this would not be fair. When a man has spent several thousands of dollars to build for a certain class, he should be allowed to race in that class, and not legislated out of it because he happens to have a fast boat. Then, the rule is a very complicated one, and that is not what is wanted. Yachtsmen want a simple rule that they can figure out themselves, and not one that would necessitate them carrying a copy of Barbour's tables on their yachts in order to find out their racing lengths.

So much for rules. This is only the beginning of changes, and every club in this section will tackle these knotty questions during the next few weeks.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is to have a town house. The house has not been selected yet, but will be very soon, and will be fitted up handsomely and comfortably. It is said that the club will place a room in the house to be used by all the clubs of the Yacht Racing Union for meetings. A scheme was started last Summer to organize a club to be called the Corinthian Club. The idea was that members of yacht clubs with houses or stations on the Sound would join and form a social club, with a good, big house in town, where the yachtsmen could meet in Winter. The plan was a good one, but unfortunately the yachtsmen had not the money to spend just then, and so it fell through.

Mr. Fleischmann's New Yacht.

Charles Fleischman, who had the Hiawatha built last Spring by Seabury & Co., has ordered another boat of that firm. The Hiawatha is too small, and the new boat will be 178 feet over all, 140 feet on the water line, 21 feet beam, and between 11 and 12 feet draught. This is 30 feet longer than the Hiawatha. The new boat is to be built of steel, and will be the first steel boat built by Seabury & Co. She is to be fitted with triple expansion engines of 1,200 horse power. The new boat will be arranged very much like the Hiawatha, except that there will be two guests' staterooms forward and a large room for the Captain, with double berth, transoms, chart rack, desk, &c.

She will have water-tight steel bulkheads and coal bunkers of steel, being large enough to hold enough coal to supply the yacht on a trip across the Atlantic. The yacht will have a flush deck, with a pilothouse, in which will be the diningroom and a stateroom in the afterpart, and a deckhouse in the afterpart which will be used as a smoking room. Aft of the machinery will be the main saloon, owner's staterooms, and guests' rooms, each finished in different woods. The new boat will have a complete electric light plant, and will carry a launch and three boats. She is to be ready next May.

The Proposed Changes.

That no special classes be recognized for the coming season, it being desirable to reduce the number of classes; which action, if adopted, will have the effect of making the thirty-four-raters sail in the thirty-six-foot class of sloops, the thirty-footers in the regular thirty-foot class, the twenty-one-footers in the regular twenty-five-foot class, the one raters in the regular twenty-foot class, and the half-raters in the fifteen-foot class.

That there be no time allowance from other yachts in their classes for yachts launched after Nov. 1, 1896, in order to encourage the building of yachts to the full limit of the classes.

That one-gun starts be generally adopted, as this mode of starting has in the last and previous seasons proved both practicable and popular, and the yachts to be started each class separately or in small divisions.

That if practicable a uniform starting hour be generally adopted, and that this hour be not later than noon, thus doing away with the naming of radically different hours for starting races on the Sound, and that all races be started promptly at the advertised time, the weather conditions permitting.

That Wednesdays be accepted as racing days as well as Saturdays, on account of the large number of races given on the Sound, and the inadvisability of holding more than one race on the same day.

It was also decided to offer the following amendments to the present racing rules: An addendum to be added to the measurement rule providing for the measurement of yachts using jib-headed mainsails.

All yachts in the thirty, twenty-five, twenty, and fifteen foot classes to be measured with an empirical weight of 150 pounds aboard for each man aboard allowed for crew; but any yacht increasing her measurement beyond her class limit by the application of this rule to be considered as in her class, but time to be allowed on her actual racing length.

That the eighty-foot class of sloops be abolished.

That the provision for allowing the use of shiftable ballast in certain classes of open yachts be done away with.

That there be no classes for open boats over twenty-five feet racing lengths, and no classes for cabin yachts of twenty-foot racing length and under.

That the allowance for crew in the thirty-six, thirty, and twenty-five foot classes be reduced to seven, five, and four men, respectively, and that the allowance for crews in the schooner and large sloop classes be somewhat increased.

That racing numbers be placed upon the leach instead of the luff, and near the peak of the mainsail.

That instead of allowing ten days for a yacht to file her official measurement all yachts be officially measured and hold measurement certificates before being allowed to start.

That the signal for sailing the course in a reverse direction shall be flag "B" of the code, displayed above the preparatory flag.

It was determined, on account of the reduction of the number of classes, to assign new letters, and there being nineteen classes, and the same number of flags in the international code, it was determined to use the code letters to designate the different classes. The new lettering will be as follows:

Schooners—First class, no letter; ninety-foot class, B; eighty-five-foot class, C; seventy-five-foot class, D; sixty-five-foot class, F;

Sloops.—First class, G; seventy-foot class, H; sixty-foot class, J; fifty-six-foot class, K; forty-three-foot class, L; thirty-six-foot class, M; thirty-foot class, N; twenty-five-foot class, P; twenty-foot class, Q; fifteen-foot class, R.

Catboats.—Thirty-foot class, S; twenty-five-foot class, T; twenty-foot class, V; fifteen-foot class, W.

Larchmont Yacht Club Fixtures.

At the next meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club an amendment to the by-laws will be passed arranging permanently the racing fixtures of the club. These will be as as follows: Spring regatta, the third Saturday in June; annual regatta, July 4. Race week to begin the third Saturday in July and end on the fourth Saturday, with evening entertainments. Special races on the Saturday before the first Monday in September. Fall regatta first Monday in September. Special races on the second Saturday in September.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Augusta Manganese Company of New-York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Isaac Rosenwald, William Brookfield, Alden S. Swan, Charles H. Harman, and William W. Flannagan of New-York City.

—The Catholic News Publishing Company, to publish newspapers in New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry Ridder, E. B. Amend, and William J. Amend of New-York City.

—The Hornellsville and Canisteo Gas Company; capital, $60,000. Directors—Frank R. Robinson of Canisteo and Demerville Page and Elbert M. Worth of Hornellsville.

—The Globe Cycle Works of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Penseyres, Charles Haberr, Anna Penseyres, and Anna E. Haberr of Buffalo.

—The Consumers' Brewing Company of Utica; capital, $50,000. Directors—Max Hart, Herman Elkan, and Leo Levy of New-York City.

BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS, $65.00 to $75.00.

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BICYCLES.

Has Your Wheel Troubled You This Summer?

Columbias need no repairing—a few Columbias and Hartfords slightly shopworn, at reduced prices.

SALESROOM:
306 5th Av., near 31st St., N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¼
Minnesota patent flour	$4.05
Lard, prime	4.62½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.70
Copper	10.75

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67¾@69¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@67¼c; No. 2 red, 69¼@70½c; No. 2 corn, 23½@23¾c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@18c; No. 2 rye, 35½c; No. 2 barley, 35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74½@75c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $7@$7.05; lard, per 100 lb, $4.27½@$4.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.45; linseed oil, raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	754	762	754	757@758
November	759	769	758	759@760
December	772	787	772	774@775
January	784	797	782	784@ ..
February	789	798	788	789@790
March	793	804	792	794@ ..
April	....	....	....	798@799
May	802	812	802	801@803
June	804	811	804	804@806

Market closed steady at 1 to 5 points decline on continued heavy receipts. Transferable notices, 760. Total sales, 125,600 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 116 bales, all spinning.

The statistical position of cotton follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Visible supply	2,383,202	2,104,922	2,661,574
Of which American	2,105,002	1,827,722	2,405,374
Total crop in sight	1,794,576	1,361,866	1,118,267
Came in sight during week	432,710	387,924	380,353

The returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for October make cotton show a decline of 3.5 points from the September condition, which was 64.2 per cent.

The percentages by States are as follows: Virginia, 58; North Carolina, 64; South Carolina, 67; Georgia, 67; Florida, 66; Alabama, 61; Mississippi, 60; Louisiana, 61; Texas, 57; Arkansas, 53; Tennessee, 69; Missouri, 79. The department's report as to the condition last month is fully sustained by the returns for the present month.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—1 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, and included 7,400 bales American. Futures closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 13-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 9-64@4 10-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 9-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 9-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 9-64@4 10-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 11-64, buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet but steady; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 12,094 bales; gross, 12,111 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 346 bales; sales, 4,850 bales; stock, 247,520 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton easy; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net receipts, 11,134 bales; gross, 12,524; exports, to the Continent, 650 bales; sales, 859 bales; spinners, 41 bales; stock, 195,531 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 6,592 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,103 bales; sales, 713 bales; stock, 58,322 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7½c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 3,704 bales; exports coastwise, 138 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 36,937 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 7½c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 5,500 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,010 bales; sales, 106 bales; stock, 106,029 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 5,844 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 3,241 bales; stock, 21,483 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Oct.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	73½@..
Nov.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	74½@..
Dec.	74¾@..	75⅝@..	74⅝@74¾	75⅛@..
May	77⅝@..	78⅜@..	77⅝@..	77⅝@..
Corn—				
Oct.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	30 @..
Dec.	31@..	31¼@..	31 .@	31 @..
May	33⅜@..	33½@33⅝	33¼@..	33¼@..
Oats—				
Oct.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	22 @..
Dec.	23 @..	23 @..	23 @..	23 @..

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Oct.	68 @..	69¼@..	67¾@..	68¼@..
Dec.	68¼@68⅝	69⅞@..	68¼@..	69 @..
May	72¾@..	73⅝@..	72½@..	72⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Oct.	23 @23¼	23¼@..	23 @..	23⅛@..
Dec.	23⅝@24	24⅛@..	23⅝@..	24¼@..
May	26⅝@27	27½@..	26⅝@..	27⅝@..
Oats No. 2—				
Oct.	17¼@..	17⅜@..	17 @..	17⅛@..
Dec.	17⅞@..	18¼@..	17⅞@..	17⅞@18
May	19⅜@..	20¼@..	19⅜@..	20⅛@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$6.95	$7.05	$6.95	$7.05
Jan.	7.50	7.85	7.50	7.82½
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Dec.	4.22½	4.30	4.22½	4.30
Jan.	4.42½	4.50	4.40	4.50
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Jan.	3.72½	3.92½	3.72½	3.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market was active and irregular. Prices advanced over ½@⅝c a bushel. The total primary movement, both Spring and Winter, for the past week is 7,223,000 bushels, an increase over the preceding week of 388,000 bushels. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports were excellent, amounting to 1,544,000 bushels, an increase of 155,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports from both coasts for the week ending Thursday were 4,060,000 bushels, against 4,215,000 bushels the preceding week and 2,244,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 the aggregate has been 47,900,000 bushels, an increase of 16,942,000 bushels. The Modern Miller says that the demand continues for Winter wheat by Winter wheat millers, and the output of flour by these millers is heavy, although the sales the past week were somewhat restricted by the rise in prices. On the curb prices were easier; December, 74¾@75¼c, closing 74⅞c. The advance in prices shut out export trade, and no business was reported at the close of Change. The cash market was firmer, with futures. No. 2 red was quoted at 3½c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 75½c; No. 1 hard, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York, ⅝c over December, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Odt. 10.—Wheat covered a wide range, but closed the week at unchanged prices from yesterday. December opened steady at 65½@65⅝c, and advanced to 66⅜@66½c. A decline carried the price to 65½@65¼c, and the close was 65⅝c, against 65½@65⅝c yesterday. May opened at 69⅜c, sold up to 70¼c, dropped to 69¼c, and closed at 69¼@69⅝c. Cash wheat—A fairly active call existed for new No. 1 Northern at 1c under December; the market lacked snap, and new No. 2 Northern and No. 3 were very draggy; No. 2 Northern fine ranged from 1c to 2c under new No. 1, and blue stem from 2 to 2½c; No. 3 was traded at 2½@7c. Receipts, 573 cars; shipments, 27 cars. On track—Old No. 1 hard, 67⅜c; new, 65⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, 66¼c; new, 64⅝c; old No. 2 Northern, 65½c; new, 62⅝c.

DULUTH, Oct. 10.—Except for the large cash sales, the wheat market was without any features to-day. The close was at 67¼c bid. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 62@63c; rejected, 54@63c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅛c; October, No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅞c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 71⅝c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard, spot, 73⅞c; do, new, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, 73⅝c; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 3 do, 72c in store; No. 2 red, 75½c; No. 3 red, 70c, on track.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 6s 1d.

Corn.

The market was excited and higher, credited to a sudden advance of ⅝@1d in Liverpool futures, and there was also some buying by foreign houses. The Argentine Republic exports for the past week were heavy, amounting to 1,608,000 bushels, against 1,744,000 bushels the preceding week. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports have been for the past week 1,854,000 bushels, a decrease of 392,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 2,772,000 bushels, against 3,165,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,367,000 bushels last year. The total since July 1 has been 31,167,000 bushels, an increase of 15,129,000 bushels. On the curb the market was quiet, December selling at 30⅝@31c, closing at 30⅞c. The market for cash corn was very quiet. Sales of 16,000 bushels were reported for export, on private terms. No. 2 corn was quoted at 30c elevator, 31c delivered.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Corn higher; good demand; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 22½c; No. 2 corn, 28c; No. 3 corn, 27¾c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 28c; No. 2 corn, 27¼c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s ½d; October strong at 3s ¾d; November strong at 3s 1½d; December strong at 3s 1¾d.

Oats.

The market was very quiet, but somewhat firmer, following the rise in other cereals, and helped by the recent export buying. The movement this week has been heavy, the primary receipts amounting to 5,065,000 bushels, an increase over the preceding week of 822,000 bushels. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week have been 575,000 bushels, an increase of 241,000 bushels. The market closed at ⅜c net gain. Cash oats were inactive. Sales were 52,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels on track, and ungraded white, 20@30c as to quality, and 2,000 bushels rejected white, 20¼c. No. 2 oats quoted at 22c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 20c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 22½@23c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Oats firm; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 do, 20½@22c; No. 2 mixed, 18½c; No. 3 do, 17@17¼c, on track; No. 2 white, 23½@24c, in store.

Flour.

The market for flour was firmer in tone, following the advance in wheat, but trade was unimportant. There were a few sales of Spring wheat patents, but the business was at $4@$4.10, which are the outside figures of the market. Winter straights were very firm, with a few sales at extreme figures. Total sales were 4,250 packages, as follows: 900 bbls Winter straights, $3.75@$3.85; 300 bbls extra seconds, $2.60; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $4@$4.10; 1,000 bbls clears, $3.15@$3.25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY—Market steady; new feeding quoted 28¼@28⅝c, costs, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted 35½@46c, as to quality.

RYE—Market quiet; quoted 43¼@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western; car l

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

GOOD EVIDENCE THAT PRICES WILL ADVANCE STEADILY.

Owners Refusing Prices that Have Ruled for Months—Holding Property for an Expected Increase in Demand—The Election Awaited with Confidence—A Strong Rise in Values Anticipated—Sales by Private Contract.

The real estate market is showing signs of improvement, after a long period of dullness. The dealers says that real estate has slept through the panic, and that it has demonstrated that it was the only kind of property that could pass uninjured through such a time of depression.

There have been no important sales, because owners are holding their property for better prices than can be had upon a depressed market. This is an unmistakable evidence of awakening confidence on the part of owners. They are willing to hold their property until the market is better, and they are confident that it will be greatly improved after the election.

In a large number of cases owners have had cash offers, but have refused to sell for prices they would have accepted a few months ago. A little more offering is made because money has become a trifle easier, and can be borrowed somewhat readily at 5 per cent. Money lenders, feeling more assured as to the result of the November election, are lending money now at 5 per cent., instead of waiting until later, when it would bring only 4 per cent. This partial unlocking of capital has stimulated the real estate market, and has induced a number of offers, although owners are refusing prices that were ruling a short time ago, and few transfers are being made.

This applies especially to real estate in the business part of the city. The owners realize that property in the densely crowded portions of lower New-York, and more particularly on and near Broadway, will steadily increase in demand. Even under present conditions, dealers say that real property in this part of the city represents a net profit of 5 per cent., while similar property in London and Paris represents only 2½ to 3½ per cent. net profit.

Beyond this fair rental profit in the best New-York real estate is the ever-present hope of a great advance in value. Large estates are now on the market in this city, as they have been for centuries in the old cities of Europe, to buy up real property as a permanent investment. This is creating a constant and steady demand, which dealers think will insure a steady advance in values.

The present dull condition of the market has been due to the free-silver agitation. "Owners," said Mr. Goldsticker of L. J. Phillips & Co., "are more independent than buyers, and they say, when offered a depreciated price, 'Well, we shall wait a month longer.' They are in doubt, and will not sell until McKinley is elected. They know that if Bryan is elected mortgages will be called in, and that there will be a resultant panic in real estate."

As the election draws near, and doubt as to the result is removed, the market has got better, and a number of dealers are confident that good prices will be the rule within a month or two. Some of them think that even the election of Bryan would not create a panic in real estate.

"This city and this country are too great for the election of a free-silver man to ruin us," said Frederick Southack. "Of course, McKinley's election would stimulate business by giving a feeling of security and stability; but real estate in New-York will continue its steady advance in value. I am willing to assert that real estate will advance 10 per cent. within the next two months."

Other dealers, however, are not quite so sanguine. The opinion prevails among the best informed that there will be a constant rise in realty, the difference being one of degree. Some think that the election in November will be followed by a strong market, with advanced values considerably advanced. Others are of opinion that there will be a steady but not decided advance beyond prevailing prices. All agree that the prospects are good for a rising market, with real estate bringing better prices than have been known in New-York for several years.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold, for F. D. Wissman, to Jacob Wendel, the four-story private dwelling 106 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9, on private terms.

Rachel McAuley has sold, at about $20,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 130 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17.6 by 55 by 100.11.

Mr. James Karney has sold to Gunn & Grant, at $25,000, a lot on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have leased for Amzi L. Barber, to Gov. Morton, the dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street for the Winter season.

The sales at auction during the past week amounted to $186,515. Last year in the corresponding week they were $1,027,957.

There were recorded during the past week 275 mortgages, for $3,298,939, of which 118, for $1,311,370, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $917,569, were at more, and 23, for $410,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 253 mortgages, for $3,389,496, of which 119, for $1,754,428, were at 5 per cent.; 107, for $1,145,718, were at more, and 27, for $480,350, were at less.

SALES AT KENSICO STATION.

Many People There Yesterday, and Satisfactory Sales Made.

The New-Netherland Realty Company, which has sub-divided ninety-three acres of land at Kensico Station, Westchester County, sold a large part of its property yesterday afternoon at auction, through William M. Ryan. A special train containing over 600 people left the Grand Central Station at 12:30 P. M., and the excursionists were shown around the property in the stages which awaited their arrival. The passengers were finally landed on the heights, where coffee, sandwiches, cider, and doughnuts were served.

These heights are the highest of Valhalla's hills, overlooking Valhalla Lake and within a mile of Rye Lake a nd Wampus Lake. The location is perhaps the most beautiful in Westchester County. The plot is in the Bronx valley, and within forty-three minutes' ride of the Grand Central Station. From Kensico station to the heights are winding streets, completely shaded by the trees and groves on either side. A short distance from the station is the old building occupied by Washington during the Revolutionary skirmishes at White Plains.

Just westward is Paulding cottage, where the captors of Major André stopped to take breakfast on their way from Tarrytown to Fort Schuyler. Aside from the historical connection, the property has the advantage of being well sewered, beautifully laid out, and commands a magnificent view.

The property was sold in block of twelve lots, averaging an acre, and the first bidding was on the land overlooking Valhalla Lake. The first and best acre brought $765, and from that the bidding ran down to an average price of $100 an acre. The most surprising sale was to X. Reiter, a member of Damrosch's orchestra, who bid $205 each for eighteen lots on a side hill adjoining Columbus Avenue. Mr. Reiter had been looking over the property for some time, and was attracted to that particular section by its peculiar resemblance to Swiss scenery.

His purchase was the largest of any during the day. Next to him was L. Lowenstein, who paid over $1,000 for the choice of several of the most commanding sites. The total sale amounted to nearly $14,000, and was very satisfactory to both owners and purchasers.

Mr. Ryan, the auctioneer, said: "During the last fifteen years in which I have conducted auction sales of this sort the highest number of tickets requested has been 100, while yesterday over 400 tickets were demanded, and even with an additional supply to meet emergencies the Harlem ticket office was unable to supply all demands.

"Although prices were not as high as expected, still they were very satisfactory and indicated that a great many of the people had decided that they could buy a suburban home and live more cheaply and comfortably than they were able at present in the city."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 141 Norfolk Street, west side, 175 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $3,856; prior mortgage, $30,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.10 2-3 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 1-3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 74.8 feet west of Willis Avenue, 30 by 50, and right, title, and interest, &c., in and to 1.10 by 50 west of and adjoining same, two-story frame store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,573.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, Alexander Avenue and Southern Boulevard, ten lots, six on Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100.5 each, and four adjoining on Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100 each. Due on judgment, $36,276.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 55 East Eighth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 85.11, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 183 Madison Street, north side, between Rutgers and Pike Streets, 23.10 by 100, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,814; prior mortgage, $—.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 212 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling; also, 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 178 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 535 to 547 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, stone yard, with one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $27,364.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 120 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,218.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 100 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, $—.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, Ogden Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Devoe Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame houses, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $33,860.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Convent Avenue, west side, 74.9 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25.2 by 94.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,168.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling; also, 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 178 feet east of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.11, two-story-and-basement frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 535 to 547 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, stone yard, with one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $27,364.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 120 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,218.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 100 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, $—.

SAME PROPERTY; Lavinia Miller to Catharine McNeill..... 5,000
120TH ST, 360 West; Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., to Margaret T. Munn..... 1
57TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Edward T. Rutan..... 100
115TH ST, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; George M. Bayne, referee, to Katharina Gass..... 500
116TH ST, s s, 300.3 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Charles Goldsmith and wife to Gustav Goldsmith..... 3,500
WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 20x79; George F. Donovan to Charles F. Preston..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 64, and 105 Hester St; Heyman Gruft and another to Maurice Euster..... 25,000
SOUTH 5TH AV, e s, 65 ft s of Houston St, 15x50; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to George L. Rose and others..... 5,000
ST. MARK'S PLACE, n e corner of 1st Av, 20x73.8; George Holl to Gustav J. Dohrenwend..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

DOHRENWEND, Gustav J., to George Holl; n e corner of St. Mark's Place and 1st Av, 5 years..... $30,000
JUSTER, Max, to Robert W. Stuart; 10 and 12 Delancey St, 4 months..... 16,000
SAME and wife to Arthur Bittiner and Barned Geller; same property. Installments..... 4,314
MUNN, Margaret T., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., of Louisa S. Teets; 360 West 120th St, 8 2-12 years.. 9,000
SAME to same; same property, 2 years.. 3,500
PRESCIOTTA, Glasomo, to David Quigley; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 114th St, demand..... 656
ROSSI, Katharine and Louis, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 106th St, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 33,000
ROBERT, Henry, to Jacob Harris; 542 East 134th St, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 month..... 2,000
ROSS, Catharine A., to George Ross; 132 West 132d St, demand..... 2,500
RUTAN, Edward T., to Adolph M. Bendheim; n w corner of 59th St and Madison Av, 4 months..... 20,000
SAME to same; same property, 4 months.. 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HALL, William W., to Thomas R. A. Hall and William H. Hall..... $1
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Emelie Korff.. 175
McREYNOLDS, William, to George Ross. 3,000
MILLER, George F., to Louisa M. Christman..... 3,000
POLLOK, John J., to Gustave Goldsmith. 1,500
ROSS, Catharine A., as trustee, &c., to George Ross, six assignments..... --
SAME, as special trustee of George Ross, to George Ross..... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

SHERIFF ST, w s, 99 ft n of Grand St, 26x100; Louis B. Davis against David Smolinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ORCHARD ST, 56; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York against Hannah Weinstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOWERY, 291 and 293, and 7 and 9 2d Av; The Bowery Savings Bank against John Stimmel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
4TH AV, s w corner of 30th St, 90x73.4x irregular; 30th St, s s, 86.8 ft w of 4th Av, 13.4x98.9; 4th Av, s e corner of 24th St, 98.9x100, and 101st St, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Demeritt, as assignee, &c., against Willard Parker and Daniel M. Stimson, executors, &c., and others, (partition.)
GREENWICH ST, w s, 37.8 ft n of Barclay St, 26.7x80; Greenwich St, w s, Lot 1,005, map of partition of estate of Samuel Ellis, deceased, and others, 3d Ward; Hattie M. Van Kirk against Ezra W. Miller, individually and as executors of Ezra Miller, deceased, and others, (partition.)
144TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Joseph Johnston against Frederick Williams and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
BROADWAY, 1,111; Jeremiah T. Smith against Joseph Fleischman, (action to foreclose a mechanic's lien.)
98TH ST, s s, 513.4 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x26.2; Charles Crook against Lilian L. Wilde and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FORSYTH ST, 78; Kate M. Simon and others, executors of Edward B. Simon, deceased, against Wolf Davis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
117TH ST, 405 to 423 West; Benjamin C. Smith against Robert S. Blackburn and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
SOUTH ST, 184; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against James W. Ketcham and others, individually and as trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

5TH AV and 114th St, s e corner, 101x100; Catherine E. Rapp against Alice Davies, or Davies & Co., owners; Davies & Co., contractors..... $900
SAME PROPERTY; John and Vincenzo Cirito against Alice Davies and Davies & Co., owners and contractors..... 3,000
102D ST, 207 and 209 West; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Kate Smith, owner and contractor..... 569
BROOK AV and 147th St, n w corner, 25x100; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against John Cotter, owner and contractor..... 114
DECATUR AV, w s, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 50x100; Hartman Bros. against Joseph H. Jones, owner and contractor..... 635

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—STERNBERG & SON—The Sheriff has received an execution against Sternberg & Son, bottlers of mineral waters, at 102 Norfolk Street, for $10,390, in favor of Isaac Rosenswelke, for damages for injuries he received on May 28, 1894, when one of the firm's wagons ran into his and upset him in Chatham Square. They have been in business seven years.

—GEORGE HERRMANN—Deputy Sheriff Henning has received another attachment against George Herrmann, dealer in seeds, at 413 East Thirty-fourth Street, who sailed for Germany on Oct. 6, for $874, in favor of Herman C. Steinhoff.

—C. BECK & SON.—Schedules of C. Beck & Son, dealers in men's furnishing goods and hats at 701 and 905 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities, $7,262; nominal assets, $12,233; actual assets, $8,185.

—A. E. BUSHNELL & CO.—Schedules of A. E. Bushnell & Co., dealers in shoe findings, at 104 Duane Street, show liabilities, $18,195; nominal assets, $18,854; actual assets, $10,095.

Out of Town.

—WILCOX & HOWE COMPANY.—The Wilcox & Howe Company, manufacturers of carriage hardware and bicycle forgings at Shelton, Conn., is in the hands of a receiver. The assets are $149,000, with liabilities of $45,000. The receivership is expected to be only temporary.

—C. B. TENNIS & CO.—The wholesale millinery establishment of C. B. Tennis & Co. of Chicago is in charge of the Sheriff on confessions of judgment filed in the Circuit Court aggregating $47,700. It is estimated that the company owes nearly as large an amount.

—ROBERT VALENTINE.—Judgment for $3,086 was entered yesterday against Robert Valentine of the New-Lebanon Shakers, in favor of the Graves Elevator Company for an elevator put into the Domestic Building at Broadway and Fourteenth Street.

—E. F. BIGELOW.—E. F. Bigelow, printer, of Portland, Conn., has assigned to E. H. Wilkins. His place at Portland and The Middletown Daily Tribune plant will be continued until the property can be disposed of to the best advantage.

—EDWARD SALZER & BROTHER.—Edward Salzer & Brother, wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods, Chicago, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday. Assets are placed at $15,000, and liabilities $80,000.

—CURRIER & GUILD.—Currier & Guild, dry goods dealers of Woonsocket, R. I., assigned yesterday to L. L. Chilson for the benefit of their creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BLACK, Jacob—M. Graham, Jr., and another..... 68
BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers and H. A. Casperfell—The Merchants Exchange National Bank..... $2,883
BRENNEN, Thomas J.—James L. Jackson and another..... 406
COOPER, Isaac—Max Radt..... 906
DOWIE, Harry, Jr.—Frederick W. Conklin..... 864
DONNELLY, John—H. Spoehrer..... 42
EISENMANN, Jacques—P. Lowenthal and another..... 205
EBERLE, John—John R. Berbling..... 62
FLANNAGAN, William W., Edward L. Goodsell, and E. L. Goodsell Company—The National Broadway Bank, City of New-York..... 10,007
GAYNOR, Joseph—James Barrett..... 30
GLOVER, Frank N.—J. M. Graff and others..... 174
HAWKES, Henry—John M. Peck and another, receivers, &c..... 502
HARTWELL, Luther F.—P. & F. Corbin.. 843
HERZOG, Henry—John W. Aitken and others..... 1,450
HOFFMAN, Isaac—F. A. Pollard..... 64
HOLWELL, William F.—J. M. Biggert.. 84
HOWELL, Edwin F.—Same..... 84
HUGHS, John—O. Taussig..... 209
LIVINGSTON, Henry—H. Koehler & Co... 265
LOWY, Charlotte H.—M. Graham and another..... 22
LEVY, Morris—Same..... 51
McKENZIE, John—E. B. La Fetre and another..... 103
MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—The George P. Rowell Advertising Company. 690
MESTANIZ, Lubomir R.—G. Hayes..... 111
MUSGRAVE, Charles W.—American Surety Company of New-York..... 621
MEYROWICH, Isaac—D. S. Walton and another..... 85
NEW-YORK STRAWBOARD COMPANY—Standard Strawboard Company..... 1,288
NEW-YORK EQUIPMENT COMPANY—Gloversville Foundry and Machine Company..... 74
OLYMPIC CYCLE MANUFACTURING Company—J. L. Denzi and others..... 105
PEISER, Frank J., and another—Charles S. Clark..... 586
PIETROWSKI, Albert, and Otto Von Luck—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company..... 183
PLAISETTY, Achilles—J. Clavel..... 381
PUCCI, Antonio G.—John Corrigan..... 902
REISS, Carl M.—M. M. Goodman..... 105
RICHARDSON, Leander—R. Hoe..... 682
SCHIMEL, Philip—E. Corbett and another 103
STRAUSS, Daisy, and William—M. Taylor and others (two judgments)..... 94
SHEEDY, John P.—William H. Board.... 98
SMITH, Jacob—E. Elsing and others..... 150
SMITH, Margaret A., and another—H. W. Eaton, assignee..... 123
SPATE, Oscar F., and Samuel White—Bank of the Metropolis..... 8,338
THE NETHERLANDS - AMERICAN Steam Navigation Company—L. Lewin.. 954
THE MAYOR, &c.—N. Sunermeyer and another..... 1,167
THE GILLEN PRINTING COMPANY—F. Harris, as receiver..... 319
THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—American Baptist Publication Society.. 49
TYNG, Charles R.—George Johnson..... 923
VALENTINE, Robert—The Graves Elevator Company..... 3,086
SAME—J. Kahn..... 251
WHITE, Thomas R.—New-York and Rosendale Cement Company..... 373

MR. HANNA'S MONEY IDEAS.

Gold the Measure of Property Because Men Want It Most.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—Over the signature of Chairman M. A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee, The Cleveland Press publishes a two-column article to-day, of which the following is a digest:

"As far as I have been able to learn, the object used as a medium of exchange among primitive as well as modern people has always been an article of value, or was believed to be so. The first things that served as money—cattle, curiously wrought shells, wampum, peltry, tobacco, wheat—all had their value, otherwise men would not have coveted them. Their value was always established by the common senso of the people and not by the law.

"In modern times law has been powerless to regulate the value of money, except as it restricted its coinage or issue. The gold in a dollar is worth 100 cents all over the world, coined or uncoined. The silver in a dollar is worth only 53 cents until it is coined and supported by the intention of the Government to hold it at par, which it can only do by restricting its coinage. This difference in value was not made by any legislative action; it was brought about by a business law, which makes a thing worth what it will sell for.

"Gold has gradually come to be the 'principal measure of property' in the greatest nations of the world. It is accepted as such because it is the only commodity which civilized man pursues with the most persevering ambition. The infinitely varied influence of man's desires to obtain, to dispose of, to possess and enjoy, and the facility to accomplish his purposes by the use of gold gave that metal its position as a unit of value.

"All the law did in declaring gold the standard was to recognize an existing fact. History teaches us that the cheaper metal will always drive out the dearer, and under free coinage we would soon be on a monometallic silver basis, necessitating a change of values and their readjustment with every increase in the volume of money.

"This question is purely of a business nature, and its decision should be left to the business judgment of the people. Statistics received at the United States Treasury Department show that in the City of New-York 98 per cent. of the exchanges are not made with gold or silver or paper money, but with checks and notes, and that 95 per cent. of the business of the Nation is done with such paper. The use of this credit system is increasing, and as an inevitable consequence the need of metallic money is decreasing. We have enough money in circulation."

WILL NOT BE DISCONTINUED.

Trade Agreement with Sugar Wholesalers Satisfactory.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, authorized the statement yesterday that the company has no intention of discontinuing its present trade agreement with the wholesale dealers. It has worked well, and both sides are satisfied with it, so far as he knows. Mr. Havemeyer said he did not think any important changes would be made in the agreement beyond some reduction in the commissions, or rebates, paid dealers in the South and West, and possibly in the East. There is a widespread impression in the sugar trade that a reduction in the percentage of rebate will be made within a week or two.

The existing agreement between the American Sugar Refining Company and the wholesale dealers practically makes the dealers agents of the company and leaves the price-making power entirely with the company. The big department stores constitute an inharmonious element in the sugar trade. They are not parties to the agreement, and are not disposed to become parties under the conditions imposed. They fix their own prices and hold themselves free to sell anything at any price they choose. Recently they have been handling large quantities of German beet sugar, and in competition with each other have been cutting prices ruthlessly.

Imports of foreign sugar have increased enormously. For the year ended July 31 last the total imports were 83,000,000 pounds, as against only 13,078,000 pounds in the preceding year. This heavy increase in the American consumption of German sugar has undoubtedly made serious inroads in the sales of the American company. It has already led to one reduction of price by the home concern, and sagacious observers of the situation predict another reduction before long.

New Officers of the Trackmen.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. -0.—The biennial conference of the Brotherhood of aRilway Trackmen has concluded its labors and adjourned to meet two years hense in Macon, Ga. The following officers and committeemen were electd: Chief—John T. Wilson, St. Louis; Vice Chief—John Rice, St. Louis; Executive Committee—William F. McAbee, Jasper, Ala.; J. Lamber, Fort Worth, Texas; S. A. Hause, Augusta, Ga.; James Beggan, Wheeling, W. Va.

Thomas Garfield for Free Silver.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 10.—Thomas Garfield, a brother of President James A. Garfield, has written a letter to F. C. Watkins, Chairman of the Union Silver State Central Committee, declaring for free silver.

POPOCRATS ARE PLEASED

SENATOR GORMAN CONFERS WITH NEW-YORK LEADERS.

He Compares Notes with John C. Sheehan and the Latter Says He Is Satisfied of the Result—Chairman Danforth Is Thankful for the Senator's Advice—Bryanite State Candidates to Take the Stump—Mr. Carmody Talks.

Senator Gorman of Maryland remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and saw some of the politicians who, like him, are interested in the Popocratic movement.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, spent more than an hour with him. Mr. Sheehan told the Senator about what he thought the city would do, and the Senator told Mr. Sheehan what he thought the West would do. After the talk Mr. Sheehan said:

"I am satisfied that Bryan and Sewall will be elected. I don't believe that there is anything that can beat them. Senator Gorman and myself compared notes, and I am satisfied of the result."

Chairman Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee said that he had spent some time with Senator Gorman, and that the Senator was very well satisfied with the outlook. "Senator Gorman," said Mr. Danforth, "will do anything that is in his power to aid the campaign in this State. We have the benefit of his advice in all matters that are referred to him. He would like very much to make some speeches in this State, but I do not believe that his engagements will permit him to do so."

Porter to Take the Stump.

Wilbur F. Porter, the Popocratic candidate for Governor, notified the State Committee yesterday that he would go upon the stump later in the campaign. Engagements will be booked for him next week. F. C. Schraub, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will begin his stumping tour this week.

Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, who has been stumping for Bryan and Sewall, was at the headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel and gave out a long interview. He criticised the kind of Republican literature that has been sent out as follows: "It is literature that is making votes for Bryan by the thousand. There is The Evening Post of this city, which got up a sort of financial catechism for the working people in the cities and factories and another for the farmers. Through some accident the farmers received the one intended for the former class. It declared that the election of Bryan would put up prices of farm products. It caught like wildfire in the country, and the farmers are now quoting it as a powerful Bryan campaign document."

"Have the corporations done anything toward catechising farmers?" he was asked by one of the campaign managers.

"Yes, the express companies particularly. The Wells-Fargo Company distributed free gold documents, showing the increase in the prices of agricultural products in Mexico as an effect of free silver. That has furnished the farmers with a fresh reason for voting for Bryan."

"Have the Populists given much help to the Chicago ticket?"

"A great deal. They are, if possible, more enthusiastic than the Democrats, and they are very generous, too, asking for no particular recognition, but only anxious for the triumph of free silver. They are tireless, too, and are doing great work among the farmers."

SAW SHIP'S DOCTOR DRUNK.

Two Cadets on the Massachusetts Training Vessel So Testify.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—At the resumed hearing to-day in the matter of charges against certain officers of the Massachusetts Training Ship Enterprise, a wrangle occurred over the board's insisting that charges should be presented in writing, and finally counsel for Mr. James P. Clare, father of the cadet who died of diphtheria, filed the following:

"To the Commissioners of the Nautical Training School: James P. Clare of Quincy, father of William J. Clare, deceased, lately a cadet of said school on board the United States ship Enterprise, respectfully represents that said William J. Clare and other cadets on said ship during the recent voyage were given poor and insufficient food and did not receive proper care or medical attendance."

Mr. Clare was called to the witness stand and testified to visiting his son at the hospital after he had been removed from the ship and to what his son told him before he died. The boy, according to the father's testimony, said to Mr. Clare:

"If I had had half a show before I was taken sick I would have been all right. But I was starved and neglected by the officers and doctor of the ship. Capt. Eaton treated me well. I have nothing against him, but some of his officers were brutes. They made us work hard all the time, and kept us on poor food. The doctor neglected me. He was intoxicated about two-thirds of the time. Mr. Nazaro abused me and the other cadets. Those men were all right when we were lying off Charlestown Navy Yard, but when we got to sea they were different men."

That was the last time witness saw his son alive.

Cadet William R. Franklin of Braintree, the next witness, testified that bad butter was served, that the hardtack at times, he thought, was unfit to eat. Clare, the boy who died on the ship, was, witness said, wrapped in wet blankets just before his death. It was shortly after a severe storm.

The doctor, he said, had not visited the sick boy for two successive days at times, and he had seen the doctor when he was apparently under the influence of liquor. While the witness was on night watch he had received nothing to eat at any time during the night.

Cadet Baker of Dorchester testified to poor butter and bad meat; that while the latter was cooking one could hardly pass the galley owing to the stench from it. Witness had seen Dr. Olcott, the ship's surgeon, under the influence of liquor several times.

Charles H. Clare, brother of the Clare boy, who died of diphtheria, testified to the bad quality of the food served after the ship left Southampton. Witness said his brother was injured while hauling in a close boat in a storm and was put in the sick bay that night, and, although sick, his brother was compelled to watch by the bedside of another cadet two hours.

His brother was taken severely ill the next morning, but, although the nurse knew it, he did not receive a visit from the doctor till late in the afternoon.

Dr. E. O. Russell of Dorchester testified that he was now treating his son and several other cadets who had contracted throat troubles.

Counsel for Mr. Clare here requested that the hearing be adjourned until next week, when he could have more witnesses ready. After a recess of an hour it was agreed to adjourn the hearing until Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Central Methodist Conference.

TOWANDA, Penn., Oct. 10.—At the session of the Central New-York Methodist Conference to-day ten candidates were advanced to studies of the fourth year, three were recommended for Deacons' orders, and nine who had completed their studies were elected to Elders' orders. Waterloo was selected as the place for the next annual conference. Nine candidates for the ministry were received on trial. The Rev. Dr. Thoburn, Bishop of India, spoke for foreign missions. The Rev. Manley S. Hard, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, delivered an address this evening before an anniversary meeting of the society. The conference appointments will be made by Bishop Newman on Monday.

DOLE IS OF POLICE RECORD.

Young, but a Prison Bird, with Several Crimes to Expiate.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—John Hole, or Albert Meyers, a boted theif for his age, twenty-six years, was sentenced to-day in the Union County Court here to one year in State prison for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Dole is "wanted" in Newark for stealing a horse and wagon, in New-York forgery, in Jersey City for embezzlement, while he has served a term in the Essex County Penitentiary for forging checks, a term in the county jail of Essex for embezzlement, and he had one sentence suspended. The New-York authorities will claim him when his present term expires.

Dole's wife is a handsomt young woman. She wept in court when he was sentenced.

He broke his mother's heart by his wickedness, and she died last night in New-York City.

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WHAT YOU WANT FOR WHAT YOU DON'T WANT?

IT'S MY BUSINESS TO FIND SOMEBODY WHO WANTS YOUR REAL ESTATE MORE THAN YOU DO, AND WILL GIVE YOU WHAT YOU WANT IN EXCHANGE PROPERTY. I AM A SEEKER AND FINDER OF SATISFACTORY SWAPPING.

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53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MADISON AV., below 59th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

58TH ST., BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVS., TO close an estate—Full-sized dwelling, D. R. ext.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

38TH ST., BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—DWELLing, B. P. and bath ext.; excellent order.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

NEAR 5TH AV. AND 78TH ST.—Full-sized dwelling; dining-room extension, hardwood, open plumbing, tiled bath, &c. Apply to
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By order Executors of Lawrence Kaine, dec'd,
212 and 214 East 106th St., N. Y., 160 ft. from 3d Avenue; two 2-story high-stoop frame dwellings; lots 18x100.11 each.
BROOKLYN, 15 lots on 7th Av., 64th and 65th Sts., and 2 lots, 2d Av., near 86th St. Very high ground; finely macadamized streets, close to several trolley lines and "L" road. These lots will positively be sold without reserve.
MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attys.
Maps at office of Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 189 6, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Sale—In foreclosure
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10 Choice and Valuable Lots, South

SUSTAINING CUBA'S ARMY

HOW THE JUNTA OBTAINS FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Patriotic Cigarmakers Who Agree to Make One Rifle Effective—Marti Recognized Two Organizations, One Fighting, the Other Working—Cubans of Wealth Who Had Themselves Robbed—Cost of the Rebellion.

The Cuban revolutionists for two years have been testing one of Napoleon's epigrams, that in which he said money was the first requisite in war.

The Cuban rebellion was started and brought to its present proportions at a cash outlay of about $2,000,000, obtained from voluntary contributions.

José Martí had a little more than $100,000 on hand at the outbreak of hostilities, Feb. 28, 1895. The separatists had 6,000 rifles hidden in Cuba, with sixty or seventy cartridges per piece, and an unlimited supply of machetes. The machete is simply a long cane knife, shaped like the corn knife used for cutting fodder in the West, but larger. For convenience this machete is carried by plantation workers in a leather sheath fastened to a belt.

In the hands of a man who knows how to use it, the machete is a cimeter or a claymore. The head-hunting Arab horseman of the Soudan, with a weapon not superior, rode headlong against the British squares, bristling with repeating rifles and machine guns, at Tel-el-Kebir, and made them waver. Zulu assegais, weapons not so good, broke through hedges of British bayonets.

The Cubans did not prefer machetes to magazine rifles and pistols, but machetes attracted no suspicion. They were imported in the ordinary business way, and customs duty was paid to the Spaniards. The Junta in America caused a Connecticut factory to make a style of machete slightly larger than that ordinarily in use and of excellent steel. Several thousand dozen of these were sent to the island. Few are now being sent, because it is as easy to land Remingtons and Winchesters.

A Great Disappointment.

While Gomez and Maceo, with a few hundred horsemen, were stirring up the eastern end of the island, 500 miles from Havana, in March, 1895, José Martí, the soul and brain of the group of revolutionary leaders in the United States, bought the steam yachts Amadis and Lagonda, and the little steamer Barasoa, and loaded them at Fernandina, Fla., with five carloads of rifles and cartridges and miscellaneous supplies.

The expedition was on the point of sailing. On the appointed day Martí, Benjamin Guerra, Col. Nunez, Prof. Agramonte, Gonzalo de Quesada, Señor Espin, and some others were holding a consultation in the Astor House. A telegram came. It said the vessels had been seized by the United States authorities.

Martí read the dispatch aloud. The blow came to all like a sudden hammer stroke. Not $10,000 was left in the treasury. No one said for a moment a word. The company rose. Col. Nunez had his hand on the doorknob.

"Are you going to leave me alone?" inquired Martí.

Each of the Cubans shook hands with their leader and exchanged fresh personal assurances. Plans for raising $50,000 at once were discussed. One member of the Junta subscribed $5,000. Martí and Quesada started the next day for Florida. Their speeches set the Cubans of Tampa, Key West, and Jacksonville aflame with ardor. They were helped by the news of the first successes of the revolutionary bands in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, which came day by day. The excitement among the thousands of cigarmakers in Tampa and Key West was intense. A splendid surge of patriotic devotion brought forth the $50,000, and then increased it to $80,000 in ten days from less than 12,000 cigarmakers. Hundreds of men contributed all of a week's wages, others half a week's wages; none less than a day's work. Women gave their bracelets, earrings, and poor jewels. The children denied themselves candy to contribute a few cents to the cause.

Systematic Contributions.

Clubs, including every operative, were formed in the factories. Each member was pledged to give the price of one rifle during the next six months, and enough from time to time to keep that rifle effective against the Spaniards. The contributions were systematized. Cigarmakers make from $3 to $5 a day, and now a man in that section who does not give at least one day's wages a month need not expect the women to speak to him nor expect to stay long in the factory.

A kind of moral uplifting has been noticed since then in the Cuban population of Key West and Tampa. They drink less, live frugally, and cheerfully work longer hours. Almost any man among them would regard himself as favored if he were to be accepted by the leaders as a soldier. But the revolutionary managers in America from the beginning have resolutely discouraged volunteers from going to Cuba.

"My son," said Martí to one young Cuban in Key West, "we have 60,000 men in Cuba willing to fight and only 20,000 rifles for them to fight with. You can do more for the cause by keeping your job, by contributing whatever your heart is willing to give, than by going to Cuba. To stay will be greater heroism. It will take patience, self-denial, faith in those who are fighting, and control of the divine desire to fight.

"I have told our brothers in Cuba that we will give them the tools for the work. Every man who leaves the United States to fight in Cuba, unless he be a Captain of men whose brain is worth more than ten bodies, I reckon as only half a patriot. The men at home have their duties, as we have ours."

Two Cuban Armies.

"Señor Martí," replied the young man, whose name was Quintin Delgado, "I have $187, which I meant to use for an outfit. I give it to you."

"My brother," said Martí, embracing Delgado, "what you give will arm five men."

In fact, there are two Cuban armies—one at home, the other in America. The one is composed of men in rags, unkempt, without food for a day at a time, living in alarms, with half empty cartridge boxes, knowing their wives and sisters are exposed to insult, but revived to enthusiasm whenever they hear of an expedition landing, and confident of ultimate success. But they are wholly dependent on their comrades in America for the material with which to fight. The second army is in America, ardent, anxious, liberal, heroic in daily self-control that the other army may stay afield. That 40,000 to 60,000 men in Cuba may fight, half that number of men and twice or three times that number of persons in America deny themselves cheerfully and continuously.

The Cuban cigarmakers of Florida and of New-York, Chicago, and other cities give regularly from $60,000 to $75,000 a month. They keep the revolution going, and will keep it going until it is successful or is crushed.

From 75 to 250 of these cigarmakers sit in one room while at work. Each room employs a reader. Some one with a clear, expressive voice is paid from $20 to $25 a week to read out loud to the men as they work. He sits on a slightly raised platform at one side of the room and reads by the hour novels, newspapers, history, magazines, covering in a month a wide range of taste. Newspapers are read every day. The war news is heard with intense interest and deep emotion. Sometimes, as when the death of Martí was announced, the men are moved to tears. The period of Gomez and Maceo's invasion of the middle and western provinces was a holiday month.

Not many Cubans of wealth joined the insurrection, fearing they would lose their property. But some did and they have contributed $200,000, perhaps more. One rich planter, who wanted to stand well with the Government, sent word privately to a rebel camp asking "the boys" to come and drive off his cattle. Another gathered as much money as he felt he could afford to give, about $4,000, and invited Quintin Bandera to come and rob him. The Marquis of Santa Lucia gave all his fortune.

Sale of Privileges.

The Junta in this city has obtained some tens of thousands from Americans by the sale of prospective privileges and franchises in Cuba. Such arrangements are kept secret. During the few weeks last Spring when recognition of belligerency by this Government seemed certain, the Junta negotiated the sale of $2,000,000 ten-year 6 per cent. bonds at about 60. The refusal of the President to sign the Congressional resolutions caused the American syndicate to break the contract. Recognition of belligerency would give the Provisional Government a credit here that might speedily end the war.

The Cubans have enrolled in the list of patriots 120,000 men. An army of 40,000 men is supplied with rifles and 15,000 other Cubans are half armed. The Provisional Government asserts through the Junta in this city that if it had 80,000 more rifles it could immediately put in the field 120,000 men and drive the Spaniards into the sea.

The agencies of civilization work potently against the Cubans. Steamships, magazine and machine guns, and the cable enable Spain to put forth its strength in Cuba as it never could in the revolt of any South or Central American colony. When the Continental armies met with reverses against Britain, they had half a hemisphere in which to retreat. The Cubans are penned. With only $2,000,000, they have held at bay Spain, with its expenditure of $200,000,000. Out of their $2,000,000 they have already on the island 8,000,000 cartridges for the Winter campaign. With 40,000 rifles they engage 200,000 rifles, with nearly equal advantages.

The source of the Cubans' income is permanent; that of the Spaniards is vanishing. Spain cannot sell 4 per cent. gold bonds at 60. The rebellion is fed by gifts at par.

TOTAL OF GOLD IMPORTS.

The Amount Has Surpassed the Most Sanguine Predictions.

Engagements of gold for import have been made by New-York banking houses for more than a week ahead. Nearly $5,000,000 is expected to arrive here within the next ten days, about one-half coming from France. The Bank of England sold £331,000 in gold bars and American eagles yesterday for shipment to the United States. W. H. Crossman & Brother will have $500,000 of gold on the steamship Lahn, which sails from Europe early next week. This makes $1,000,000 that the firm named has under engagement.

The few persons in Wall Street who predicted six weeks ago that $50,000,000 of gold would come to this country before election were regarded as extravagantly hopeful. The total imports, including the gold engaged and en route, thus far aggregate about $54,000,000, and existing conditions give promise that the figures will reach $60,000,000 very soon.

Following is a detailed statement of the gold imports consigned to banks and firms in this country:

Lazard Freres	$17,850,000
Bank of British North America	4,750,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	4,750,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	2,930,000
Anglo California Bank—London and Paris Bank	2,125,000
Speyer & Co.	2,500,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	2,250,000
W. H. Crossman & Brother	2,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,500,000
L. von Hoffmann & Co.	1,500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1,300,000
Muller, Schall & Co.	1,272,000
Bank of Montreal	1,000,000
Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago	750,000
New-York Life Insurance Company	750,000
Muller, Schall & Co. (Cuba)	500,000
American Exchange National Bank	500,000
Hanover National Bank	500,000
Kessler & Co.	500,000
New-York Produce Exchange Bank	400,000
National City Bank	391,929
First National Bank, Chicago	325,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	250,000
Price, McCormick & Co.	250,000
Fowler Brothers	250,000
Union Bank, Chicago	200,000
H. M. Kersey, Montreal	100,000
Kountze Brothers	100,000
Barbour Brothers & Co.	50,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	47,500
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	15,000
En route to California from Sydney, New South Wales	2,375,000
Grand total	$53,981,429

These figures do not include the several amounts of gold that have been received from Canada since the gold movement began.

An increasing local demand for gold was reported by bullion dealers yesterday, and there is talk of a slight advance in the commissions should the present activity continue. The total currency transfers by the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $124,250,046. The day's withdrawals at New-York were $99,600.

MANSFIELD SCORNS MONEY.

Profitable "Secret Service" May Have to Leave the Garrick.

Richard Mansfield's Garrick Theatre has been making money since Charles Frohman became its manager, and the play that is being produced in it now—William Gillette's "Secret Service"—is, in Mr. Frohman's opinion, a great moneymaker. He does not want to interrupt, by a change of houses, what he considers a play that will have a great run.

Mr. Mansfield entertains New-York theatregoers every year, and it was to secure a regular place for his productions that he leased the Garrick. Every one is acquainted with his financial troubles and everybody knows how Mr. Frohman went to his rescue, nominally as business manager, really as sub-lessee.

Mr. Mansfield, who began his tour the other day in Omaha, wants his usual time in the city and at the Garrick. Mr. Frohman insists that the sure money in "Secret Service" is better than prospective wealth in the Mansfield things Shakespearian. He has offered to put Mr. Mansfield in a theatre other than the Garrick, but the actor demands the Empire, the Knickerbocker, or fight.

Mr. Frohman declared yesterday that it would be the latter. "'Rosemary,'" he said, "is making money and is good for a long run at the Empire, while Wilson is coining money at the Knickerbocker. If Mr. Mansfield is foolish enough to want to spoil a moneymaker at his own theatre—well, there is likely to be trouble. I have something to say about that myself."

Against Open Cars.

The Homeopathic Medical Society has sent a copy of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Health condemning the use of open cars in cool Autumn weather. The board is asked to put a stop to such a menace to public health. The Board of Health has not acted as yet. Other complaints have been made of the open cars.

Under the reading of the law as "dangerous to life or detrimental to health," the board has the power to stop the running of open cars in the cool season, but such action is not likely, provided railroad companies furnish enough closed cars for the use of passengers.

Opening of Teachers' College.

The annual course of Saturday classes at Teachers College, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Morningside Heights, opened yesterday with a good attendance. Fifty pupils were enrolled at the first session, and twice as many more are expected to register before the end of the month.

President Walter L. Hewey issued an announcement in which he welcomes to the classes all Principals and Superintendents of the public schools, specialists in academies, high and normal schools, teachers in public schools, specialists in normal training and drawing college graduates and parents.

ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD

YALE 'VARSITY TEAM DEFEATS ORANGE 12 TO 0.

Loose Play by the College Boys—The Team Weak, Particularly Back of the Line—Three Touchdowns Made but No Goals Kicked—Fumbling and Off-Side Play Frequent—Orange Men Play Well—At the Other Games.

Yale's football team made its first appearance this season in this vicinity at Orange yesterday, playing against the eleven of the Orange Athletic Club. Yale won by a score of 12 to 0, but the players did not create a very favorable impression, and it was generally thought that if the Orange men had had last year's team they would have scored, and might possibly have won.

It was a good day for football, and about 2,500 spectators gathered at Orange Oval to see the game. Of course, it was an Orange crowd, but the Yale blue was conspicuous at different parts of the field.

The play of the Yale men was disappointing. The team is a much lighter one than those of former years, and the Orange men went through the line very easily. Bass, Rodgers, and Chadwick seemed to be the weak end. These men are old players, and will doubtless do better later on. Chamberlain is a good centre, and easily outplayed Mohor, the big centre of the Orange team. Back of the line Yale was very weak. Hinkey, at fullback, fumbled, kicked poorly, and was unable to make any material gains through the line. In the second half his place was taken by Chauncey, but there was not much improvement. Chauncey kicked poorly, as a rule, but once or twice he sent the ball down the field in good style, that rather gave promise that he would improve with practice. He was rather slow in dropping the ball to kick after he had received it from the quarter back, but this was probably due more to the poor work of the quarter backs. Ely and Girard were the two quarter backs in yesterday's game, and their work was very ordinary. Girard, in the second half, fumbled and made poor passes, so that Orange broke through the line, and the ball was downed with a loss for the Yale team.

Van Every is the best man back of the line. He is a hard player and works like a horse. When sent with the ball, he invariably made a gain, whether at the line or round the ends. Benjamin, too, is a fairly good man, and Goodwin, who took his place in the second half, is a very fast runner, but both of these players fumbled badly. Not one of the men back of the line can compare with Thorne, Jerrems, Letton, and De Witt of last year's team. However, it is early in the season yet, and six weeks before the big game with Princeton, and with the army of Yale coachers the team may brace up wonderfully.

The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Crescent.
Bass	Left end	Collamore
Rodgers	Left tackle	Sutphin
Chadwick	Left guard	Lamas
Chamberlain	Centre	Mohor
Murray	Right guard	Buck
Murphy	Right tackle	Marshall
Connor	Right end	Kyle
Ely	Quarter back	Thomas
Benjamin	Left half back	Brown
Van Every	Right half back	Maynard
Hinkey	Full back	Bird

Yale won the toss and selected the western goal with the wind in her favor. Orange took the ball. Bird kicked off and Hinkey caught the ball on the fifteen-yard line, but was downed at once. A few small gains were made, and then Hinkey punted to Orange's thirty-yard line. Brown got past Bass for five yards, Maynard made three running across the field past Bass again, and then made five more between Rodgers and Chadwick. Then Yale got the ball on downs. Van Every and Benjamin made some good gains through the Orange line, and worked the ball to Orange's twenty-yard line. The Orange men played desperately, but yard by yard, the ball was worked up, and finally Rodgers was pushed over the line for a touch-down, after twelve minutes' play. Hinkey tried to kick the goal, but failed.

Bird kicked off after the teams had taken their positions, and Benjamin caught the ball on the five-yard line and ran back. Hinkey punted to Orange's twenty-yard line. Bird, on a double pass, got past Bass and gained twenty yards. In downing Bird, Benjamin was hurt, but he continued in the game. The Yale men braced up, got the ball on downs, and worked it back to Orange's twenty-yard line. Then Benjamin made a beautiful gain past Kyle, and, with the field clear, dashed across the line and made a touch-down just at the call of time for the first half. Hinkey failed to kick the goal.

In the second half, Goodwin took Benjamin's place, Chauncey went on, instead of Hinkey, and Girard replaced Ely at quarter back. The play was very open for fifteen minutes. The Orange players Maynard, Bird, and Brown made gains through the Yale line, and Yale lost the ball frequently through fumbling and for off-side play. Then Yale got the ball to Orange's thirty-yard line. Orange had the ball, and Maynard made a bad fumble., Chamberlain picked it up and made a touch-down. Chauncey tried for the goal, but failed. No more scoring was done in the game. The summary:

Score—Yale, 12; Orange, 0.
Touch-downs—Rodgers, Benjamin, and Chamberlain.
Substitutes: Yale—Drummond for Murray, Girard for Ely, Goodwin for Benjamin, and Chauncey for Hinkey. Orange—Greer for Maynard.
Referee—C. Maillard, Brown.
Umpires—Harry Beecher and P. D. Stillman.
Linesmen—Stillman, Bradley, and Griswold.
Time—Two halves of 20 minutes' each.

IRVINGS THE VICTORS.

They Defeat Yale Consolidated Players 12 to 0.

The football field at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty contest between the Irving Club eleven of Brooklyn and the Yale consolidated team yesterday afternoon. The result was a victory for the Irving Club by the score of 12 points to 0.

The Yale team outweighed the Irving, but was weaker in the centre and at right end. The Irving backs bucked the centre repeatedly for large gains, and found little difficulty in sailing round right end for ten and fifteen yards at a time.

Cassel Burt, a former star in the firmament of Princeton College football, was a tower of strength to the Irvingites, and clearly outpunted the Yale full-back at every point.

The features of the game were the splendid run of sixty-five yards made by Romig in the first half, and by Murphy of twenty-five yards in the second, both resulting in touchdowns and goals.

Romig's run was a sensational sprinting match, in which the fleet-footed right end was vainly pursued by the entire Yale contingency. He captured the ball on the Yale Captain's fumble, and fought his way through the tackles until he gained a clear field, when he carried it behind the goal post after fifteen minutes' actual play.

Hogle and Fewersmith excelled for the Yalensians in tackling and running. The Yale team had the ball on Irving's 20-yard line once in the second half, but never got any nearer than that during the game.

Irving's second touch-down was made after ten minutes' actual play in the second half, and Cassell Burt cleverly kicked both goals.

Two twenty-minute halves were played, the game ending with the ball on the centre line in Irving's possession.

The game was called shortly after 4 o'clock, and the teams lined-up as follows:

Yale Consolidated.	Position.	Irving.
Peck	Left end	Murphy
Perry	Left tackle	Griffin, Beardsley
Tuttle	Left guard	Romig
McDonald	Centre	McLeer
Feary	Right guard	Fox
Hale	Right tackle	Armstrong
Wallace	Right end	Romig
Jones	Quarter back	Drakeley
Hogle, Billings	Left half back	Wilcox
Fletcher	Right half back	Weir
Fewersmith	Full back	Burt

Umpire—Mr. J. Pedlow, Irving Club. Referee—H. Bingham, Yale, '97. Linesmen—George Robinson, Irving Club, and John Pickett, Yale, '97. Score—Irving Club, 12; Yale Consolidated, 0. Touchdowns—Romig, Murphy. Goals kicked—Burt, 2. Injured—Hogle. Substitutes—Beardsley, Billings. Time of game, two twenty-minute halves.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TEAM IMPROVING.

It Beats Dartmouth College in a Hard-Fought Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Pennsylvania defeated the strong Dartmouth College football team this afternoon by the score of 16 to 0.

Pennsylvania failed to score in the first half, but in the second carried the ball over the line for three touchdowns, from two of which goals were kicked. Dartmouth played a plucky defensive game, but was utterly unable to advance the ball against the Quakers' stone-wall opposition. Pennsylvania's game showed much improvement in dash and offensive play over the game with the cadets on Wednesday. The Quakers bucked the line fiercely, and carried the ball down the field almost at will. The team still fumbles the ball, and to-day lost two, and probably three, touchdowns by this kind of misplay in the first half.

The interference showed improvement, but is still a long way off from what it should be. The line follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Hedges	Left end	Kelly
Uffenheimer	Left tackle	Brown
Woodruff	Left guard	Rogers
Overfield	Centre	Pillsbury
Wharton	Right guard	Place
Farrar	Right tackle	Walker
B. Dickson	Right end	Cavanaugh
K. Dickson	Quarter back	McCormick
Minds	Right half back	Crolins
Gelbert	Left half back	Boyie
Jackson	Full back	Buell

Touch-downs—Wharton, 3. Goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, 2. Missed goals from touch-down—Woodruff. Referee—Mr. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Yale. Linesman—Mr. Orbison, Pennsylvania.

Princeton, 16; Lehigh, 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Princeton defeated Lehigh at football here to-day by a score of 16 to 0. It was practically the first game of the season for the visitors, and they made a very good showing against the Tigers. The Princeton team put up a better game than they have for some time. Their line was impassable to the Lehigh backs, but the Tigers constantly hit Lehigh's line for gains, which, however, were small, owing to the tackling of Lehigh. Princeton's backs were slow, with the exception of Reiter, who played a quick, hard game. The punting of both full backs was of a high order, although the game was not especially a kicking one. Church did far the best work for Princeton, playing everywhere and with a dash that was astonishing. All three touchdowns were made by clean, straightforward football, and every inch on the ground was stoutly contested by the opposing teams. The line-up was as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Lehigh.
Thompson	Left end	Carmen
Church	Left tackle	Johnson
Tyler	Left guard	Lowe
Gailey	Centre	McCarthy
Armstrong	Right guard	Becerra
Hillebrand, (Geers)	Right tackle	Gunsolus
Cochran	Right end	Treichler
Smith, (A. Poe)	Quarter back	Gass
Bannard, (Reiter)	Left half back	White
Kelley, (Wheeler)	Right half back	Van Duyne
Baird	Full back	Brady, (Holderness)

Touch-downs—Baird, 2; Wheeler. Goals from touch-downs—Baird, 2. Umpire—Mr. Knox Taylor of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Morris of Lehigh.

Outplayed by Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Western Reserve University's football team received a crushing defeat at the hands of Cornell to-day, the final score being: Cornell, 48; Western Reserve, 0. The game was decidedly one-sided all the way through, the Westerners very seldom being allowed the ball, except at the kick-off, or when Cornell kicked, and then the Western boys would invariably have to return the kick, always with a good gain for Cornell. The game abounded in brilliant plays by Beacham, Derr, and McKeever, Cornell's backs pounded through the line, circled the ends well, and Western Reserve was clearly outclassed. Cornell was much heavier than her opponents. The line-up:

Western Reserve.	Position.	Cornell.
McMahon	Left end	Lee
Suchy	Left tackle	Pearson, Lueder
Thompson	Left guard	Reed
Kramer	Centre	Norton
Clisby	Right guard	Fennell
Lane	Right tackle	Sweetland
Ammon	Right end	Taussig
Gaylord	Quarter	Young
Meacham	Left half	Beacham, Derr
Egbert	Right half	McKeever, Ripley
Goodine, Carpenter	Full back	Will

Touchdown—Derr, 3; Beacham, 4; McKeever, 1; Will, 1, and Fennell, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Fennell, 4. Referee—Lang. Umpire—Stockwell. Linesman—Sheridan.

Won by Manhattan Boys.

The Manhattan College football eleven defeated the New-Jersey Athletic Club team at Manhattan Oval yesterday afternoon in a one-sided contest by the score of 10 to 0.

The line-up was as follows:

Manhattan College.		New-Jersey A. C.
Shields	Left end	Asker
McAvoy	Left tackle	Couch
Flynn	Left guard	Ptyfe
O'Gorman	Centre	Varlet
Schaeffer	Right guard	Kingdon
Boland	Right tackle	E. Murphy
Cotter	Right end	W. Murphy
Whalen	Quarter back	Barclay
McQuade	Right half back	Ward
O'Connor	Left half back	Simmons
Glennon	Full back	White

Umpire—John Hughes. Referee—T. P. Masterson. Linesmen—P. Lubers, New-Jersey A. C.; W. Lowndes, Manhattan College.

Score—Manhattan College, 10; New-Jersey Athletic Club, 0.

Touch-downs—O'Connor, Glennon. Goal kicked—Glennan. Time of game—Two twenty-five-minute halves.

Harvard Wins the Trophy Cup.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Ware and Scudder took the final match in the intercollegiate tennis tournament here this afternoon. Five sets were necessary to defeat Whitman and Forbes, the scores standing 3—6, 6—3, 6—8, 9—7, and 6—1. Whitman and Forbes played a steady game, and six times were within three points of the match, and three times within two points. Ware and Scudder were erratic, but made a brilliant and successful finish. Ware went to pieces in the middle of the match, and hit continually into the net. The third and fourth sets were the best exhibitions of tennis given here during the tournament. Ware regained his form in the fourth, and, with Scudder, had Whitman and Forbes at his mercy in the last set. This victory gives Harvard permanently the three-hundred-dollar Grand Trophy Cup played for twelve years in intercollegiate tournaments.

The finals in the consolation singles were also played off this afternoon between T. P. Goodbody of Williams and J. G. Neely of Cornell. Goodbody won by the scores 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Orange Y. M. C. A. Wins.

The football team of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association defeated the Stevens Institute team yesterday at Hoboken by a score of 12—6. The Stevens team will be strengthened before the game with Rutgers next week. The score at the end of the first half was 6—4 in favor of Stevens, but in the second half the playing of the Young Men's Christian Association men was far superior, a long run and a touchdown by Gibson being the chief feature.

The teams lined up as follows:

Stevens.	Position.	Orange Y.M.C.A.
Stanley	Left end	Anderson
Hunter	Left tackle	Lambly
Davey	Left guard	Jacobs
Littlejohn	Centre	H. Jackson
Brett	Right guard	Griffith
Chapin	Right tackle	Reimer
Buckley	Right end	W. Jackson
Hugstey	Quarterback	Page, Grady
Bradley	Right half	Walker
Brown	Left half	Boesch, Page
McGee	Full back	Gibson

Notes of Football.

—The strong showing made by the Orange eleven against the Yale team yesterday was particularly pleasing to President William B. Dillon of the Orange Athletic Club. He declared emphatically that he did not believe the report that the matter of finance prevented the organization of the Crescent eleven this season, and that he was very sorry that the teams could not meet this Fall.

—The first of a series of three games for the inter-city championship, scheduled to be played yesterday between the Berkeley eleven of this city and the St. Paul team of Garden City, L. I., was not played. No reason was given for the non-appearance of the St. Paul eleven.

—Cassell Burt, the former Princeton full back, seems to have regained some of his old form. He made several notworthy punts in yesterday's game with the Yale consolidated.

—The Orange Athletic Club football management has arranged a game with the Dartmouth College football eleven for next Saturday, at Orange Oval.

More Care in Jersey Jails.

Judge Hudspeth of Hudson County Special Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday officially investigated the escape of Frank Daly, who had been acquitted on a charge of selling policy, but should have been held because on July 27 he pleaded guilty to having policy slips in his possession. The jail officers were examined separately. Clerk Mershelmer said that before Daly was discharged he examined the jail record and found no other charge against the prisoner. Judge Hudspeth ordered that hereafter no prisoner should be discharged until Prosecutor Winfield approved the order of release.

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SUITABLE WEDDING GIFTS.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

MISS GRISCOM A WINNER

BREAKS THE RECORD IN DOING THE LONG GOLF COURSE.

First in the Handicap at Morristown in 107 Strokes—Mrs. Turnure Did It in 107, Too, but She Was Beaten by the Allowance—Miss Hoyt Was Tired and Not Quite up to Her Form—The Men Will Play in an Open Tournament Monday.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 10.—The honors to-day, at the Morristown Golf Club, were carried off by Miss Fannie C. Griscom of Philadelphia.

The event was a handicap, open only to those who had entered for the championship, and of the twenty-five who appeared Tuesday, eighteen were present to-day, a large number of entries after a week of such steady golf.

The new champion, little Miss Beatrix Hoyt, was one of the players, but even if the contest had been decided on its scratch merits, instead of by handicaps, her name would not have been in the front. She played excellently, and her score was a fine one, but it was evident that she was feeling the fatigue and nervous tension of the championship ordeal. She and Mrs. William Shipper, the Morristown Club champion, were the only players starting from scratch. Miss Hoyt did the course in 111, and Mrs. Shippen in 116 strokes.

The attention of the spectators, however, was directed toward the beautiful golf played by Miss Griscom and Mrs. Arthur Turnure, the latter now the holder of second championship honors. She looked just as golfy as ever, notwithstanding her warm match yesterday with Miss Hoyt.

When the scores for the full course were all turned in to the Green Committee and transferred to the blackboard so that all could see just what players had covered themselves with either glory or disgrace, the surprising fact was discovered that Miss Griscom and Mrs. Turnure were tied for the lowest score, 107 strokes. This is the best record ever made by a woman over the long course, and a shout of approval greeted this excellent performance.

Won by the Handicap.

The handicap allowances gave first place in the tournament to the Philadelphia girl. She had been given six strokes, and this made her net score 101. Mrs. Turnure had two strokes, and this brought her down to 105, but she was cut out for second place by one stroke. Miss F. Ethel Wickham of the Shinnecock Hills Club took this honor with a net 104 strokes. Her actual score for the course, however, was 122 strokes, but her handicap was 18.

The best previous record for the long course by a woman was made by Mrs. William Shippen in 113 strokes. The latter, who has been particularly noticeable for the closeness of her matches during the week, did not prove that her game to-day was any exception. She and Miss Griscom played off their tie for the second prize given in the first round of the championship contests. Miss Hoyt took first with 95 strokes, but Mrs. Shippen and Miss Griscom tied in second place at 102. The round to-day resulted in another tie, at 58 strokes, only the nine holes being played.

This rapid exhibition of close games threw the spectators into a mild wave of consternation. The players were too tired to play another round, and neither wanted to do so, so by mutual consent the prize was divided. As it consisted of two pretty cut glass cologne bottles, there was no difficulty, so each took one as a souvenir of the Morristown week of golf.

Miss Griscom's superior golf was a revelation to many. But it only emphasises the fact that the younger element, as soon as it masters the game, will make more rapid progress than older players, even after considerable experience. Miss Griscom is one of the youngest players among those who have been playing here this week. She only learned the game last March, and has not given it continued attention either, having been in Europe two months, and after that she spent one month yachting. All her golf has been done over the links of the Philadelphia Country Club.

She is not an erratic player, but judges her shots well, and is excellent in driving and very true on the greens. She is a daughter of Clement G. Griscom of the American Navigation Company. Mrs. Griscom, Miss Cassatt, and several other Philadelphians have been on the links all the week, and when they left for home this afternoon they were escorted to the station by a number of enthusiastic golfers.

Team Going to Philadelphia.

The Morristown Club is going to send a golf team to the Philadelphia Country Club Oct. 31, and they will be pleasantly entertained by the social leaders of the Quaker City. Mrs. Shippen had the honor of making one of the holes of the course in two strokes. This was the seventh hole and was the best score in which any hole was made.

Vice President Lawrence E. Curtis of the United States Golf Association left for his home in Boston to-day. He has been present during the entire tournament, and was exceedingly pleased, not only with the high order of golf played, but with the perfect way in which everything, even down to the smallest detail, had been managed by the Green Committee.

"It has been a wonderfully successful tournament," he said, "and the ladies have actually covered themselves with glory by their magnificent golf playing. Scores of golfers have been more than surprised at the ability already acquired by the American ladies. I have enjoyed every moment of it immensely."

Players and Scores.

The list of players in the handicap and the scores follow:

Miss Fanny C. Griscom, Philadelphia Country Club—	Gross	H'p	Net
Out 5 5 5 9 5 7 4 8 6— 54			
In 7 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 5— 53			
	107	6	101
Miss F. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock Hills—			
Out 4 9 6 9 7 8 5 7 7— 62			
In 8 6 7 5 10 7 7 5 5— 60			
	122	18	104
Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Shinnecock Hills—			
Out 5 5 6 7 6 9 5 7 5— 55			
In 9 4 8 6 5 6 6 4 4— 52			
	107	2	105
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Brookline Country Club—			
Out 5 6 6 8 7 9 5 7 7— 60			
In 10 4 9 5 6 6 6 5 6— 57			
	117	9	108
Miss Alice D. Field, Morristown Golf Club—			
Out 5 9 8 8 7 12 4 8 6— 68			
In 10 6 8 5 7 7 8 5 5— 62			
	128	18	110
Mrs. W. Fellowes-Morgan, Baltusral Golf Club—			
Out 5 8 6 8 7 4 7 7— 60			
In 8 8 8 8 5 8 6 4 6— 61			
	121	11	110
Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills—			
Out 4 5 5 8 6 8 5 7 5— 53			
In 9 5 7 6 7 6 7 4 7— 58			
	111	0	111
Mrs. William Shippen, Morristown—			
Out 7 5 6 10 7 9 2 6 7— 59			
In 8 4 6 10 5 7 6 5 6— 57			
	116	0	116
Miss Elizabeth N. Oliver, Albany—			
Out 6 6 10 16 9 11 5 6 6— 75			
In 12 3 7 7 7 6 6 3 5— 66			
	141	14	117
Miss Alice Strong, Seabright Golf Club—			
Out 6 8 8 9 6 10 6 9 6— 68			
In 12 6 7 5 7 6 10 5 6— 64			
	132	15	117
Miss Elizabeth N. Little, Morristown—			
Out 7 11 6 13 8 9 4 9 5— 72			
In 11 6 10 11 7 7 5 5 8— 70			
	142	15	127
Miss Edith R. Catlin—			
Out 5 7 7 15 6 14 5 9 7— 75			
In 9 5 11 9 6 7 6 8 6— 67			
	142	18	124
Miss Alice Post, Morristown—			
Out 6 6 7 10 8 7 6 11 7— 68			
In 12 6 8 4 9 7 9 8 4— 67			
	135	10	125
Miss F. A. Clarke, Misquamicut Club, Watch Hill—			
Out 7 10 8 8 8 13 6 8 7— 75			
In 10 8 9 6 8 8 8 6 10— 71			
	146	18	128
Miss Louise F. Field, Morristown—			
Out 6 10 8 12 8 11 3 7 7— 72			
In 10 7 9 6 11 7 7 7 5— 69			
	141	15	126
Miss Helen Shelton, Morristown—			
Out 5 7 9 13 10 9 6 7 8— 74			
In 8 6 9 5 9 6 6 7 6— 62			
	136	8	128
Miss E. M. Wylie, New-Haven Golf Club—			
Out 5 6 12 12 7 12 5 10 6— 75			
In 11 7 8 15 8 7 6 6 7— 75			
	150	25	125
Miss Cora L. Oliver, Albany—			
Out 7 7 5 12 7 15 8 7 8— 76			
In 8 5 8 10 5 8 7 8 5— 64			
	140	5	135

Next week the men will have a chance to show

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October 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

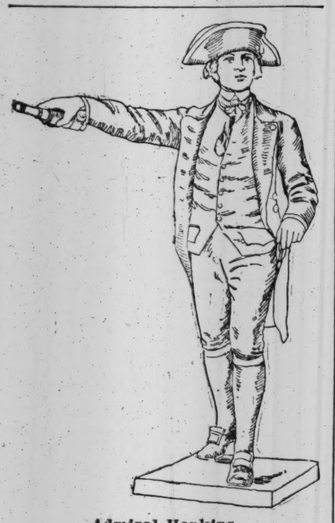
ADMIRAL HOPKINS'S STATUE

TO BE UNVEILED IN PROVIDENCE NEXT WEEK.

It Is the Creation of Mrs. Theodore Alice Ruggles Kitson, and Is Highly Spoken Of as a Work of Art—"My Little Model," a Group Intended for Chicago, Also the Work of a Woman, Miss Harriett R. Hyatt of Cambridge.

Admirers of the work of women in sculpture have found time during the past week to inspect two interesting creations in bronze just completed in this city. They are the statue of Admiral Stephen Hopkins, to be unveiled next week in the public square in Providence, and a group intended for the art exhibition at Chicago, which opens in a week or ten days. Mrs. Theodore Alice Ruggles Kitson, wife of Sculptor H. H. Kitson, was the creator of the Hopkins statue, and the group for Chicago, entitled "My Little Model," is by Miss Harriett R. Hyatt of Cambridge, Mass.

More than a hundred women have found their way through the west side tenement district to the Bernard Bronze Company's establishment, in West Sixteenth Street, during the week to get a glimpse of these two creations of their sex. Both women are well known in art and social circles in this city, and of course the visitors considered their work "charming." "My Little Model" came in for the most praise, and Miss Hyatt was hailed as a coming artist.



Admiral Hopkins.

The Hopkins statue is considered a very creditable piece of work by all who have seen it, but the trouble with it is in the character. Mrs. Kitson has the delicacy of woman, and if the truth must be told, the Admiral who in reality was a rugged old New-Englander of the Colonial days, a farmer, shipbuilder, merchant, and rough-and-ready defender of his country, is made to look too much like a fancy ruler of a navy. His legs are as shapely and graceful as a Parisian dancer's, and the face and form are that of an Adonis. There are grace and refinement in the work, but students of history who know the character will be somewhat disappointed in Mrs. Kitson's work, although it has found great favor with the committees and citizens who have the project in hand.

The Hopkins statue will find great favor with women and the majority of men who know nothing and care less about the real type of man, and it will make a very creditable showing when placed in the public square in Providence. As a refined piece of sculpture it is a great success. Possibly Ward or St. Gaudens or French, manlike, would have brought out Admiral Hopkins's strong, rugged character more, but Providence is pleased, in fact delighted, with the work, so why complain?

Admiral Hopkins did much for Providence, and for the whole country, for that matter. He was born in Scituate, R. I., in 1707, and worked on his father's farm, which he inherited when his parents died. He took an interest in public affairs, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1732-8. He became in turn Justice of the Peace, Justice

"My Little Model."

of the Court of Common Pleas, and its Chief Justice in 1739. He became Speaker of the Assembly in 1741, and soon after sold his farm and moved to Providence. He made a survey of the streets and lots, and then began business as a merchant. Later on he became a shipbuilder. He prospered, and went to the Assembly from Providence, where he was again chosen Speaker. In 1751 he was elected to the Assembly for the fourteenth time, and later in the year was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

He became Governor of the Colony, and went to Albany as a delegate from Rhode Island to the convention that met in 1754 for the purpose of concerting a plan of military and political union of the Colonies and arranging an alliance with the Indians, in view of the impending war with France. He was one of the committee that drafted a plan of Colonial union, which the convention accepted, but was objected to in Great Britain and the various Colonies.

About the time he became Governor he took active steps to place the condition of the colonies before the English home Government. He became one of the earliest and most persistent champions of colonial rights, and wrote a pamphlet entitled, "The Grievances of the American Colonies Candidly Examined," which was printed by order of the General Assembly, and reissued in London the same year.

After taking an active part in public affairs, he served two terms as Chief Justice of Rhode Island, and in 1773 emancipated the slaves, and in 1774 brought forward a bill in the Assembly which prohibited the importation of negroes into the colony. He was elected with Samuel Ward to represent Rhode Island in the General Congress in 1774, and when the Revolution came was one of the Committee of Safety of the town of Providence. He was elected to the Second Congress in 1775, and in the Third Congress he had William Ellery as his colleague.

Admiral Hopkins did splendid work as a speaker in Congress, and, being a good orator, used his influence in favor of decisive measures. His knowledge of shipping and shipbuilding was of great service to the country. In Congress he was a member of the Naval Committee in devising plans for fitting out armed vessels and furnishing the colonies with a naval armament and in framing regulations for the navy.

He was a founder of the town library of Providence. It was burned in 1760, but through his aid was re-established. He was the author of a "History of the Planting and Growth of Providence." He died July 13, 1785, in the city which is now about to honor him with a statue. The statue is 8 feet 6 inches high, and rests on a pedestal of granite 7 feet high. The figure is that of an Admiral in the Colonial navy. His outstretched right hand grasps a telescope, while his left rests on the sword at his side. He is giving a command to his officers. The costume of Colonial days is gracefully arranged.

Miss Hyatt's group, "My Little Model," also left the foundry for Chicago yesterday. A little boy is engaged in feeding a couple of pet chickens from his hand, while the mother of the little ones is standing by full of joy at the sight, and incidentally snatching a few grains of corn from the loving hand of the lad.

RELICS OF WRECK AT SEA.

The Interesting Collection of the Merritt Wrecking Company.

An interesting collection of curiosities is contained in a large showcase in the office of the Merritt Wrecking Organization, 49 Wall Street. It illustrates the history of disaster at sea extending over a period of 250 years.

While a cannon ball from the pirate ship John Morgan, which was wrecked 250 years ago, is the most ancient specimen in the collection, relics of almost every one of the frightful calamities in the last quarter of a century are represented in great variety.

Numerous relics of our National history from the time of the War of the Revolution up to the present time are embraced in the collection. A piece of hemp lost from a British man-of-war in 1774, and odd pieces of timber from the sloop-of-war Morning Star, which was sunk in 1778 by the explosion of 248 kegs of powder at the spot where Front and Broad Streets cross now, are lying alongside of a lamp shade from the Merrimac, which performed such gallant service in the civil war.

An alarm clock with faded dial, which was recovered from the old Oregon, recalls the sinking of that ill-fated vessel right off our shores. The clock shows the exact time when the Oregon went to the bottom. Another interesting bit of history one is reminded of by a photograph of the original bill of lading, now on file in the Custom House at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, signed by no other than Paul Jones, so well known to American history. He was then—in the year 1770—master of the ship John of Dumfries, which was bound for America with a general cargo.

A sword sunk three times, on the Tallapoosa, Cairo, and Connestoga; flags, and other implements used in the navy are speaking witnesses of the encounters at sea of the late war. A piece of panel and name plate from the White Star steamship Atlantic, stranded off Golden Rule Rock at Halifax, N. S., April 1, 1873; a candlestick from the Viscay, wrecked off New-Jersey; drawing utensils from the steamship Europa, which went ashore at Quogue, L. I., in April, 1873, recall to one's mind the fact that disasters at sea have considerably increased since the building of the first steamship.

Bibles, newspapers, logbooks, dishes, fractional currency, specie, watches, and a hundred other articles, too numerous to mention, are to be found, but undoubtedly the most pathetic tale is told by a doll's head, probably once the property of a Captain's child, which, with its father and mother, found an early grave in the sea.

An invitation extended to J. E. Merritt by the New-York State Bar Association to a dinner which was tendered Oct. 11, 1883, to Lord Coleridge, late Chief Justice of England, during his presence in this city, also deserves mention as a part of the collection, inasmuch as we are now, thirteen years later, again honored by a visit of the most prominent member of the British bar.

The Merritt Wrecking Organization was incorporated in 1880, but J. E. Merritt personally has been identified with the wrecking business for many years. The firm operates not only in North, but also in Central and South, America, as well as in the West Indies.

TAMMANY'S BID TO LABOR.

No Response Yet from the Mass of the Workingmen.

The bid made by Tammany Hall to the Central Labor Union, in offering it the only office on its ticket, the nomination of Jacob E. Bausch for Coroner, is generally regarded by the workingmen as an admission of the weakness of Tammany Hall.

When Henry George ran for Mayor, said a prominent labor union man last night, there was a genuine uprising among the workingmen, who imagined that their leaders were honest, and the election of a man of their own choice would usher in a new era of reform in politics. But when some of their chosen leaders sold out to the Republicans and others to Tammany Hall, their faith in the men who had started out as trades union leaders, and then led them into politics, broke into pieces, and the masses returned to their old party affiliations. While the workingmen listen to their leaders in trades union matters, very few will be swayed by them in matters political, in which they claim to be as good judges as the trades union leaders and delegates.

In some unions the majority of members have always been Democrats, if not out-and-out Tammany men, and such would naturally indorse the nomination of a workingman by Tammany Hall. As yet there has been hardly any response to Tammany Hall's bid from the mass of workingmen themselves, and in a political sense the delegates of the Central Labor Union that indorsed Bausch's nomination, and said Tammany deserved indorsement by the workingmen, control their own individual votes, and not the votes of those whom they represent in trades union meetings.

Accused of Selling a Position.

Charles Hoagland, a clerk in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District, was arrested Friday on a charge of taking $20 from Joseph V. De Rosa to secure him a position as a substitute mail carrier. Hoagland is now in jail pending examination on Tuesday. De Rosa was idle and applied to Hoagland, who said he was an intimate friend of Postmaster Dayton. Hoagland said it would cost $35 to get appointed. De Rosa raised $20, and soon after was examined and appointed in the regular way. Then Hoagland dunned him for the $15 and exposure followed. Postmaster Dayton does not know the man.

Sound-Money Water Parade.

J. W. Miller, Admiral of the Shipping and Industrial Sound Money display, to take place on the evening of Oct. 24, has announced a preliminary programme for the parade. Vessels will assemble in divisions and squadrons in the channel below Liberty Island and proceed up the North River as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A reviewing vessel will be anchored off the Battery, and as the flagship passes the vessels in line will open up their pyrotechnical display. The parade will return down the west side of the river and disperse in the upper bay.

Fire in a Tenement House.

A fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, started early Thursday morning in the lower hallway of the tenement house 58 Broome Street. Half a dozen families occupy the house. Mrs. Fitzgerald, one of the tenants, awoke shortly before 4 o'clock and found smoke in her apartments. The tenants were aroused, and the fire, which was found to have started in a heap of rubbish in the lower hallway, was quickly extinguished. How the fire started is a mystery which the Fire Marshal and the police are endeavoring to solve.

BRITAIN LONGS FOR ALLIES

HOPES FOR AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

England Is Willing to Give France Compensation Elsewhere for Recognition of Authority in Egypt—London Road Car Company Purposes to Put in Use 900 Motor Omnibuses and Do Away with the Use of Horses Altogether.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The week's events in Paris attendant upon the reception of the Czar have created a deep impression in England, where there is an increasing desire for an agreement with France and Russia regarding the Eastern question.

During his visit the Czar has personally enhanced his reputation. He says little, but that little is very sensible. All his speeches have been delivered with a quiet confidence that betokens that he fully appreciates the tremendous power he wields, while at the same time his remarks confirm the belief that this power will be wielded for the maintenance of peace.

With regard to an English, French, and Russian agreement, it can be said that this is now looked upon as the only practicable means for England to escape her impotence in face of the so-called concert of Europe on the Eastern question.

In view of this, the succession of growls from Berlin upon the Egyptian question, generally taking the form of semi-official hints that France and Russia intend to make early trouble for England in regard to Egypt, and that Germany will look with a benevolent eye upon the process, is regarded here as merely a display of spite.

Basis of the Agreement.

The belief is that France and England, with the assistance of Russia, are nearing a rapprochement respecting the Egyptian difficulty, and that while France is preparing to frankly recognize the British occupation, she will obtain substantial compensation elsewhere.

It is worth nothing at present that the German press is beginning to point out, in view of the importance of Germany's colonies and commercial interests, that the unconditional neutrality of the Suez Canal is to her a matter of the utmost importance, and that if the neutrality of the canal was guaranteed by the powers Germany might not object to the Sultain's territorial sovereignty over Egypt passing into other hands.

Lord Salisbury himself proposed the convention of 1887, securing the neutralization of Egypt, but the present Sultan, after much delay, refused to sign. As that arrangement would have left the suzerainty of the Sultan, there is not the remotest chance of its being revived and ratified in view of the state of his other dominions.

The only clauses that may be heard of again are that Egyptian territory should be neutralized under the guarantee of the great powers; that the guaranteeing powers should retain the right of transporting the troops through the Khédive's territory, either by land or the Suez Canal; that England should exercise the right of appointing the majority of officers in the Egyptian Army and should retain the right of occupying the country in case necessity arose. In 1887 it was also provided that the English Army should be given three years within which to withdraw from Egypt, but there is no likelihood of this being proposed by England again.

Divisions Among the Liberals.

Mr. Thomas Wemyss Reid, editor of The Speaker, the Liberal organ, says in an article in that paper that the position of Liberalism is graver now than it has been in a generation. He extols Lord Rosebery's honorable conduct, and concludes by declaring that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's chances of leading a united Liberal Party are absolutely nil, adding that some startling displays of antipathy for him have already come from unexpected quarters.

There is a possibility that the National Liberal Club, which has been the headquarters of progressive politicians here for ten years, may be without a home. The club was started as a company before the Liberal split, and many of the largest shareholders are now Liberal-Unionists, including the Duke of Westminster, Lord James of Hereford, and Mr. Chamberlain.

After this lapse of years it seems that some of these gentlemen refuse to continue to invest money in a cause of which they entirely disapprove. Besides, they have found their strongest denouncers in the members of this club. The Liberals are in a majority on the Directorate, of which Mr. Herbert Gladstone is a member.

Unless a definite settlement should be unexpectedly reached before the assembling of Parliament, the debate on the Venezuelan question, which it was attempted to initiate last session, is likely to take place during the first week or two after the House meets.

It was owing to an intimation given privately by the Government leaders of the Opposition and afterward to the House that the debate did not take place before Parliament rose. The eternal Armenian difficulty must inevitably become the subject of early discussion in the Commons.

The Lord Mayor's Dinner.

It is yet early to look forward to the 9th of November, but political circles are, nevertheless, speculating upon prospective ministerial utterances at the historical Lord Mayor's banquet, which takes place annually on that date in the Guild Hall, and to which, in accordance with time-honored custom, her Majesty's Ministers will be invited.

The occasion is frequently taken advantage of by the Prime Minister of the day to make political announcements of momentous importance; and it is assumed that, if events do not forestall him, Lord Salisbury will have something notable to say in reference to foreign affairs at the coming feast. According to present arrangements, the first of the Autumn Cabinet councils will meet in the middle of this month, and Ministers who have been abroad for their holidays have already returned in readiness to attend.

The London Road Car Company, which runs 900 omnibuses, intends to eventually do away with the use of horses in its business and to run motor omnibuses. A hundred of the vehicles will be placed on the streets in November and 300 more in January.

More Cab Drivers Strike.

The strike among the cab drivers against the special privileges accorded certain drivers at the railway stations in increasing. The Cab Drivers' Union will call out a thousand more men on Monday. The use of cabs in the city is generally declining, owing to the fact that business men are more and more using the telephone, instead of driving around to the various offices, as has heretofore been the custom. There is hardly a chance of the cabmen winning their fight.

Leopold de Rothschild was the largest winner this season on the English turf. After him comes the Prince of Wales, and then Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Westminster.

Phil May will take the place of the late George du Maurier and illustrate the Punch Annual.

The dramatized version of "The Pilgrim's Progress," to which reference has been already made in these cable dispatches, is to be produced at the Olympic Theatre, not at the St. James, as previously announced. It is expected that it will provide some grand spectacular displays. The Vanity Fair scene, it is said, will be particularly elaborate and brilliant.

Gift of Silver for the Raleigh.

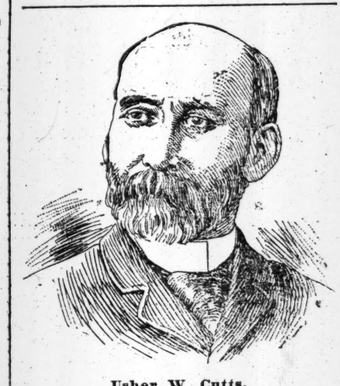
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Herbert has directed Admiral Bunce by telegraph to order the cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Merrill Miller, to proceed to Southport, N. C., on Oct. 14, to receive a gift of silver from the citizens of Raleigh.

HONORS FOR SUPT. CUTTS.

Has Been in Charge of the Orange (N. J.) Schools Twenty-four Years.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10.—Usher Ward Cutts has just entered upon his twenty-fifth year as Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, and his silver jubilee was befittingly celebrated this past week by the alumni, who tendered him a large reception in the High School Hall, presented him with a silver tea service, suitably inscribed, and said many nice things to him in presenting their congratulations.

Some of those present could remember when Mr. Cutts first came to Orange and



Usher W. Cutts.

took charge of the schools, when they were pupils in them. Mr. Cutts has made quite a record for himself as a disciplinarian and an educator since his sojourn here. He has been firm and unwavering in his attitude toward his pupils, and yet not what one could truthfully call severe, and he has always retained the love and respect of those under him. He has greatly increased the efficiency and materially raised the standard of the Orange schools, until they are among the best in the State, and during his régime the schools have multiplied and been improved immensely.

Mr. Cutts began his career in the little town of North Biddeford, Me., where he attended the high school, and afterward taught while attending Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He was then Principal of the Fryeburg Academy for three years, and next Principal of the Lexington High School for a year. After this he was assistant professor in the classical and English departments of the Chauncey Hall School, in Boston, until coming to Orange, in 1872. Mr. Cutts is a fine English scholar and an able linguist.

LONGSTREET ON SECESSION.

He Denounces Bryan's Insidious Form of Revolution and Repudiation.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—Gen. Longstreet spoke to a large meeting here last night in advocacy of sound money and the election of McKinley. In the course of his speech he said:

"Who would rudely experiment with a sound currency system, on which our present splendid prosperity has been reached? Away back in the sixties you were told by this same class of 'fire-eating' and hysterical orators that your 'rights' were imperiled, and we were led into the 'rich man's war and the poor man's fight,' and valiantly you did your part; but, while with your matchless courage you could for four years hold 2,000,000 Federal soldiers at bay, yet Lee, Johnston, and Jackson, with their superb privates, could not impart any value to the 'money' the 'poor man' was paid to carry on this 'rich man's war.'

"We have no apologies for the past, but we do tell Mr. Bryan that secession and nullification and revolution in every conceivable shape, and particularly in the insidious form he hints at, have no supporters down here, and this issue was settled, and settled for ever, when the 'Boy Orator' was in kilt skirts. We decline to follow the red flag of the Mobocrats. But we do follow the gallant William McKinley, the 'boy soldier.'"

YOUNG LOVERS RUN AWAY.

Leave Their Homes in New-Brunswick to Rebuke Their Parents.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Yesterday morning the parents of Joseph Stehlin and Lena Zimmermann, each aged fifteen years, received notes from the children saying that they were going to leave home. They are now missing, and the police have been asked to look for them.

The young people were very much in each other's company, and there was some talk of a marriage. The parents of the children objected. Then they made up their minds to leave their homes, not for the purpose of getting married, but as a sort of rebuke to their parents. In the notes they said they were each going away from home, in different directions, and they would remain apart for two years, after which they would return and be married.

The girl is said to have gone to the home of relatives in Philadelphia, while the boy is believed to be nearer home.

A BOY AND HIS TURTLE.

Sentenced as Incorrigible, Little Willie Schaber Weeps for His Pet.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—William Schaber, ten years old, of 164 Fourth Street, was committed to jail yesterday by Police Justice George Neill on complaint of his stepmother, who claims that he is unruly and incorrigible.

The following articles were found in his pockets: A live water turtle, a pint or more of hickory nuts, pictures and business cards, a clay pipe, half a box of cigarettes, a piece of chewing tobacco, buttons, matches, a quantity of old strings, and a small vial of water, that he said was for the turtle, which he considered a great pet.

Willie was quiet enough until he found that he could not have the turtle with him, when he began to cry and refused to be comforted until the Warden promised to take care of it until he regained his freedom.

Ada Rehan Begins Her Season.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Ada Rehan began her new season here last night in the Court Square Theatre. "The Taming of the Shrew" was the play. The house was crowded. Miss Rehan seemed in excellent health and spirits, and her portrayal of Katherine was received with enthusiasm. She was supported, of course, by Mr. Daly's company, including Charles Richman and George Clarke. Maud Hoffman was an excellent Bianca.

Bismarck Has Neuralgia.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Volks-Zeitung says that Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia, and is also afflicted with insomnia, so that in his endeavors to obtain sufficient sleep he often remains in bed until long after noon. He has discontinued his walks in the Sachsenwald, and receives no visitors.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed: New-Jersey—F. F. Allen, Chatsworth; F. Earnest, Dennisville. New-York—M. E. Galligan, Oakland Valley.

CZAR VEXES THE KAISER

DISPLEASED BY HIS WARMTH TO THE FRENCH.

The Crown Council Had Determined to Convert the German Four Per Cents into Three and a Half Per Cents—Exporters Are Convinced that Mr. McKinley Will Be Elected—Comments of the Tageblatt on Tariff Probabilities.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Kronrath, or Crown Council, which was held at Hubertusstock on Wednesday, at the summons of the Kaiser, who is spending a hunting season at that place, was a very important event, inasmuch as it formulated the policy of the Government in regard to the legislation which is to be submitted to the Reichstag at the next session of that body, which will begin on Nov. 10.

Such a council is very rare, only two having been held since 1890, when a Kronrath preceded the dissolution of the Reichstag and the resignation of Prince Bismarck from the Imperial Chancellorship.

It is learned that the council was summoned by the Emperor at the direct instance of Prince Hohenlohe, who believes that the gravest issues depend upon the coming session of the Reichstag.

The Ministers who attended the council were unanimous in the belief that the present Reichstag will refuse to grant the naval credits, which the Emperor wants, but they differed as to the expediency of dissolving that body. This Reichstag will expire by limitation in 1898, and many of the Ministers were in favor of waiting and allowing the house to die a natural death. The council agreed to convert the German 4 per cent. bonds into 3½ per cents.

The reply of the Czar to the address of President Faure at the banquet given in honor of the Russian Emperor in Paris was wired in full to the Kaiser, who made no effort to conceal his irritation upon learning that the words "precious bonds" were authentic, and had actually been used by the Czar in referring to the friendship of Russia for France, thus allowing the existence of no doubt that an alliance stronger than a mere entente had been concluded between Russia and France.

It is now very doubtful whether the Emperor will meet the Czar at Darmstadt and Homburg. The Russian Ambassador to Germany, Count von Osten-Sacken, declares that he has not known of the existence of any alliance between Russia and France.

The Crown Council held in Hubertusstock may result in a change in the Cabinet, and this possibility is causing a great deal of uneasiness in official circles.

Observing the grand reception given to the Czar in Paris, German newspapers, like the Berlin Post, have tried to boycott the Parisian events of the last few days, describing the journals which printed the speeches and accounts of the fêtes in full as "sensation mongers."

The National Zeitung says that Germany looks without either hate or love upon the most remarkable spectacle that has ever been witnessed, namely, that of a republic worshipping an alien autocrat as a National hero.

The Hamburger Correspondent, an official organ, admits that the Czar's toasts upon the occasion of his entertainments in Paris are much warmer than those given by him in Vienna or Breslau, which fact, the paper adds, cannot well be ignored. The Bismarckian journals suggest that if Prince Bismarck were Chancellor Germany would not now witness the virtual transfer of the centre pivot of European politics from Berlin to Paris.

German exporters are generally convinced that McKinley will be elected President of the United States, and that a high tariff in America will follow. Dr. Barth, the German economist and member of the Reichstag, who is now in the United States for the purpose of studying the Presidential campaign on behalf of the Deutsche Bank, wired this week to the managers of the bank that there was no doubt that McKinley would be elected.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in an article in to-day's issue, says:

"McKinley and a Republican House of Representatives may be at their hottest for a high tariff, but the silver Senate will oppose them or handicap them with a silver rider, which in turn will be rejected by McKinley. Therefore, there is little danger that the American customs tariff will be altered for the next few years."

THE FOUNDING OF PRINCETON.

Its Sesqui-Centennial to be Celebrated on Oct. 20.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton will be celebrated for three days, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 20.

On that morning, at 10:30 o'clock, the formal academic procession will form in front of Marquand Chapel and march to Alexander Hall, where President Patton will open the festivities with religious service and a discourse. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a reception will be tendered to the delegates from sister institutions in Alexander Hall. Delegates will be present from all the more important American, and from a dozen or more foreign, colleges, universities, and learned societies. Immediately thereafter will occur the presentation of delegates in the Chancellor Green Library. The day will close with an orchestral concert in Alexander Hall at 9 o'clock P. M.

The programme for the other days is not yet completed. Prof. Woodrow Wilson will deliver an oration on Oct. 21st, and the football teams of Virginia and Princeton Universities will play a game in the afternoon.

President and Mrs. Cleveland are expected to be at Princeton on the 22d, when a reception will be given to them by President Patton. This reception will be the conclusion of the sesqui-centennial celebration.

H. Walter Webb the Receiver.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The attorneys in the case of the people of the State of New-York against the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company for the appointment of a temporary receiver were in this city yesterday to agree on the receiver in accordance with the order entered by Justice Peter B. McLennan, in Special Term of the Supreme court, Friday week. After some discussion they agreed upon H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The order appointing Mr. Webb was signed by Justice McLennan and filed in the County Clerk's office of this county. The order requires bonds with sufficient securities in $50,000 and designates the Lincoln National Bank of New-York City as depository of the funds that come into the receiver's hands.

Only Union Green Glass Men Sullen.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 10.—The news of the settlement of the wage scale by the green-glass manufacturers and the workingmen at Pittsburg was received with happiness by people who have been actually suffering. They will be given work at once. The settlement was made on a 5 per cent. reduction from the scale of 1894. The skilled union men, whom the reduction affects, are sullen, but will resume work. Ball Brothers announce that their enormous plant will be placed in operation Monday morning. By the resumption of this plant over 1,500 men will be given employment. The weekly pay roll amounts to about $20,000.

EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.

An Unusually Large Number of Failures Reported for September.

In Dun's Review this week, the classified returns of failures in September, which are given in comparison with those for the third quarter, and for nine months of this year, and with similar returns for 1895 and 1894, form an instructive and useful exhibit. The failures in September were larger than in August, and in three classes of manufactures and four classes of trade they were the largest that have been recorded in any quarter since 1893.

The Review says: "With very few failures, the average in cotton manufacture was larger than in any other manufacturing or trading branch for September, three being for over $200,000 each, but for the quarter was not half as large as in 1894. The lumber failures, which have been so important a feature this year, show a marked decrease for September, and in clothing the decrease is also encouraging, although the average is large for the quarter; in chemicals the average is still relatively quite high, though smaller than for the quarter, but in printing the average is unusually low. The continuance of comparatively heavy failures in leather and boot and shoe manufacture, notwithstanding the remarkably large business done during the past season, indicates how scanty the profits have been since the excessive and injurious advance of prices last year."

Especial mention is made of the fact that the unclassified returns of failures, including brokers, loan, and real estate, and transporting concerns, are greatly swelled for the month of September. A Western land company, which failed for $4,000,000, and a shipping concern in New-York, which failed for $300,000, constitute four-fifths of the failures for the month. It is a significant fact that nearly $60,000,000, or four-fifths of the losses, occurred in August and September, since political conventions were held.

The statement for nine months, compared with those for the third quarter and September, also discloses some interesting facts. "Lumber leads all classes," says Dun, "and the third quarter furnished nearly half the failures, but September not a tenth. Dry goods rank next, and the third quarter furnished nearly half, but September more than a fifth in liabilities. General stores come next and then grocers, which mean nearly the same thing in some sections, and the third quarter was about equally large in each, with September larger than other months, especially in general stores. Clothing failures, though large in September, were not as large in the third quarter as in others. Failures of shoe dealers, woolen manufacturers, liquor and tobacco dealers, and liquor and tobacco manufacturers, were about the same for the nine months in amount of liabilities, the liquor manufacture running ahead in the last quarter, and the dealers in liquor nearly as much. About a third of the failures in cotton manufacture was in September alone."

TO PLANT THIRTEEN TREES.

Alexander Hamilton Army Post to Honor Its Namesake's Memory.

Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, G. A. R., is arranging to further perpetuate the memory of its namesake, by planting thirteen trees next Spring. The trees which Hamilton first set out at his home, St. Nicholas Terrace, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, in commemoration of the thirteen original States, are nearly all dead.

They were placed in a space not over fifteen feet square, and as they grew the roots could not find sufficient nourishment. A committee was appointed by the post to apply to the Park Commissioners for permission to plant the trees in one of the parks, and, although the matter has not been definitely decided, it is probable that Bronx Park will be selected. It has been suggested that elm trees be planted, because of their stateliness and long life, and because they will thrive well in a moist soil.

They will be placed far enough apart to permit the roots and branches to have plenty of room.

Next Arbor Day has been suggested as a proper time for the planting, and an extended programme will be prepared for the occasion. The trees will be set in the form of a star.

The Hamilton Post contributed a large box of earth, taken from the roots of the old thirteen trees, which was placed about the roots of a liberty tree planted in the public common at New-Bedford, Mass., Tuesday, by the W. L. Rodman Post.

About this liberty tree was placed earth from every State in the Union, and from the battlefields of Saratoga, Yorktown, and other historic points. The soil was wet with water taken from Lake Erie, where Commodore Perry won his great victory; from Lake Champlain, directly over the wreck of the Royal George; from the Delaware River, at the point where Washington crossed, and from Mollie Pitcher's well, on the battlefield of Monmouth.

The tree itself was taken from a plantation in Virginia where Washington spent his boyhood. Some such plan as this will undoubtedly be followed by Hamilton Post.

PARTNERS AT ODDS.

Settlement of the Affairs of Hinck & Ould Causes Trouble.

Hinck & Ould, commission, woolen, and dry goods merchants, of 53 and 55 Worth Street, have been in liquidation for the last six months, Henry J. Hinck having charge of winding up the business. John O. Erckens, who was a partner in the firm, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs are being conducted, and, through Carter, Hughes & Dwight, applied to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership, appointment of a receiver, and for an injunction. The application for a receiver has since been withdrawn, but the injunction order was granted and filed yesterday, restraining his partners from disposing of the assets of the firm for the benefit of certain persons, seven in number, or for any purpose other than the liquidation of the business of the firm.

Mr. Erckens became a partner on Jan. 1, 1894, putting in $100,000 cash capital, against the same amount of assets of the business heretofore carried on by Hinck & Ould. The firm suffered, he said, large losses, which up to Aug. 31 aggregated $116,872, and as the partners were to share the losses, he claims that Hinck & Ould, by these losses and their withdrawals, have exhausted their share of the capital, while his share amounts to $42,000. On Aug. 31 the assets of the firm were $88,937, and actual liabilities $51,000. Mr. Erckens claims that Mr. Hinck has withdrawn $5,000 to pay debts of the old firm of Hinck & Ould before he (Erckens) became a partner, which was not a liability of the new firm, and threatens to pay off $30,000 more of similar debts. The injunction restrains Mr. Hinck from doing so.

Impromptu Contest with Gloves.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New-York Baseball Club, and Burt Dasher, who is connected with Hoyt's Theatre, met in a West Twenty-fourth Street café Friday night. A few energetic sentences passed between them. Then Mr. Dasher's right fist landed full in Mr. Freedman's face, and at about the same instant Mr. Freedman's right landed on Mr. Dasher's nose. This interchange of compliments was promptly repeated before the onlookers could separate the men. The altercation was renewed in the hallway, as the men passed out, but friends prevented further fighting. No one was willing to tell the cause of the row. Both combatants had gloves on, so the damage was not serious.

B. Altman & Co.

Colored Dress Goods Dept.

JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN STREET SHADES IN FRENCH DRAP D'ETÉ.

MONDAY
(On counters rear of Rotunda.)

3,000 yds. FANCY WOOL SUITINGS, (Boucle effects), 46 inches wide, 58c. yard.

Regular price $1.00.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing their Autumn Importations of TREFOUSSE & CO.'S SUEDE and GLACE KID GLOVES for Street, Evening and Reception Wear.

NEW GLOVE SECTION
REAR OF ROTUNDA.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE COMPLAINS.

Gen. Collis Declares That an Angel Could Not Please Everyone.

A great many people whose business or pleasure take them to Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street are saying unkind things about Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works. They say—but anyone who sees the street can imagine what they say, and much of it would not look well in type.

From Forty-third Street to just above Forty-seventh Street the avenue is closed to traffic. Deep trenches, 6 feet wide by 12 feet deep, to hold the big forty-eight-inch water pipes, the twelve-inch reserve pipes, and the gas mains are dug, and the materials taken from them line the length of the four blocks. When there is no wind, the atmosphere is permeated with the scent of pitch and the acids used in caulking joints. When even the gentlest breeze asserts its presence, dust and sand fill the air, and make breathing difficult and house cleaning impossible. Around the corner, on Forty-second Street, below the reservoir, half a dozen asphalt furnaces belch out foetid odors.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as gently as possible, conveyed to Commissioner Collis the sentiments of the people annoyed by the work, and asked him why it was not done during the Summer when that section of the city was comparatively empty.

"The reasons why the work was not begun before are easily given," said Gen. Collis. "The bill authorizing it was not approved until May. Surveys had to be made and plans and specifications drawn up and bids advertised for. It took fifty days to make the pipes. You cannot buy a mile or so of forty-eight-inch pipes ready made.

"The work was begun the day the Controller approved the sureties of the contractors. It is not a small job. There are no maps of the underground pipes on file, and we have to feel our way foot by foot. Every inch of plumbing must be overhauled and every gas pipe examined. The idea is that when the work is completed and the asphalt is laid, the street will not have to be opened again.

"Yes, I suppose some of the residents of the neighborhood are complaining, but an angel could not please everyone."

"They say, Commissioner," said the reporter, "that if the work could not have been done last Summer, it might have waited until next year."

"It could not wait. It should have been done before. The tall buildings in the southern end of the city demand water facilities, and the demand had to be heeded. When the new pipes are down, there will be a new supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water a day to be drawn upon. A large fire would now be a serious matter. The inconvenience of the operations is but temporary, and the engineers tell me that the work is being pushed more rapidly than any city work was ever pushed in New-York. When it is completed the people will forget all the worry in the satisfaction of the improvements made, for Fifth Avenue will be the best paved street in the world."

The engineers in charge of the work say that when everything is in order it will be pushed at the rate of about a block a week. As fast as the pipes are laid and the plumbers and gasfitters have overhauled their work the trenches will be filled in and the top asphalting laid. When the frost comes the trenches still open will be filled in and a temporary pavement will be put down so that there may be no obstruction to traffic during the Winter.

American Institute Fair.

The display of fruits and flowers at the American Institute Fair, Madison Square Garden, will be continued until Oct. 24, with changes each day. The fruits will be from different parts of the country, and the New-York experiment station, at Geneva, will send 500 plates of the best productions. This display is in the concert hall.

Meetings of the Farmers' Club and other associations interested in rural pursuits are held in the assembly room. Tuesday afternoon an interesting decision of vacant lot farming and market gardening in general will be held. In connection with this event will be a display of vegetables from the vacant lots of New-York and Brooklyn, cultivated under the direction of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

The fair will run for two weeks. The managers feel satisfied with their success thus far, and will be contented if they retain the same measure of success to the end.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SATURDAY—P.M.

Market active. Opened weak, closed strong. More foreign gold coming. Weekly bank statement foreshadowed as bad. It wasn't. A few shorts cover. Money on call nominal at 6 per cent.

To-day's Stock Exchange session of two hours had much liveliness in it. Twice as many stocks were traded in as ordinarily constitute a Saturday's business. Much spectacular bearishness was on parade at the opening. Raids were made on the whole list. Incidental to these raids vague rumors of a sensational sort were sent the rounds. None of them were true. But their exposure did not exert the influence that came in quick response to free and easy predictions that were loudly proclaimed of a "very bad bank statement" to come from the Clearing House.

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It was pointed out by the foreshadowers of the weekly bank statement that it would have to reflect upward of $5,000,000 shipped from New-York to the South and West in the early part of the week, and it was to be found that the statement would have depressing figures in every item upon which confidence of improvement rests. The surplus reserve, it was explained, would display a shrinkage of over $3,000,000. Deposits were to be vastly diminished. Loans were to show a curtailment of millions. This talk got attention. It was extremely explicit. The only thing that surpassed its explicitness was the falsehood of it.

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The statement, when officially given out, did show a decrease in surplus reserve. It was not over $3,000,000. It was less than $1,000,000. Deposits had not disappeared. Deposits had increased nearly $4,000,000. Loans were not diminished. Loans were $3,227,300 more than they were a week ago.

Speculators are in dire straits when they cannot invent better campaign material than this. It is even a poor bear lie that, born at 11 o'clock, can't live till noon.

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As soon as the truth was known concerning Clearing House conditions, there came a quick reaction from the tense feeling of the earlier hour, and quotations advanced spontaneously. The supply of short stocks, however, seemed to be limitless, for, though exposed, the bear party stood resolutely ramming and jamming away up to the very close of the market. Rock Island was forced down a whole point, and the pouring out of close to 25,000 shares of St. Paul got the price of that stock down also one point. In Burlington and Quincy, transactions aggregating over 11,000 shares knocked the price off the barest fraction. Reading was traded in largely, (about 12,000 shares of full stock,) and it was worked down 2 points, but recovered half the loss.

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About 8,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated were traded in, with a decline of less than half a point, though bear raiders were full of sensational declarations against the stock. The Manhattan short interest does not diminish. Comparatively little stock is floating in the Street. Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould can, by calling in the stock they are lending, take the market at any time into their own hands.

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Over 50,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in, and in that quarter there was apparent a disposition to cover shorts, induced by the operations of a bold trader who filled the room with buying orders from the very start of the day's business. After selling at 105, there was a rush upward to 107¼, and the closing price was within a trifling fraction of the highest. This sudden spurt, however, is hardly a safe indication that uncertainty in the Sugar Trust quarter is over. Perhaps some insiders found they had too much company on the down tack. Millionaire manipulators sometimes take circuitous routes.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs	1⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	U. S. Cord. stf	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Met. Traction	1⅝
Chicago Gas	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
C. R. I. & P.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
C., C. & St. L.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf	1½
Consol. Gas	¾	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd	1
Ill. Steel Co	¾	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Iowa Central pf	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Laclede Gas	¾		
Manhattan	⅝		

The changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

W. N. Y. & P. 1st 2⅝

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2
At., T. & S. F. adj	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Mob. & Ohio gen	1⅞
Nor. Pac. 2d, t. r.	2
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Or. Short Line 6s, t.r.	1½
O. S. L. & U. N. con, t. r.	1
P. & R. 1st pf.	⅜
P. & R. gen. 5s, all in. pd.	1
U. P. D. & G. 1st	2¼
Wabash 1st	1
W. N. Y. & P. inc.	2¼

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 5@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,714,188; balances, $6,656,471; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $152,248.

Money on call in London, 1@2 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2@2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.82 for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Nominal. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, 2½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market: The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 91½; New-York Central, ½, to 94½; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜; Atchison, ½, to 12¾, and St. Paul ⅛, to 71⅛. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 11⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 43¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 59 and Erie first preferred at 31¼. British consols declined 5/16, to 109, for money, and 109⅛ for the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, registered, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, ⅜. The sales were $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106½; $50,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 115½, and $50,000 do, coupon, 115½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106½
4s, c., 1907	106½	107½
4s, r., 1925	115¼	115½
4s, c., 1925	115½	115⅝
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115¾
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

CONFIDENCE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

In the aggressive attacks made upon the stock market by the bear speculators during the latter part of the week it is calculated that something like 25,000 shares of Western railway stocks were shaken out of the hands of a group of Boston traders, who finally (having lost their sense of humor) began to imagine that after all there might be some reason for doubting the defeat of Mr. Bryan.

Some of these stocks are said to have been sacrificed in the weakness of yesterday morning's opening market. Generally, however, financial interests in Boston are among those most confident of sound-money success next month. Touching this, Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward of the Stock Exchange firm of Clark, Ward & Co. says:

"Boston investors are not worried. The extinction of the shamefaced game of repudiation represented by Mr. Bryan is in Boston financial circles generally regarded as an already accomplished fact. Certainly nobody of consequence over their is being frightened into throwing investments overboard. Possibly some pool may have liquidated. Perhaps it was a pool that had accumulated profits and was willing to take them.

"As far as I can see, there is no reason for aught but absolute confidence in the election's outcome, nor the slightest room for doubt that after the election we shall have widespread prosperity. It will come quickly. It will stay long.

"The immediate stock market is likely, of course, to be subject to sharp attacks. Here and there alert bears may break in and smash quotations somewhat. But no particular harm can be done by such performances, no harm at least, that can be lasting. The market is on the up jack. Every development is tonic. Much encouraging news has come this week. Every jot of political news is cheering. Trade conditions are inconquerably advantageous to our country. Europe has short crops; we have surpluses. Low prices for our staples are succeeded by advances that give prosperity to the farmer, and through the farmer to the whole country.

"With every material condition in our favor, the sure political victory which honest citizens will win in November is bound to be the signal for an outburst of National prosperity beyond all precedent."

A WESTERN OBJECT LESSON.

The magnificent showing made by the honest-money parade in Chicago on Friday has much impressed New-York business men. It has influenced sentiment here, not only as to estimates regarding what may be expected at the polls in Illinois next month, but it gives courage to people who have financial undertakings—people who are convinced that in the West, as well as in the East, the political grab game is going to be repudiated by a majority that shall be overwhelming. Apropos of this, Mr. Alfred De Cordova of the Stock Exchange, said yesterday:

"That Chicago sound-money display makes history. The significance of it has no local limits. It is an object lesson to our whole country—to the whole world. Chicago has been represented as the very hotbed of the repudiation campaign. The answer given by this patriotic outpouring of Chicago's citizens is a conclusive disposal of that libel upon that city—the business hub, the commercial and financial heart, of the great West. As Chicago has been misrepresented and as she has already given the lie to her detractors, so I believe will the Western country generally come to the fore intrepidly patriotic. And when we realize this fact, there will be no further trouble in this country or abroad regarding the stability of American business and the safety of American investments."

A DIFFERENCE OF 999,998.

A whispering bear dropped in upon Henry Allen of the Stock Exchange yesterday and confided that he knew of "two important politicians" who were "very much in doubt" about the way the election was going.

"And," responded Mr. Allen, "a million of people in this very town haven't any doubt at all."

NOT ENCOURAGED TO BUY.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co., talked yesterday of the present condition of sentiment as regarding the security market, and of the probable outlook for prices and their improvement. Mr. Carpenter said:

"People all believe in McKinley's election and in the right sort of an outcome to all of this political agitation. But they are acting as though they did not. They are rich in hope, but they are shy about acting. There seems to be some disposition on the part of the outside public to come into the market and buy securities. But that disposition is getting no encouragement. Bankers and brokers are advising people to hold off. Money is not plentiful and is commanding stiff rates. It is this lack of encouragement that is keeping the buying of stocks down to narrow limits.

"The outsiders who are buying are mostly investors, and not speculators. They are buying securities and paying for them, and locking them up. And these buyers are not very plentiful. The great majority of people who believe in the future and are convinced that prices are to go higher and who want to buy stocks are kept out of the market, either by the uncertainty and nervousness or the lack of money and the difficulties in the way of borrowing it which now exist.

"On the other hand, what selling there is now is almost entirely professional. The outsiders who have stocks are holding them. They may not be increasing their lines, but they are confident that the securities which they already have are worth holding.

"After the election is over and the doubt cleared away, I think Wall Street will see a great rush to buy securities. All of those who have been timidly holding back will come into the market, and on the buying side. Until then, however, I think the market will be a professional one, and that it will be very narrow and very erratic."

PREPARE FOR PROSPERITY.

Says Mr. Daniel Odell, apropos of the present stock market situation:

"Hesitation is natural enough just now. Every sane man is convinced that Major McKinley is bound to be overwhelmingly elected next month, but it is hardly the part of a conservative commission broker to urge customers to assume any new liabilities at a time when sensational efforts are liable to be made to chill the market every now and then.

"Personally, I believe that every time the market shows any softness, it will be found a safe purchase. When the election is over, and the verdict of the honest men of the United States sealed and delivered, there will be crowding opportunities for profit to every investor. That being so, it seems to me to be the part of wisdom to advise everybody to wait and get themselves in readiness to take advantage of the marvelous opportunities then sure to be presented."

MIXED PICKLES.

Deacon S. V. White is credited with having profited in the recent set-back to the market. He was a bull at the bottom, but early last week is said to have shifted his position "for a turn." Yesterday, when asked what he thought of the market, Mr. White said:

"It's a case of mixed pickles. Maybe you can pick out a sweet one, but don't be surprised if you have to guess again."

BUSINESS MEN SATISFIED.

Before Thomas F. Ryan and his associates bought the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad last week they had made for them a careful canvas of the political outlook. This examination was not confined merely to the Southern district, with which the property is identified, but had to do with the situation all over the country. They possessed special opportunities for getting at facts, and what they learned they were sure they could rely upon.

The result was that from every quarter came assurances which left them with no doubt as to the election of Mr. McKinley and the stamping out of the repudiation schemes. So convinced, they made their millionaire investment.

Had there been even the slightest tinge of uncertainty in the reports which they received, they would have given the transaction no consideration.

A SAMPLE BEAR SORROW.

The professional bears of Wall Street are painfully exercised over a sudden decline in the price of Standard Oil stock. It is down 8 points in the last ten days. It was up to 240. It is now 232. This decline is spoken of as a collapse in high bear circles. It denotes a lot of saddening things, according to the bear oracles. One of these dreadful suggestions is that the Rockefellers, the Flaglers, and other Standard Oil millionaires are badly frightened over the election outlook, and are throwing their stocks overboard to get out of the way of the everlasting smash they see coming in November. Reciters of this very touching tale are annoyed when you ask them:

"How much was Standard Oil stock's price last August, a single month or so ago?" The answer is:

"185."

"How much did it go up?"

"Fifty-five points."

"How much has it gone down?"

"Eight."

***

Poor Rockefeller! Poor Flagler!

A MARKET BAROMETER.

The news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. issues a tabulated comparison of stock market fluctuations based on current quotations for thirty-two active stocks, this list being divided into twelve of the industrial group and twenty railroad shares. This review is regarded in many quarters as having significance in it. The twelve industrial stocks used are Sugar, Tobacco, Leather preferred, Cotton Oil, Cordage preferred, Rubber common, Chicago Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, General Electric, Lead, American Spirits, and Laclede Gas. The twenty railroad stocks are Erie, Kansas and Texas preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, Susquehanna and Western preferred, New-York Central, Atchison, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, Southern Railway preferred, Missouri Pacific, Jersey Central, Pacific Mail, Northwest, Louisville and Nashville, Western Union, Rock Island, Burlington, St. Paul, Texas and Pacific, and Lake Shore.

The table for the last month to date is as follows:

	Twelve Industrials.	Twenty Railroads.
Last low point	Aug. 8, '96. $28.48	Aug. 8, '96. $41.82
1896	34.58	47.71
Sept. 10	35.30	48.27
Sept. 11	35.02	47.88
Sept. 12	34.86	47.66
Sept. 14	34.13	47.22
Sept. 15	33.32	46.68
Sept. 16	34.33	47.77
Sept. 18	34.81	47.52
Sept. 19	35.53	47.91
Sept. 21	35.53	48.65
Sept. 22	35.53	48.43
Sept. 23	35.59	48.87
Sept. 24	35.78	49.16
Sept. 25	36.23	49.81
Sept. 26	36.61	50.21
Sept. 28	36.75	49.80
Sept. 29	36.35	50.21
Sept. 30	36.33	50.17
Oct. 1	36.05	50.00
Oct. 2	36.01	49.86
Oct. 3	35.88	50.10
Oct. 5	35.82	49.71
Oct. 6	35.92	49.05
Oct. 7	35.91	48.91
Oct. 8	35.30	48.44
Oct. 9	35.42	47.97
Oct. 10	34.96	..
	35.09	..

AN EVENING UP PROCESS.

Mr. Charles W. Keep of the Stock Exchange house of Keep & Keen said yesterday, in discussing the stock market:

"For a good while past we have had a market that has been almost entirely professional. The market is of that kind now, and the disposition on the part of the professional element at present seems to be to even up. There seems to be no desire to carry much stock.

The declines of the past week have not dislodged much stock other than that in professional hands, but there is less and less outside buying. Brokers are not advising their customers to purchase. Every one down here in Wall Street is a believer in the election of McKinley, but there is an element of doubt and uncertainty in the situation that is large enough to make commission houses fight shy of getting much stock on their hands, particularly when the profit for the risk taken is one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"The general tendency is to keep on the safe side. People do not feel like getting themselves loaded up with stocks.

"From now on until the election, I look for a narrow and feverish market. Probably there will be a good deal of liquidating and probably we shall have lower prices."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 49¼@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,044,450.19 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,044 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,034 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,051,048
Imports for same period	59,325,106
Net imports	$8,674,058
Net exports to date, 1895	45,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894	65,904,111
Net exports to date, 1893	13,181,122

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Lincoln National, Central National, National City Bank, Hide and Leather, Tradesmen's National Bank, Seventh National Bank, Irving National Bank.

—Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable Nov. 2 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Transfer books will close Oct. 20 and reopen Nov. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—October 10, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	107½	53,459	*Am. Sugar Ref.	105	107¼	105	107	+1⅝
96	97	102	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	..	..	..
68¼	68⅝	2,800	Am. Tobacco	97	97	97	97	— ¾
124⅞	125⅜	880	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	68⅞	69	68	68¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	18½	605	A., T. & S. F. pf.	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	..
13⅜	14½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	11	300	*Bay State Gas	14	14	14	14	..
56	57	50	Canadian Pacific	11	11	11	11	..
67½	67⅝	11,590	C., Bur. & Quincy	57	57	57	57	..
58½	59	8,835	Chicago Gas	67¾	67⅞	66¾	67⅝	— ⅛
67⅞	68	24,300	C., Mil. & St. Paul	59⅜	59⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
97	97¼	1,450	Chi. & Northwestern	68¾	68¾	67⅝	68	— ⅛
..	..	30	Chi. & North. pf.	97⅛	97¼	96¾	97	— ⅝
58½	59	3,147	C., R. I. & Pacific	143	143	143	143	..
24	24¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¼	59⅜	58½	58½	— ½
17½	18½	25	Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	..
16	16¼	100	C., H. V. & Toledo	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
146	147	135	Con. Gas Co.	167	167	166	166	..
120¾	122	150	Del. & Hudson	146	146	146	146	+ ⅜
153½	155	47	Del., Lack. & Western	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ¼
5⅞	6½	200	Des Moines & Fort D.	153⅞	153½	153	153	— ¼
25⅞	26	1,805	General Electric	6	6	6	6	..
88	90	50	Illinois Cntral	25¾	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
88	90	50	Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	..
25	26	125	Iowa Central pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ½
24¾	25	500	Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	— ½
143½	146	200	Lake Shore	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
41⅞	42	2,370	Louis. & Nash.	144	144	144	144	— ¾
1¼	1¾	300	L., N. Al. & Chi.	42	42	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
90½	90⅝	7,790	Manhattan Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
93	94	100	*Metropolitan Traction	91½	92⅛	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
68	72	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	+1⅝
21½	21⅞	110	Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	70	70	70	70	..
18½	18¾	1,030	Missouri Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
20	20⅛	100	*National Lead Co.	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
100½	102	320	N. J. Central	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
90½	91	5	N. Y. Central	100	100½	100	100½	..
10½	11½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	—1
65	75	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	11	11	11	11	..
22	25	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
19⅞	20⅛	560	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	24	24	23	23	— ⅛
64	70	12	Norfolk Southern	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	—1⅛
4¼	4⅝	125	North American	64	64	64	64	..
12½	13	300	N. Pac., all in. pd.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18¾	19	100	N. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
13¼	13⅞	1,150	Ontario & Western	19	19	19	19	— ¼
18½	19	300	Pacific Mail	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
22⅛	22⅜	23,284	Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	19¼	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
146	148	35	Pull. Pal. Car. Co.	23	23	21¼	22⅛	—1
7⅞	8	310	Southern Railway	146½	146½	146½	146½	..
23¼	23⅝	1,380	Southern Railway pf.	8	8	7¾	7¾	..
20⅛	20¼	1,470	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¼	23½	23	23½	— ¼
6⅜	7⅛	5	Texas Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	..
5⅞	6⅛	210	Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
4⅞	4⅝	100	U. S. Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
16	17½	300	U. S. Cordage gtd.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	8¾	200	*U. S. Leather	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
56⅜	56¾	925	*U. S. Leather pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15	16	100	U. S. Rubber	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
68	70	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	15	15	15	15	— ¾
13½	13¾	225	Wabash pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
81¾	82	4,546	West. Union Tel.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
5½	5¾	1,710	Wheel. & Lake Erie	82	82¼	81½	82	+ ⅛
Sales.		154,082		5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛

*Unlisted.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 61
At, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 73
2,000 ..... 72⅞
8,000 73
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 34½
4,000 ..... 34¾
5,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34¼
5,000 ..... 34⅜
25,000 34
Austin & N W 1st
11,000 ..... 81½
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 107
Cent of N J G M 6s
9,000 113
Registered
9,000 ..... 111¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 106
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ..... 38¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¾
H & Tex Cent con 6s
1,000 99
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000 64
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 92
Long Island G M 4s
1,000 80
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st
3,000 ..... 110½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
2,000 ..... 85½
Total sales $45,840

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
7,000 80
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
3,000 ..... 52½
1,000 ..... 52¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
6,000 64
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
2,000 ..... 123⅞
Nor Pac 1st reg
10,000 ..... 112½
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 106
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 103
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
12,000 ..... 92¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 ..... 107¾
Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 105½
8,000 105
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 39
5,000 ..... 38⅞
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000 27
18,000 ..... 27½
30,000 28
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 26½
2,000 ..... 26¼
39,000 ..... 26¾
15,000 ..... 26⅜
5,000 ..... 26½

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 74⅝
30,000 ..... 74½
1,000 ..... 74½
4,000 ..... 74⅜
30,000 ..... 74½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
15,000 60
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 ..... 68¾
So Pac of N Mex 1st
9,000 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
13,000 ..... 82½
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 81⅞
10,000 82
5,000 ..... 81¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 80½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 16⅜
1,000 ..... 16½
U P, D & G 1st
1,000 ..... 27¾
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 112
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 103½
13,000 103
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 66
1,000 ..... 67½
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 ..... 104¾
W N Y & P inc
26,000 ..... 9½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 31½
Total $570,000

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	143	146	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	60	Nor. & West., all in. paid	9⅝	10
Albany & Sus.	175	..	*D., S. S. & A.	4	5	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	14	14⅞
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	59	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12	Ohio Southern	..	10
Am. Coal	111	125	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	92	95	Ontario Mining	9½	10
Am. Cotton Oil	11	13	Erie	13⅛	13¾	Ore Imp., t. r.	16	23
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	46	48½	Erie 1st pf.	29½	31	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid	..	..
Am. Express	107	111	Ev. & T. H. pf.	25	..	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	10	13½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5⅜	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	41	Penn. Coal	300	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	14⅞	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	125	Peo. & East	4	5
Am. T. & C.	90	..	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Peo., D. & E.	1½	1⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	95	..	Homestake	34¼	..	Pitts. & W. pf.	15	13¼
Ann Arbor pf.	6	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41¼	45
At. & Pac.	¼	..	Iowa Central	6¾	7½	P., F. W. & C.	158	165
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	Quicksilver	1	2
Brook. Un. Gas	88	92	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Brook. Un. El.	100	105	Keok & D. M.	1½	3	Sens. & Sar.	175	185
Brooklyn A. L. pf.	100	..	K., D. M. pf.	10	13	R. W. & O.	111½	115
*Brook. Ry. Co.	19¼	20¼	Laclede Gas pf.	77	80	St. L. S. W. pf.	3½	4
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1⅛	L. E. & W.	14½	16	St. L. S. W. pf.	8¼	9¼
Buff., R. & P.	11	25	L. E. & W. pf.	63½	65	St. J. & G. I.	..	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	85	Long Island	63	68	St. P. & Duluth	15	20
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	L., N. A. & C. pf.	5	5½	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	87
Canada Southern	44½	45	Man. Coal	100	112	St. P. & Omaha	36½	37½
Cedar F. & M.	3	14½	Man. Coal pf.	100	112	St. P., M. & M.	108	121
Central Pacific	13¼	14¼	Manh. Beach	5	8	Sil. bull. certfs.	65	65½
Ches. & Ohio	13⅞	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Southern Pacific	14½	15½
Chicago G W	3¾	5	Mexican Central	7½	9	Tol. & O. C.	120	135
Chi. & Alton	155	160	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	9	9¾	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	Michigan Central	89⅝	92	U. D. & G.	1⅝	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	37¼	47½	Minn. & St. L.	14½	16	U. S. Express	35	40
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	89	94	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	39	42	U. S. Cord. pf.	8	8¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	140	146	Minn. Iron	54	55	Wabash pf.	..	5⅝
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mo., K. & T.	10½	10⅝	Wells-Fr. Express	80	90
Clev. & Pitts.	160	168	Mobile & Ohio	16½	18½	*West. U. Beef	5⅞	6½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	*Nat. Lead pf.	82⅞	84½	W. & L. E. pf.	25	29
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	75	90	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	15½	*Unlisted.		
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53½	60	Nat. Starch	37⅛	42½			
Com. Cable	140	..	Nat. S. 1st pf.	45	60			
Consol. Coal	32	36	Nat. S. 2d pf.	10	20			
Den. & R. G.	10½	11½	New Cent. C.	14½	17⅞			
Den. & R. G. pf.	41	42	N. Y. & N. H.	168	172			
			N. Y., S. & W.	8	8¾			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,650	Am. Sug. Ref.	105	107¼	105	107
80	Am. Tobacco	68⅝	68¾	68⅜	68⅜
150	Chicago Gas	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
70	Chi., R. I. & P.	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
4,670	Chi., Bur. & Q.	67⅞

s show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 17.4 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a loss of 3.1 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 7.2 per cent. Outside of New-York, the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 17.9 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 6.3 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 1.6 per cent.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A number of local stocks were active, and the tone of the market was weak, though the closing quotations were little below those of last night. Montana was the leader, advancing ¼, to 83¾, dropping to 82¼, and closing at 83, a net decline of ½. The balance of the copper stocks were dull and practically unchanged. Gold-mining shares were quiet. Bay State Gas and Dominion Coal were both fairly active and declined fractionally, each making a recovery at the close. Mexican Central lost ¼, to 7⅝, and Bell Telephone 1, to 202, but the latter closed at a recovery. Boston and Albany declined a point, to 204. Money at Clearing House was 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3⅝	..	3⅝	..
Boston W. P.	25	60	25	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	202	203	202½	203
Erie	58½	..	58¾	..
Mexican	65	..	65	75
New-England	91	94	91	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅛	..	7¼	7½
General Electric pf	..	..	61	62
Illinois Steel	..	..	40	42½
Lamson Store Service	18	18½	17⅜	18½
Philadelphia Company	18½	19½	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	23	23½	23	25
West'ghouse Elec. 1st pf.	49	49½	49	50
Bay State Gas	5¼	5½	5¼	5½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	203	204	..	205
Boston & Lowell	..	203½	..	204
Boston & Maine	158	159	..	159
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	..	93	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	100	..	100
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	..	..
Fitchburg pf.	90	..	139½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	168	169	..	169
Old Colony	173	173½	173	173¼
West End	67½	68½	67	..
West End pf.	89¾	90	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Alloues	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	..	17½	17	18
Boston & Montana	82¾	83	83¼	83½
Butte & Boston	2	2½	2¼	2½
Cal. & Hecla	310	315	315	320
Franklin	..	9	..	9
Gold Coin	2¾	2½	2⅞	2½
Kearsarge	10	10½	10	10⅝
Merced	..	8	..	8
Osceola	25	..	24½	25½
Pioneer	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
Quincy	110	111	110	111
Tamarack	85	88	85	86
Wolverine	6¾	7⅛	7	7¼

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	110	..	110	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	..	107	106	106½
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	..	..	50	..
Eastern 1st 6s.	120	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s.	..	70	..	70
Mexican Central cn. 4s.	65	..	65	..
Mexican Central 1st inc.	..	17½	..	17½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	..	8	..	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s.	..	..	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	69	70	70	70¼
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	55	58	..	58

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Sept.	$28,835	$27,865	$27,537
Month	95,048	97,531	92,903
From July 1	289,305	301,498	274,260
From Jan. 1	847,452	815,230	785,465

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—

Mileage	285	285	285
4th week Sept.	$11,710	$9,172	$9,159
Month	48,950	42,417	39,118
From July 1	129,839	156,270	123,425
From Jan. 1	397,361	396,435	360,495

BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	22	22	22
Month Sept.	$2,503	$2,447	$1,788
From Jan. 1	16,376	14,685	15,944

BURLINGTON, C. R. & NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week Sept.	$146,448	$140,916	$107,495
Month	418,651	491,834	364,505
From July 1	1,082,583	1,260,236	908,322
From Jan. 1	3,195,267	2,919,271	2,670,634

CHI. & GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	335	335	335
4th week Sept.	$73,098	$67,245	.....
Month Sept.	252,977	233,603	.....
From Jan. 1	2,331,266	2,032,839	.....

CHI., PEORIA & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	222	222	222
4th week Sept.	$15,587	$27,802	$29,078
Month	68,040	84,805	86,555
From July 1	214,166	241,730	245,661
From Jan. 1	670,386	674,436	577,783

CIN., GEORGIA & PORTSMOUTH—

Mileage	42	42	42
Month Sept.	$5,635	$6,522	$7,312
From Jan. 1	45,733	48,817	51,388

CIN., N. ORLEANS & TEXAS PAC.—

Mileage	336	336	336
Month Sept.	$283,000	$340,600	$296,000
From Jan. 1	2,477,627	2,665,355	2,493,000

CIN., PORTSMOUTH & GA.—

Mileage	111	111	111
Month Sept.	$26,002	$28,527	$23,565
From Jan. 1	201,679	199,861	185,640

CIN., SAGINAW & MACKINAC—

Mileage	53	53	.....
4th week Sept.	$2,870	$6,268	.....
Month Sept.	9,870	117,707	.....

COLORADO MIDLAND—

Month Sept.	154,430	155,195	.....
From July 1	434,883	450,468	.....
From Jan. 1	1,376,616	1,242,708	.....

COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING—

Mileage	272	272	272
4th week Sept.	$27,236	$23,441	$39,082
Month	82,382	89,081	115,571
From July 1	230,154	287,592	316,956
From Jan. 1	694,690	625,853	581,393

DES MOINES, NOR. & WEST.—

Mileage	150	150	150
Month Sept.	$44,452	$44,611	.....
From Jan. 1	326,959	262,608	.....

DETROIT, G. H. & MILWAUKEE—

Mileage	189	..	189
4th week Sept.	$26,482	$24,912	.....
Month Sept.	93,282	99,984	.....
From Jan. 1	697,773	744,261	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	572	572	572
4th week Sept.	$48,309	$48,805	$58,210
Month	154,640	151,617	170,438
From July 1	524,131	428,255	529,057
From Jan. 1	1,544,014	1,327,399	1,276,039

FLA. CENT. & PENINSULAR—

Mileage	637	637	637
4th week Sept.	$42,117	$38,489	.....
Month	150,660	129,174	.....
From July 1	421,475	394,323	.....
From Jan. 1	1,508,380	1,436,587	.....

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	146
Month Sept.	$33,909	$31,059	$39,066
From Jan. 1	223,828	250,763	192,499

GADSDEN & ATALLA UNION—

Mileage	11	11	11
Month Sept.	$852	$885	$560
From Jan. 1	8,061	6,605	4,823

GEORGIA—

Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Sept.	$52,221	$37,352	$34,017
Month	157,142	111,288	100,730
From July 1	358,436	291,970	283,158
From Jan. 1	1,057,978	865,224	897,323

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLA.—

Mileage	285	285	285
Month Sept.	$73,228	$66,348	$64,956
From Jan. 1	553,138	595,158	633,577

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—

Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Sept.	$47,599	$51,930	$57,359
Month	179,994	190,476	179,994
From Jan. 1	511,653	587,346	520,898

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
4th week Sept.	$568,100	$471,877	$400,472
Month	1,864,316	1,718,040	1,641,804
From July 1	5,150,345	4,957,255	4,422,821
From Jan. 1	18,472,016	13,074,671	13,118,267

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Mileage	3,127	2,888	2,888	
Month Sept.	$1,917,364	$1,729,091	$1,585,260	
From July 1	5,222,819	4,877,813	4,392,675	
From Jan. 1	14,962,131	14,106,801	12,910,000	

INT. & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775	
1st week Oct.	$101,302	$79,784	$114,833	
From July 1	973,487	818,224	883,584	
From Jan. 1	2,805,063	2,341,183	2,378,325	

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	497	497	497	
1st week Oct.	$34,776	$46,811	$35,997	
From July 1	487,671	467,941	445,175	
From Jan. 1	1,335,995	1,203,422	1,264,730	

INTEROCEANIC—

Mileage	531	531	531	
Week Sept. 19	$49,800	$39,120	$38,804	
From Jan. 1	1,646,216	1,675,582	1,721,631	

IRON RAILWAY—

Mileage	20	20	20
Month Sept.	$2,517	$4,150	$3,615
From Jan. 1	33,764	36,879	29,665

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Sept.	$9,173	$10,587	$8,953
Month	31,362	33,989	31,253
From July 1	104,013	100,861	92,811
From Jan. 1	335,142	320,168	274,055

KANSAS CITY & NORTHWESTERN—

Mileage	153	153	153	
Month Sept.	$21,074	$21,005	$20,012	
From Jan. 1	194,057	178,037	214,841	

KANSAC CITY, PITTS. & GULF—

Mileage	236	236	236	
1st week Oct.	$20,747	$11,226	$9,184	
From July 1	245,568	148,998	124,614	
From Jan. 1	554,765	390,019	306,679	

LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & SOUTH.—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	61	61	61
Month Sept.	$4,386	$6,473	$7,545
From Jan. 1	42,384	57,576	53,218

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER—

Mileage	90	90	90
Month Sept.	$31,878	$32,631	$32,343
From Jan. 1	295,505	323,950	282,851

LONG ISLAND—

Mileage	392	367	360
Month Sept.	$383,246	$400,023	$400,171
From Jan. 1	3,091,956	3,184,526	3,189,642

LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. L.—

Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Sept.	$13,040	$13,102	$11,539
Month	40,656	40,533	38,605
From Jan. 1	350,341	311,618	312,481

MACON & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	97	97	97
Month Sept.	$5,291	$5,163	$5,517
From Jan. 1	42,095	50,727	54,590

MANISTIQUE—

Mileage	44	44	44
Month Sept.	$11,245	$8,164	$4,419
From Jan. 1	104,725	104,298	55,738

MEXICAN RAILWAY—

Mileage	321	321	321
Week Sept. 19	$75,951	$48,650	$59,028
From Jan. 1	2,289,338	2,305,016	2,301,941

MEXICAN SOUTHERN—

Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Sept.	$13,820	$7,944	$8,594
From July 1	338,807	110,152	70,283
From Jan. 1	388,680	351,398	356,524

MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. MARIE—

Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Sept.	$118,724	$110,740	.....
Month	365,980	368,787	.....
From July 1	946,802	831,036	.....
From Jan. 1	2,946,627	1,955,287	.....

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	477	477	477
1st week Oct.	$74,275	$72,665	$65,637
From July 1	1,156,678	1,083,422	1,127,297
From Jan. 1	2,923,617	2,790,552	2,889,767

OHIO RIVER & CHARLESTON—

Mileage	207	207	207
From Jan. 1	$16,187	$14,715	$13,202
	131,935	131,028	117,747

OHIO SOUTHERN—

Mileage	226	226	226
Month Sept.	$57,630	$66,651	$65,215
From Jan. 1	542,128	534,992	494,331

PITTS., LISBON & WESTERN—

Mileage	25	25	25
Month Sept.	$3,759	$3,751	.....
From Jan. 1	31,633	31,673	.....

PITTSBURG & WESTERN—

Mileage	365	365	365
1st week Oct.	$53,656	$65,512	$66,004
From July 1	724,526	865,503	772,040
From Jan. 1	2,193,175	2,316,108	1,800,767

QUINCY, OMAHA & KANSAS CITY—

Mileage	139	139	139
Month Sept.	$25,440	$26,358	$21,953
From Jan. 1	221,036	180,554	174,422

ST. JOE & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	445	445	445
4th week Sept.	$16,302	$14,322	$17,653
Month	67,157	60,027	68,883
From Jan. 1	514,556	479,512	682,544

ST. PAUL & DULUTH—

Mileage	248	248	248
Month Sept.	$169,394	$170,707	$147,825
From Jan. 1	1,065,923	1,072,311	1,045,265

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	165	165	165
Month Sept.	$69,826	$79,696	$86,055
From Jan. 1	561,801	613,159	618,429

SHERMAN, SHREVE. & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	155	155	155
4th week Sept.	$13,241	$11,273	$11,718
Month	34,111	26,732	26,832
From Jan. 1	189,805	225,167	193,289

SILVERTON—

Mileage	20	20	20
Month Sept.	$6,500	$10,195	$4,000

SOUTH HAVEN & EASTERN—

Mileage	37	37	37
Month Sept.	$3,763	$2,988	.....
From Jan. 1	20,570	15,198	.....

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Sept.	$42,583	$49,639	$60,499
Month	150,933	171,422	201,057
From July 1	438,988	723,277	602,509
From Jan. 1	1,321,586	1,307,257	1,286,026

TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—

Mileage	117	117	117
4th week Sept.	$2,747	$1,915	.....
Month Sept.	8,915	7,781	.....

AUSTIN & NORTHWESTERN for July—

Gross earnings	20,984	20,020	17,092
Operating ex.	15,368	13,245	12,255
Net earnings	5,616	6,775	4,837
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	141,501	135,267	133,951
Operating ex.	102,486	93,692	91,250
Net earnings	39,015	41,575	42,701

CIN., JACKSON & MACKINAW for August—

Gross earnings	66,065	64,868	66,235
Operating ex.	49,123	47,053	46,541
Net earnings	16,942	17,815	19,684
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	126,727	119,931	120,691
Operating ex.	99,298	91,626	88,925
Net earnings	27,429	28,305	31,766
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	466,111	399,345	412,484
Operating ex.	402,382	345,916	386,084
Net earnings	63,729	53,429	76,400

CIN., NEW-ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for August—

Gross earnings	265,500	320,391	.....
Operating ex.	221,960	235,169	.....
Net earnings	43,540	85,222	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,194,627	2,324,755	.....
Operating ex.	1,679,583	1,704,137	.....
Net earnings	515,044	620,618	.....
For the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,685,865	3,487,941	3,576,979
Operating ex.	2,645,873	2,511,174	2,663,215
Net earnings	1,039,992	976,767	913,764
Charges	1,063,166	1,047,366	1,084,057
Deficit	23,174	70,599	172,293

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for July—

Gross earnings	202,036	174,668	.....
Operating ex.	171,341	165,772	.....
Net earnings	30,695	8,896	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,511,798	1,762,434	.....
Operating ex.	1,310,519	1,301,550	.....
Net earnings	201,279	460,884	.....

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	1,655,861	1,640,066	1,595,297
Operating ex.	1,236,848	1,140,857	1,177,210
Net earnings	419,013	499,209	418,087
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,305,455	3,148,722	2,907,417
Operating ex.	2,560,126	2,245,808	2,163,521
Net earnings	745,329	902,914	643,894
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	13,044,767	12,377,710	11,324,740
Operating ex.	9,651,682	8,553,891	8,652,350
Net earnings	3,393,085	3,823,819	2,672,390

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	3,174,112	3,491,653	3,107,763
Operating ex.	2,482,490	2,366,389	2,869,446
Prop. exp. to gain.	691,622	1,125,264	738,317
Other income	78¼	67¾	76¼
Total	34,771	14,260	3,920
Charges	726,393	1,139,524	742,243
Deficit	389,802	858,969	866,888
*Surplus	163,409	*280,555	124,645

Balance sheet June 30—

Assets—	1896.	1895.
Road and equipment	$28,669,149	$28,669,149
Stocks owned	62,500	60,000
Bonds owned	245,000	245,000
Permanent investments	46,132	43,767
Materials and supplies	217,057	244,027
Sundries	19,814	17,322
Cash	52,914	61,154
Bills receivable	51,708	55,769
Due from agents	40,900	44,600
Due from Cos. and ind.	76,410	99,010
Other assets	130,656	128,325
	103	1,162
Total	$29,633,033	$29,669,286
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	9,755,000	9,755,000
Funded debt	18,230,372	18,343,234
Audited vouchers	260,000	
Wages	237,736	223,780
Trades balances	9,584	11,560
Coupons due	81,357	93,461
Rents	14,374	86,448
Miscellaneous		2,368
Interest accrued	27,134	19,935
Profit and loss	187,429	188,469
	830,047	995,032
Total	$29,633,033	$29,669,286

TEXAS PACIFIC for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	$6,821,530	$7,567,797	.....
Expenses	5,271,048	5,361,255	.....
Net earnings	1,550,482	2,206,542	.....
Other receipts	52,357	20,166	.....
Total income	1,602,839	2,226,708	.....
Deduct—			
Interest on bonds	1,279,490	1,279,490	.....
Other interest	5,870	21,855	.....
Rentals	13,500	13,500	.....
Taxes	212,882	203,100	.....
Improvements	198,629	39,275	.....
Other deductions	4,937	22,168	.....
Total deduct	1,715,308	1,580,388	.....
Deficit	112,529	*646,320	.....

General balance sheet on June 30—

Assets—		
Cost road and equip.	$80,532,085	$80,531,180
Stocks owned	6,737,575	6,737,091
Bonds owned	1,801,990	1,802,206
Gordon Coal Mines	137,807	137,450
Elevator	95,159	95,159
White Oaks Railway	50,000	50,000
Cash and current assets	783,883	852,694
Equip. and trust pay'nts.	157,679	268,828
Materials and supplies	409,827	225,791
Sundries	3,959,790	3,964,187
Total	$94,665,795	$94,665,595
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	$38,710,900	$38,710,900
Funded debt	54,379,705	54,496,675
Current liabilities	909,951	688,111
Accrued interest	163,384	163,384
Taxes accrued	87,426	80,537
Profit and loss	414,429	526,958
Total	$94,665,795	$94,665,595

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—

Gross earnings	130,511	186,195	239,178
Operating ex.	104,304	123,403	129,837
Net earnings	26,207	62,792	109,341
Other income	208	100	913
Total income	26,415	62,892	110,254
Charges	29,520	38,065	34,087
Deficit	3,105	*24,827	*76,167
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	297,941	364,179	409,064
Operating ex.	231,530	238,884	237,447
Net earnings	66,411	125,295	171,617
Other income	832	522	1,273
Total income	67,243	125,817	172,890
Charges	70,033	81,316	69,298
Deficit	2,790	*44,501	*103,592
Gross earnings	1,170,653	1,183,835	1,084,969
Operating ex.	845,549	873,746	727,708
Net earnings	325,104	310,089	357,261
Other income	8,794	7,563	11,707
Total income	333,898	317,652	368,968
Charges	304,811	304,021	268,842
Surplus	29,087	13,631	100,126

*Surplus.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 73 roads for the fourth week of September, 1896, at $9,532,821, an increase of $222,547, or 2.38 per cent.; 123 roads for September, 1896, report $43,286,333, a decrease of $184,516, or 0.42 per cent., from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1896, 116 roads report $342,822,866, an increase of $14,900,726.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury, with Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,778,493	
Gold bullion	44,401,155	
Total	$163,179,649	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,720,259	
Balance		$124,450,390
Standard silver dollars	$369,449,686	
Silver bullion	741,574	
Total	$370,191,260	
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,881,869	
Balance		14,309,391
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,271,862	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,136,418	
Total	$124,408,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,408,280	
United States notes	95,894,874	
Net outstanding currency certificates	35,335,000	
Balance		$60,559,874
Treasury notes of 1890	$36,602,041	
National bank notes	13,210,013	
Fractional silver coin	14,871,246	
Fractional currency	30	
Minor coin	1,217,302	
Deposits in National banks	17,121,298	
Bonds and interest paid	4,789,530	
Total	$87,811,463	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,590,612	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,105,699	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,104,373	
Post Office Department account	3,686,114	
Miscellaneous items	1,714,860	
Total	$47,201,659	
Balance		40,609,803
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$289,929,459

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$322,522	$3,752,839	$39,613,831
Internal revenue	533,847	4,522,485	42,465,493
Miscellaneous	23,530	265,456	5,635,057
Total	$879,401	$8,538,831	$87,714,382

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$503,000	$2,251,000	$32,474,585
War	125,000	1,258,000	15,844,043
Navy	112,000	1,094,000	10,206,443
Indians	16,000	223,000	3,616,814
Pensions	300,000	3,282,000	40,264,790
Interest	196,000	4,285,000	14,356,003
Total	$1,252,000	$12,393,000	$116,762,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	372,598	3,854,168	29,048,297

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$12,121	210,740	1,925,444

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$458,517,886	$83,642,504	$542,160,390
This fiscal yr.	33,228,915	3,404,194	36,633,109
This month	1,498,833	559,982	2,058,815
This day	281,007	27,465	308,472

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,328,000; 5 per cents, $15,963,850; per cents of 1895, $35,932,850; per cents of 1907, $155,032,950; 2 per cents, $22,623,-850; total, $239,881,500.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $735,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,360,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,265,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,878,000.

To secure circulation: During the week ended Oct. 9—United States bonds deposited, $1,022,300; United States bonds withdrawn, $112,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,265,115; gold notes, $87,307.

National bank notes: During the week ended Oct. 9—Received for redemption, $1,566,864. Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $213,450; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $741,682; to be destroyed and retired, $153,924.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, $33,750; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,756,094.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $397,005; from internal revenue, $514,068; miscellaneous, $18,886; National bank notes received for redemption, $326,492.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Return of Some of the Manufacturers' Delegates from This Country.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis were J. M. Studebaker of Chicago, T. D. Palmer of New-Jersey, and F. M. Wager of Georgia, who have been on an extended trip through South American countries as representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Studebaker and fourteen other delegates from the National Association left here on July 1, and visited the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Each of the delegates represented some particular line of manufacture.

Mr. Studebaker said yesterday that he had no doubt but that the trip would result most beneficially to manufacturers in this country. "We will make a formal report to our association," he said, "at a meeting to be held this Winter. That report will be extensive, and will give a good idea of the growth of South American countries and of our chances to sell our manufactures there.

"Those countries are all friendly to us, and they prefer to deal with us. Our delegation was treated royally everywhere. Nothing was too good for us. We were the guests of the various Governments, and everything possible for our comfort and pleasure was provided. Every member of the party was delighted with the trip."

Gen. Lathrop Much Pleased.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, talking with a reporter for The United Associated Presses to-day, expressed himself as much pleased at Gov. Morton's dismissal of the charges made against him in his official capacity as Superintendent. He declared, however, that he at no time anticipated any other result. He refused to say anything with regard to the persons who preferred the charges or those who conducted the investigation of them. Congratulations are pouring in on Gen. Lathrop today from his fellow-townsmen and friends throughout the State.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1896.

The 128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 8 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
46TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane St.,
New-York, September 23, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

DETAILS OF THE PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE MONON SYSTEM.

A Committee of Bondholders Will Foreclose the Property and Transfer It to a Newly Organized Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Company—More than $2,000,000 Will Be Furnished by a Syndicate to Pay Immediate Liens.

An agreement for the foreclosure of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad property, and its transfer to a new corporation, has been prepared by Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, who comprise a committee of the bondholders. The co-operation of all holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds, general mortgage bonds, and equipment bonds is invited.

The plan reduces the fixed charges of the new company to $698,450 for interest and $210,000 for rentals, against an average net earning capacity for the past five years of $1,093,308. A syndicate has been organized to furnish $2,100,000 in cash wherewith to redeem the various portions of the property now subject to liens, including equipment, terminals, shops, &c., all of which will be vested in the new corporation under the proposed refunding mortgage. Stockholders are allowed to subscribe for the stock of the new company in accordance with a proposal giving to the present preferred stock an equal amount of common stock in the new corporation upon payment of $7.50 per share, for which an equal amount of new preferred stock is given in addition. The common stock in the existing company receives the same recognition, at the rate of three shares of common to one of preferred.

The new preferred stock, excepting the amount issued for the cash assessment, is created only to an amount necessary to compensate the bondholders for the reduction in their interest, and the charge for dividend upon it comes within the present earning capacity of the company, as shown by its last report. Consolidated bondholders receive $37.50 cash per bond at the time of deposit, as compensation for interest in arrears. The existing divisional mortgages upon the main line and air line division are not disturbed under the plan.

The committee requires that deposits of securities must be made prior to Nov. 30.

Wisconsin Central.

George Coppell, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, is also Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He left New-York for the West yesterday, but before going explained that a plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central was in the hands of a sub-committee. While in the West Mr. Coppell will examine into the condition of the property, including the recently constructed branch to Manitowac.

Annual Meetings.

The stockholders of the New-England Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., on the 22d inst., to elect Directors and ratify the lease of the Providence and Springfield Line.

Denver and Rio Grande stockholders will hold their annual meeting in Denver on the 20th of this month.

The annual meeting of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad Company will occur in Spokane, Washington, on the 9th of next month.

Poor's Manual Features.

Some new and unusual features are presented in the issue of Poor's Manual for Railroads for 1896. Besides additions to the customary list of railroads and other corporations, there is a detailed historical account of the organization and development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also an instructive review of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad from May, 1877, to May, 1896.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Sale.

The property and charter rights of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad will be sold under foreclosure on the 17th of next month. The upset price has been fixed at $7,500,000. Under the order of the court the sale will be subject to the mortgage for $650,000 to the City of Chicago and to the bonds of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad for $394,000.

BUSINESS MAN DISAPPEARS.

Isaac H. Stagg's Family Believe He Has Been Carried Away.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 10.—The disappearance of Isaac H. Stagg, a well-known business man of this village, was reported to the authorities yesterday. He has not been seen since Sept. 28, when he left his home unusually early.

He is the father of six children, ranging in age from sixteen months to fourteen years. His wife and family have quietly looked for him, but could get no clue to his whereabouts.

The family believe this is a case of foul play.

No Money for His Wedding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Dillard Ragland, twenty-seven years of age, a native of Texas, employed in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, with a rating and salary of a messenger, ($80 a month,) committed suicide Thursday by inhaling gas, because he could not raise enough money to go to Atlanta, Ga., to get married next Monday. He was engaged to Miss Bessie Rosamund Gurley, and the date and details of his approaching wedding had been announced with a flourish in some of the Atlanta newspapers. Failing to receive pecuniary aid from his relatives in Texas, and having only $5 in his possession, Ragland killed himself. A telegram came for the dead man yesterday from his father in Texas, stating that funds for his trip and for his marriage expenses had been placed to his order in a local bank.

Pictures for Fairmount Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park have decided to purchase from Lowin & Co. of London, England, two paintings at a cost of £5,600. For one of the paintings, by Carl Grevilli, £4,000 will be expended, £1,000 being paid on April 1 next and the balance during the year as the revenues of the commission shall warrant. The other picture is by Hondecoster, and will cost £1,600. It is to be paid for as the revenue will permit.

Tumbled into Boiling Chowder.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 10.—James Ryan of Preakness came to grief Thursday in a big pot of clam chowder. He was intoxicated, and while in the saloon of Robert Kleber, on First Street, he backed up to an oil stove to get warm. On the stove there was a big pot of clam chowder, into which the drunken man fell. Ryan was hurried off to the hospital to have his burned flesh attended to.

Well-Dressed Baby Abandoned.

Blue silk dress, with bows of narrow ribbon and lace; skirts of fine flannel, blue woolen shoes, black socks, silk cap, with long silk strings; blue flannel cap, and white silk veil. This made up the costume of a baby about six months old, found in a waiting room at the Grand Central Station Friday night. The abandoned youngster was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SAYS MAAS ASSAULTED HIM

Kopf Would Have a Candidate for Assembly Answer in Court.

Rudolph Maas, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twelfth District, was summoned to the Essex Market Court Thursday on the charge of assaulting Samuel Kopf, who gives his residence as 206 Delancey Street.

The alleged assault took place Wednesday forenoon on Broome Street, near the bakery kept by Maas, at 173 Broome Street.

Kopf claims that as he was walking along the street he met Maas, and engaged in conversation with him. According to Kopf, Mass said to him, "which way are you going to vote?"

"I can't vote for you this year," replied Kopf.

An altercation is alleged to have followed, during which Kopf says Maas hit him a blow on the ear, felling him to the sidewalk.

A summons was procured for Maas Wednesday afternoon, returnable Thursday. Lawyer William J. A. Caffrey appeared in court shortly before 3 o'clock, and informed Magistrate Cornell that Kopf was ill at home and unable to appear on account of his injuries.

"The case has been disposed of," said Magistrate Cornell, "as the summons was not properly served and there was no complainant here when the case was called."

The lawyer asked Magistrate Cornell to grant him another summons for Maas's appearance yesterday, when his client would be able to appear.

"I will not do so," said the Magistrate, "unless you bring the man here himself." This the lawyer promised to do.

Maas, in an interview, said that he did not assault Kopf, and that he was a stranger to him. He says Kopf received the injuries by falling on the sidewalk. At the time of the alleged assault Maas says he was at home or in the vicinity.

CLEVER ESCAPE AT AUBURN.

Sarles Flies Through an Iron Door and Passes Locked Gates.

AUBURN, N.Y., Oct. 10.—Seldom have the officials of Auburn Prison had to deal with so clever and mysterious a disappearance as confronted them yesterday when the door of Lewis Sarles's cell was thrown open and a guard went in to wake him. The guard was dumfounded to find that the apparent sleeper was nothing but a dummy of straw topped off with a bunch of hair.

Investigation showed that eight inches of the heavy iron cell door had been skillfully sawed off at the bottom, and through this small opening the convict had wriggled with difficulty. How Sarles passed through the corridors unobserved by the guards, and how he got through several locked doors between his cell and the prison yard, are matters of the greatest perplexity to the officials. It is known he did this, however, for in a distant part of the prison was found the only other obtainable clue to the man. He attacked a thick iron bolt on a door in the mess hall and sawed it through, but his plans failed in this direction, for there was another bolt on the other side of the door. It is not known where he went from this door, as no further clue can be found.

Sarles is under sentence of twenty-five years for robbing the Westchester County store of Walker B. Adams, who was recently killed by burglars. The offense was committed in the Fall of 1889.

Sarles, in company with another convict, attempted to escape a month ago, but failed while in the act of scaling the walls at night. He fell from the top of a ladder, nearly breaking his back. On this account he had remained most of the time since in his cell.

Search within the walls of the prison has been conducted all day without success.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Andrew Pinney of Palmer Carpet Mills Probably Fatally Wounded.

PALMER, Mass., Oct. 10.—Andrew Pinney, agent of the Palmer Carpet Company's mills in Palmer, was shot and possibly fatally injured yesterday. Mr. Pinney had been home to dinner, and was driving back to the mill. When a short distance out of the village, and not far from the mill, his horse was seized by a masked man who jumped from the woods at the side of the road.

Mr. Pinney asked him what he wanted, and he replied that he wanted Mr. Pinney's money. Mr. Pinney struck the man with a whip, also striking the horse. The horse broke loose and started toward the mill, the highwayman firing two shots at Mr. Pinney as he passed. The first wounded the forefinger and thumb of the right hand and entered the right breast. The second entered the left leg just above the knee. Upon Mr. Pinney's arrival at the mill he was taken care of by his superintendent, who drove him home.

As soon as Mr. Pinney reached home a doctor was called, and it was found that both balls had passed beyond the reach of probe. The wound in the chest was the most serious, having slightly injured the lung. It was impossible to tell how they will result.

A search party was organized, but the man has not been found. His clothes were discovered in the wood, and a masked man was seen late in the afternoon in the edge of the wood, near Three Rivers.

DEATH IN A BARN FIRE.

Oscar Petersen Perished and His Room Comrade Is Under Arrest.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 10.—A fire occurred this morning which resulted in the burning to death of Oscar Petersen, a Swedish coachman, and the arrest of another Swede, who roomed in the barn of W. C. Beadow.

The Swede who is under arrest says that the man who was burned was sitting up writing letters with a lamp and smoking after he retired last night. The survivor said that he was aroused by the fire, and called to the man who was burned to escape. The man who escaped went down stairs, and succeeded in rescuing one horse and the carriages. A horse and two dogs perished. Questioned closely, he denied his first story about his companion sitting up, and said that they were both in bed at the time the fire broke out, and that he did not know how it was that his companion did not get out of the barn.

The authorities decided that there is something suspicious about the fire. The man who was burned was engaged to be married in a short time, and had saved considerable money. It is said that the man who escaped was to take his place while he was on a wedding trip, and this was the reason why he was in the barn. Some hint that the man who escaped might have started the fire in order to get the dead man's place.

The fire did no harm to Mr. Beadow's house.

Prosperity of the Hampton Institute.

FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 10.—The Hampton Institute has entered upon its twenty-ninth year with about 450 colored and 135 Indian boarding pupils and 300 day scholars. Many improvements in buildings and appliances have been made during the Summer, and the four departments—normal, trade, agriculture, and domestic science—open under much improved conditions. Over 750 applications for admission have been made this year. Not one-fourth of them could be granted. The new Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School will be formally opened Nov. 18 and 19. Representatives from the school's Board of Trustees, from the Slater and Peabody Fund Boards, and from the Episcopal convention, to be held in Norfolk on the 13th will make the occasion an interesting one. President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University will deliver an address. Bishop Potter of New-York, Booker T. Washington, and others will speak, and Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, and many others are expected to take part in the proceedings. The day following will be devoted to addresses by specialists on agriculture and domestic science.

Robbery at a St. John's (N. F.) Fire.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 10.—A fire occurred in the Custom House here last Monday, and for a time it was thought that the flames would spread and destroy the whole building. There was much excitement, but the various officials saw to it that their books and papers were secured against damage. The fire was extinguished, but today it was discovered that during the confusion attendant upon the fire a large sum of money, estimated at between $5,000 and $10,000, was stolen. It is believed that the culprit is one of the officials of the customs department, and that he started the fire in order to perpetrate the robbery without suspicion falling upon him.

Commuted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The President has commuted to one year's actual imprisonment the sentence of twice that length imposed upon Joseph W. Cameron, at Buffalo, N. Y., last January on a charge of forgery, to which he pleaded guilty.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...5:23	Moon sets...8:47	

HIGH WATER OCT. 11.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:40 A. M.	11:02 A. M.	.... A. M.
11:19 P. M.	11:39 P. M.	12:51 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allianca	Colon	Oct. 4
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 6
Istria	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Nacoochee	Savanah	Oct. 8
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 26
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 8

MONDAY, OCT. 12.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 1
Cevlo	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Croft	Dundee	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Oct. 1
Llandaff City	Swansea	Sept. 28

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct. 10
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 3
Mobile	London	Sept. 30
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Oct. 2

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

Aachen	Bremen	Oct. 2
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Oct. 11
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 3
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Majestic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 6
Venetia	Stettin	Sept. 28
Yumuri	Havana	Oct. 10

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

Sorrento	Hamburg	Oct. 3
Werkendam	Amsterdam	Oct. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Muriel	Oct. 13	W'd'd Isl'd.	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 13	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Seminole	Oct. 13	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seneca	Oct. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alamo	Oct. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Carib Prince	Oct. 15	Monte Cristi	261 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Cherokee	Oct. 16	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 17	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 17	Montevideo	301 Pro. Ex.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Oct. 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Oct. 17	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Oct. 10.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Vander Zee, Rotterdam and Boulogne Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. today.

SS Ville de Brest, (Fr.,) Fouche, Marseilles Sept. 22, Malaga 26th, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Bristol Sept. 27, in ballast to Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Shawmut, Boston for Perth Amboy, passed in at Sandy Hook to-day.

SS Gianorganbish, (Br.,) Vyvian, Yokohama July 12, Kebe 30th, Shanghai Aug. 12, Foochow 16th, Amoy 20th, Hong Kong 22d, Singapore 29th, Aden Sept. 13th, Port Said 20th, Algiers 26th, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Irene, (Br.), Ettree, Shields Sept 26, in ballast to C. P. Summer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M. to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Ba rat 5:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Noustria, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles Sept. 17, Naples 23d, and Malaga 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. Barbey & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Crimp, Manaos Sept. 23, Para 29th, and Barbados Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, Liverpool Oct. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Gonaives Sept. 24, Port au Prince 25th, Jeremie 28th, and Santa Marta Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Bullock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Jason, for Kingston, Ja.; Thingvalla, for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.; Mohawk, for London; Pisano, for Cuba; Vilancia, for Havana, &c.; Plotavia, for Marseilles; Adirondack, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.; Ardandhu, for Jeremie, Port Limon, &c.; City of Rome, for Glasgow; Pontabelle, for St. Thomas, Barbados, &c.; Bonn, for Bremen; Idaho, for Hull; Persia, for Hamburg; George W. Clyde, for Charleston, S. C.; El Norte, for New-Orleans; San Marcos, for Key West and Galveston; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Georgian, for London; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Peconic, for Gibraltar and Marseilles; Saginaw, for Sanchez and San Domingo; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Campania, for Liverpool; Potomac, for London.

Miscellaneous.

SS San Agustin, which was reported returning past Sandy Hook at 2:20 P. M. to-day, has anchared in the lower bay. She returned on account of the threatening weather and storm signals.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Sept. 23 for Hull, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, from New-York Sept. 26 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Sept. 26 for Hull, passed Portland Hill to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York Sept. 30 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, from Trieste, via Palermo, &c., sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Oct. 8.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Luneschloss, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 7.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from —— for New-York yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, from New-York July 18, via St. Vincent, &c., arr. at Port Natal Sept. 12.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from New-York Sept. 26, arr. at Genoa Oct. 7.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Stettin Oct. 7.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Stettin Oct. 8.

SS Cann, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Hongkong yesterday.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Cherbourg yesterday.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, from New-York Sept. 25 for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, for New-York, sld. from Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M.

SS Le Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, for New-York, sld. from Havre to-day.

SILVER FOR THE TEXAS.

The Beautiful Service Soon to be Presented to the Battleship.

The beautiful silver service which is to be presented to the battleship Texas by citizens of the State of Texas is now on exhibition by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, at Broadway and Eighteenth Street. The set consists of fourteen pieces, weighing 750 ounces, and is valued at about $5,000.

The central and largest piece of the set is the punchbowl. This is elaborately finished with applied decorations in heavy scrollwork, inclosing a band representing the cotton plant, with its elongated leaves and ripened bolls. On the front exposure is a large central panel, on which is enameled, in colors, a beautiful picture of the historic Alamo. This panel is supported on the horns of a miniature Texas steer. The panel is surmounted by the State seal of Texas, the Lone Star, inclosed in a wreath. On the reverse side of the bowl is a panel reserved for the inscription, which in its turn has the head of a Texas steer for its base, and is surmounted by the official seal of the United States Navy Department. The entire piece is mounted on an elaborate ornamental standard, terminating in four unique dolphin heads, which serve as the four feet or supports of the structure. Through the scrollwork is entwined a pennant, on which is inscribed the motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

On either side of the punchbowl are massive candelabra, which, in their general decoration correspond with the centre piece. The meat and fish platters, in general keeping with the other pieces, have etched scenes from Texas. The four vegetable dishes, the ice dish, and the other lesser pieces, all correspond, and each contains a central etched panel, one representing a ranch scene, another a stampede of cattle on the plains—the Alamo Plaza, or the University of Texas, or some scene representative of that State. Each piece will be inscribed on the panel, reserved for that purpose, "Presented to the Battleship Texas by the Citizens of Texas."

Capt. Glass, commandant of the battleship, is very proud of the service. He saw the pieces a few days ago, and enthusiastically remarked that he "did not believe any other battleship in the service would have a more artistic set of silver plate."

The four large pieces are contained in two highly polished, brass-bound oak chests, lined with red chamois. The time and place for the presentation has not yet been determined. It is probable that it will take place in New-York Harbor, and that the Governor of Texas, the State officials, and many prominent citizens will be present.

Cardinal Satolli at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 10.—Cardinal Satolli, accompanied by Bishop Wigger of Newark, and Revs. Fathers Wallace and Connor of Seton Hall, visited this city today as guests of Rev. Martin Gesner, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. The Cardinal was shown through the new edifice, which is nearly completed, and he expressed himself as highly pleased with the architectural design and finish. He said that Elizabeth should be proud of such a structure. At noon the party went back to Newark.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen, must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland and Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Colon, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hauling of steamers.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Damaic, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dominic.")

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, St. Marc, Port au Prince, Petit Goave, and Cape Gracias, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 12 M for Haiti, per steamship Schleswig; at 3:30 PM (supplementary 4 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Carib Prince, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 17 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., October 9, 1896.

STOCK TO PAY THE LOSS.

Empire Loan and Investment Company Stockholders So Decide.

The stockholders of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, in a meeting yesterday in the Postal Telegraph Building, to determine their action in regard to a reported deficiency in the assets of the company, voted unanimously to charge any deficiency against the stock. The vote was really a ratification of the action of the Directors two weeks ago.

The Banking Department two weeks ago, in an examination of the company's affairs, disapproved the previous examinations. In addition to this, the method of bookkeeping was changed. If this had not been done, it is the belief of the stockholders that the company would have been shown to have the biggest surplus in its history. The stockholders believe, their counsel, Philip Carpenter, said yesterday, that the Banking Department is "away off." All reports previous to the change in the method of bookkeeping showed that the company's affairs were in a prosperous condition, and the stockholders believe they are better off than ever before. No deficit was ever reported till last September.

Over 90 per cent. of the stock was represented in yesterday's meeting. The stock will be scaled as much as the reported deficit demands, if it is found really to exist. If the deficit is smaller than is anticipated, the difference will be credited back.

Mr. Carpenter said that under the present management, which has been in power since last March, the expenses of the company have been reduced very materially. The officers have drawn no salaries since last March.

Gun Forging Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Herbert to-day awarded contracts for the gun forgings, the bids for which were opened in August. The Bethlehem Company gets 50 sets of six-inch at 23 7-10 cents per pound, 20 sets of four-inch at 26½ cents per pound, and two sets of eight-inch at 23⅞ cents per pound. The Midvale Company received the contract for 35 sets of five-inch at 26 cents per pound. In each case the work was given the lower bidder.

Morphine Slave Threatened This.

VOSBURG, Miss., Oct. 10.—The Jasper County jail at Paulding, ten miles north of Vosburg, was burned early yesterday morning and two prisoners incarcerated therein were cremated. The prisoners were E. A. Strickland, charged with forgery, and Molly Daniels, a crazy negress. Last Tuesday Strickland threatened to burn the jail unless he was supplied with morphine. His request was refused and it is believed he carried out his threat.

CLUBROOMS FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's Work on the East Side a Success.

The University Settlement Society is pushing its work of establishing clubs for girls and boys on the east side of the city. The present rooms of the society, at 26 Delancey Street, are inadequate to meet its wants, and as fast as possible suitable clubrooms are secured.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has been much interested in the work among the girls, and at 200 Eldridge Street has rented rooms where girls of the Tenth Ward can meet. These rooms are fitted up with a view to attract and at the same time interest the girls in educational pursuits. The walls are decorated with works of art. The photographs and etchings displayed are all of the higher class. There is music, a supply of books, with illustrations, and a pleasant parlor, where leisure hours can be spent socially. So far the club has proved a great success.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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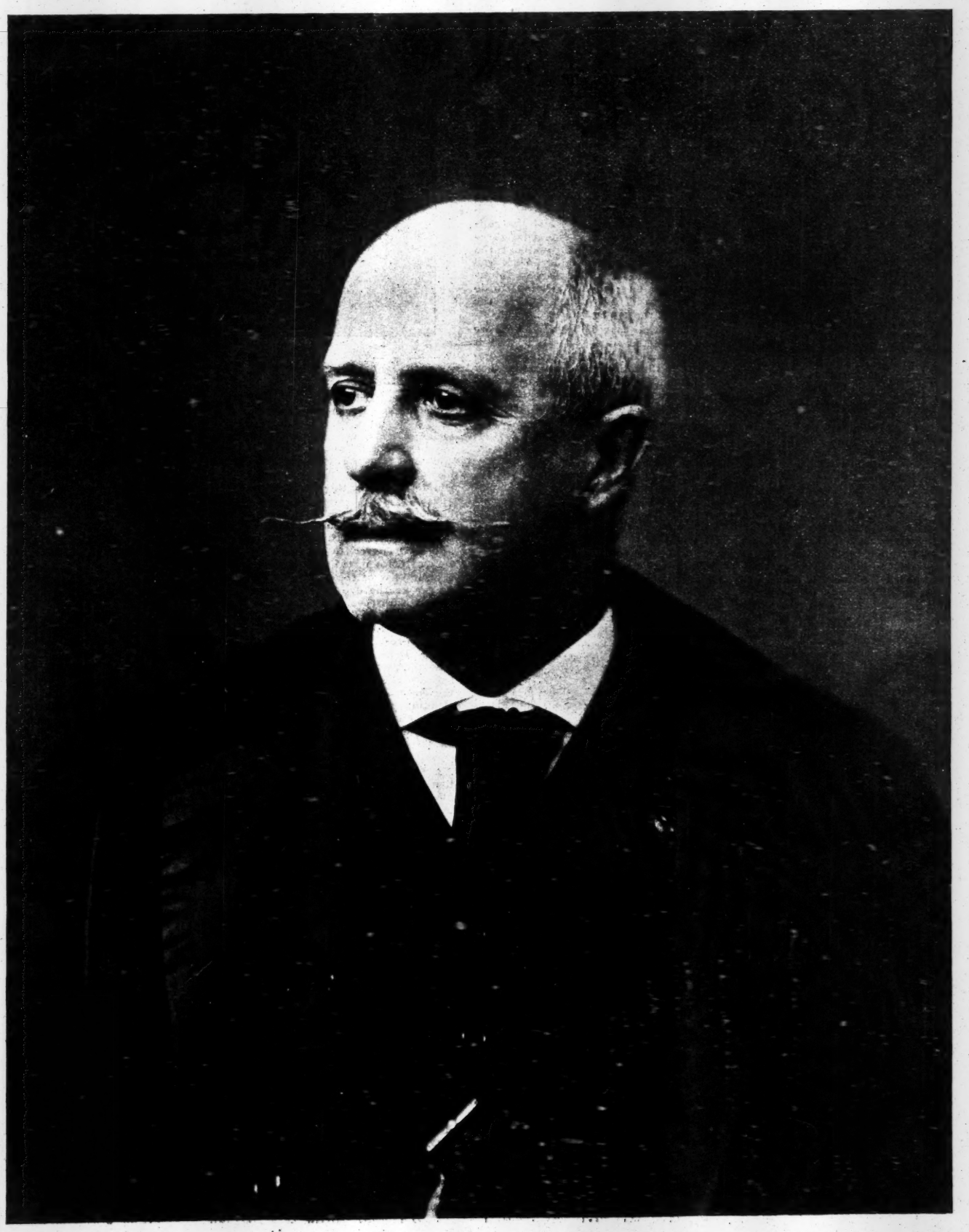

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

COLONEL GEORGE E. WARING, COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

REFORM IN STREET CLEANING.

A NEW YEAR'S gift to New-Yorkers in 1895 was a Commissioner of Street Cleaning and, incidentally, a new Department of Street Cleaning.

The man was Col. George E. Waring, Jr. He was appointed Dec. 29, 1894, to succeed, on Jan. 1, 1895, William S. Andrews. Of the head of the new régime THE NEW-YORK TIMES spoke with conviction and prophetically as follows:

"The Mayor-elect could not possibly have begun better than he has begun. The appointment of Col. George E. Waring to be Commissioner of Street Cleaning is a fulfillment, so far as it goes, not only of every express pledge, but of every implied pledge, that Col. Strong made during the canvass. It is the choice of the fittest man that he could find to take the place, the fittest man that could be found for the place. It is an ideal appointment."

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New-Yorkers did not then appreciate their gain. Now, while they revel in clean streets and vaunt their department, which has made such strides as to put other branches of the public service on their mettle, both as to efficiency and organization—and the Police and Fire Departments are not here excepted—they have become accustomed to the new condition of affairs and recall but dimly the old.

But what would a resident of this city who went abroad in the Fall of 1894 to return now, without knowledge of what has passed, say of our thoroughfares? Would he not be startled by the cleanliness everywhere from what used to be the nose-smiting, eye-offending, pestilence-inviting street mixings of the Tenth Ward, to where the refined, educated, and well to do have their homes?

It is not necessary to chronicle step by step the change from the old system of street cleaning to that of to-day. The results of the present administration are—clean streets without politics, as against political street cleaning.

That is not all. A proverb says "cleanliness is next to godliness." If clean streets mean anything, they tell of an alert and honest municipality; they are barriers against disease, precepts to the untidy, vast aids to inculcating the true principles of the comity of citizenship.

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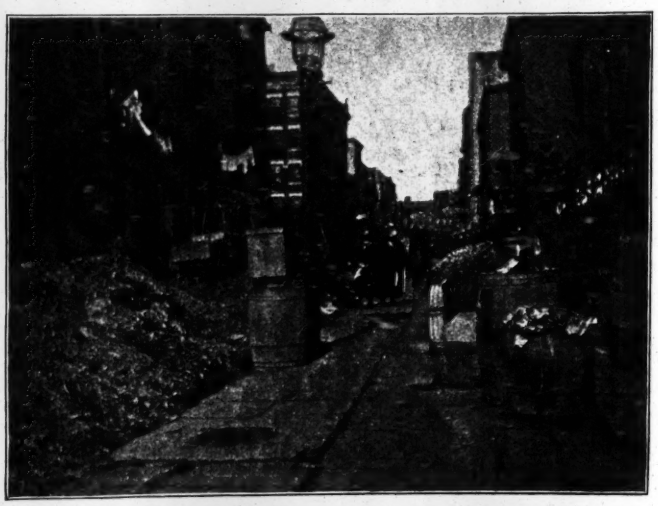
Col. Waring's appointment comes of his intimate knowledge of the needs of a great city in regard to the main ally of hygiene, streets so promptly and thoroughly cleaned as to make it impossible for decomposition to set in in the waste of households, commerce, and traffic. He had been, since 1870, through his specialty of town sewerage, interested in municipal improvements. Sixteen years ago his views on the subject were expressed in "Village Improvements and Farm Villages," which dealt with the methods of cleaning the streets of small centres of population.



NO. 9 VARICK PLACE, 1893.

This trend of disposition to inquire into such matters found Col. Waring, in 1879, expert and special agent, by appointment by Francis A. Walker, of the tenth census. He was in charge of the element called Social Statistics of Cities. Seven years were passed in preparing the eighteenth and nineteenth volumes of Walker's report. Careful study was made of all conditions pertinent to the work, but particular inquiry was given in regard to engineering work of all the municipalities of the United States, whether called cities or not, which had any considerable importance, while many such places had less than 10,000 population.

No subject interested our present Commissioner of Street Cleaning more than that to which he has devoted his entire time and gifts since he entered into office. He considered that street cleaning has a direct relation to the sanitary questions which had always been involved in his professional work.

Col. Waring, within a couple of years, contributed a chapter to Prof. Shaler's work on the United States. In it he dealt fully with street-cleaning methods.

It was because of a knowledge of this interest and of his long experience as a municipal engineer, as well as his lifelong experience in the management of large bodies of men, that Col. Waring was recommended by a few, who still hoped for clean streets and were convinced that they had found the one to secure them, to Mayor Strong. It is no more a secret that he took the office because he was certain that it afforded an opportunity to make a reputation than that by such acceptance his professional income was reduced very much more than the amount of his salary—$6,000 a year.

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Returning home the other day from rest in the Tyrol and an exhaustive study of the street-cleaning methods of European municipalities, Col. Waring discussed his acceptance of office from Mayor Strong.

"I had long," he said, "had the conviction that the only reason why there had been so much difficulty about the cleaning of the streets of New-York was that the public got into a way of thinking that it was useless to attempt to do anything with that which it was the interest of the politicians to control.

"I believed that if the people were once interested in the question, and it were known that it was possible to disregard the ideas of the politicians, they would show such a desire for reform in this particular, that political influence would have no weight against them.

"This was the reason I did so many things that were considered 'injudicious,' 'dramatic,' and, perhaps, even foolish. My plan was to force the department on to the attention of the people in every possible way, and I knew that the easiest way to do this was to introduce the personal element, and to make myself as Commissioner as conspicuous as I could.

"I think the issue has shown that this opinion was correct, for the majority of persons in this city, of both sexes and all classes and ages, now take a lively interest in the working of the department, rejoice in its success, and will never, no matter what happens, allow anything to interfere with its success.

"In short, the improvement in the condition of the streets is primarily due to the fact that the people themselves have this lively interest in it, and are prepared to resist any effort to embarrass the work of the department."

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Ranking with the most important achievements of Col. Waring since he became "the new broom," is his victory over those who made the streets impassable by putting trucks and other vehicles in them.

One of the conditions of one year ago was the occupation of the entire water front and nearly all the streets of secondary importance as truck yards. There was no street running from river to river down which a clear view could be had from the centre of the city, looking in either direction.

As seen from such a point, fully half of the width of the roadway was obstructed by lines of vehicles not in use, for which the owners had no other place of storage. Such use of the streets was against law and ordinance. But it was the universal opinion that the law and ordinance in this regard could not be enforced. The voting power of those interested in them was too great to be confronted by any man who had political ambition.

Col. Waring, however, had no such ambition. He disregarded this voting power as he has always disregarded political considerations of any and every kind. To him the removal of the vehicles was a mere question of physical power. He knew that he had the power and that Mayor Strong would uphold him in exercising it. Only the Mayor could remove or interfere with him.

As a result, in five months after he had taken the matter in hand, the 60,000 wheeled squatters that were on the public thoroughfares, barricading them, disappeared, never to return. From any central point in the city to-day there is a clear view of the middle of the streets as far as the eye can reach. A test of the reform is best had on Sundays, when commercial and business traffic sleeps. This was formerly when the obstructions were greatest.

The Department of Street Cleaning was interested in raising the blockade because the encroachment interfered, on the one hand, with its direct function of cleaning the spots where the vehicles stood, and, on the other, it added to the refuse which festered where a broom or shovel could not reach.

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A feather in the cap of the new system is its practical way of dealing with blockades caused by a snowfall. It had been said that the man who would assert that it was possible to remove the greater part of the snow after a storm boasted chimerically.

This has been done, nevertheless. In the Winter of 1893-4 the greatest extent of streets from which snow was at all systematically removed was 27½ miles. In the Winter of 1894-5 snow was taken thoroughly from 116 miles of thoroughfares. Last Winter this was repeated. It is the intention of Col. Waring to extend the cleared area, to greater public comfort and advantage this Winter.

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An absentee of 1894 just returned could not fail to notice that now there is no discrimination in favor of or against any quarter of the city. When he left, street cleaning that approached even mediocrity was confined to the great thoroughfares or the quarters of the well to do. It is now universal and excellent.

There are 420 miles of paved streets in New-York. All of these are thoroughly swept and cleaned at least once a day, some even as much as five times a day. This means that nowhere in the city is any kind of waste organic matter allowed to remain in the streets long enough to become offensive through decomposition. This condition always obtained in Fifth Avenue or in the Murray Hill district, but before 1895 it was never approached in the tenement-house districts.

Now there is no tenement-house street in New-York that is not as clean as any street on Murray Hill. Many of the streets of the quarters of the poor are less tidy because of the habits of the people. They cast into them anything they wish to be rid of, but litter so deposited is never allowed to remain long enough to do harm.

The sanitary improvement due to this fact has been marked from the beginning. It is distinctly set forth in the records of vital statistics of the Board of Health. Especially conspicuous was the lessening of the record of mortality in the districts that teem with humanity during the torrid spell of last Summer.

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In no way does the gain to New-York in the new system appear to such advantage as in a study of the plant, personnel, and esprit du corps of Col. Waring's department. When he assumed the duties of his office, he found little better than a gang of political tatterdemalions, debauched before they entered on duty by systems of appointment akin to those by which voters received jobs on "the big pipes" under the régime of William M. Tweed.

NO. 9 VARICK PLACE, OCT. 3, 1896.

Prior to 1895 every man had three things to do—one, vote according to the wishes of the man who secured him his appointment; two, make his regular contribution to Tammany Hall, and, three, keep his street clean. If he failed in one and two, he was dismissed for failing in three. If he took care of one and two, he could neglect three with impunity. Now there is no inquiry as to a man's politics—he votes as he pleases—no assessment for any hall is countenanced or winked at, and the primary condition is that thorough and intelligent work shall be performed for the wages paid by the city.

When Col. Waring announced his intention of uniforming the rank and file of his department, few citizens considered the innovation as other than idiotic. Ideas in this regard were changing rapidly last Spring, when there was a parade of the Department of Street Cleaning. This changed public sentiment. The "White Wings" made such an admirable showing that on a public vote the majority in favor of their distinctive garb would be overwhelming.

Just this very uniform, by reason of its color and material, has had much to do with improving the force. It compels much personal cleanliness. Rules as to untidiness are strictly enforced. Just so much as neatness contributes to the appearance of a sweeper in white duck, just so much does untidiness make him a mark for reprimand or punishment. The uniform has been a great factor in the morale of the force. Since the Spring parade, at which the street sweepers sprang into notice as representatives of an organized, useful, and important element of municipal administration, no one has suggested a change in their uniform.

A word about this Spring parade is not out of place. In admirable military formation, each man trying to rival the other in neatness and deportment, and to the music of twelve bands, the department showed itself to the public May 26, 1896. There were 1,500 sweepers in squads of twelve, more than 600 ash carts and trucks, sweeping machines, &c., an exhibit of carts from each stable competing for prizes for general excellence, special exhibits showing the operations of the department, and three trucks on which rode the little volunteer aides to street cleaning and inculcating home cleanliness and self-respect who have done so much and will be encouraged to do so much more on the lower east side.

In an address "To the Men," dated

June 20, 1896, Col. Waring said to the department:

"It would have been impossible to secure so good a result in so short a time had you not entered heartily into the spirit of the thing and worked with a will for its success. Too much credit cannot be given you for this, and this record of the event is published for your permanent praise. Whatever the newspapers have said of the officials of the department, they have all emphasized the manliness, the respectability, and the self-respect of the men themselves. It was the demonstration of these qualities that made the parade what it was in its effect on the people.

"Henceforth, you will no longer be looked down upon as mere menial laborers, deserving only the wages of daily toil; you are accepted as a part of the regular staff of the Municipal Government, fully entitled to your appointed salaries, as you are to the confidence and regard of the people.

"It is the great pride of my life to have been able to assist in such a transformation as has taken place since the first white uniform was put on, a year ago; and I am sure this pride is shared by all the enthusiastic men of the official staff who have been the means of its accomplishment."

John D. Crimmins, in congratulating Col. Waring and the other members of the Street Cleaning Department on their appearance and showing on parade, said:

"The object lesson you gave yesterday in the parade of the employes of your department is creditable alike to yourself and the city. I stood on the sidewalk among the people and heard many expressions of approval of your satisfactory direction of this important department of the City Government. Looking at the men and the horses and the carts, it occurred to me the city has made a good investment, and viewing the procession from the standpoint of a taxpayer, (we are all taxpayers,) I am perfectly satisfied with the available assets as exhibited.

"In relation to a uniformed force—the best argument of its popularity is that the men themselves feel some little honor in wearing it, and, I should judge from the throngs on the sidewalks, they were proud of their acquaintances in uniforms, and betrayed an evidence of gratification that some of their immediate connections were in the parade. The paraders certainly bore a very military appearance, and I trust, from the object lesson of yesterday, there will be no further adverse criticism of your judgment in requiring the force to be uniformed."

Be the effect of the parade and uniforming what it may, the employes of the Department of Street Cleaning are now proud that they are self-respecting and respected. Under former régimes there was constant disaffection and insubordination, no esprit de corps, absolutely no pride in the work performed. Now even the horses show the good fortune of the men. Failure to water or feed a horse means peremptory dismissal.

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What would have been thought a couple of years ago of a parliamentary body, an upper and lower house in the Department of Street Cleaning? It not only exists, but flourishes now. It was organized by Col. Waring for discussion of all matters of interest and for arbitration. There is a "Committee of Forty-one," to which representatives are chosen by the sweepers and drivers. They meet every Thursday to discuss freely every detail of work, relations with the Commissioner or their immediate superiors, discipline, duties, pay, and so forth. This committee elects five members, who, with five men chosen by Col. Waring, form the "Board of Conference," or "Committee of Ten"—the "Upper House." Questions from the inferior body go to the superior. In case of a tie on a question the Commissioner acts as final arbiter.

Of the results of the scheme, Chief Clerk Thomas A. Doe, Secretary of the Board of Conference, says:

"Harmony and good feeling have been thoroughly established between the Commissioner and those under him. Ocular demonstration of the result has been, and is being daily, submitted to citizens of New-York. Both sides have been faithful the one to the other, and the friendly relations coveted by the Commissioner is now an established fact. Each feels a confidence in the other, because each feels that its respective interests are safe in the hands of the other. The Commissioner has a respect for the men, and they hold the same feelings toward him."

Evidence of the community of interest between subordinates and superiors is found in an address to the employes of the department by Capt. F. M. Gibson, who acted as Commissioner during Col. Waring's absence in Europe. Deputy Commissioner Gibson said:

"To the Employes of the Department of Street Cleaning:

"As Commissioner Waring's return is contemplated in the very near future, I desire, before terminating my duties as Acting Commissioner, to express to all in the department my full and unqualified appreciation of the intelligence, interest, earnestness, and loyal devotion to duty that has characterized their zealous and untiring faithfulness throughout the period of his absence, and especially during the trying torrid and death-dealing term with which this city was visited. It was during this particular time that an entirely new condition confronted the department, involving the garbage collection in conformity with Section 95 of the Sanitary Code.

"This entailed much additional labor, absorbing thought, firm determination, intelligent and prompt action, and wise discretion. The many difficulties encountered, including vicious defiance on the part of the lawless, and obstructions of every character placed in our way by those who earnestly hoped for our failure to carry out the law, are all too fresh in our minds to need a recurrence to these great obstacles here.

"Through the able and unceasing efforts and determined work of those whose duty brought them face to face and in personal touch with this important work, the success of the garbage separation was practically complete in thirty days.

"This result, in such a remarkably short time, was not anticipated by the most sanguine, and therefore reflects additional credit upon those who had the work in hand.

"In view of the Commissioner's early return, as well as for sanitary reasons, it is most important that there be no relaxation in the character of the work performed, but it should be a matter of pride with all concerned that he should find the streets of New-York in a much better condition than those of any European city he has visited during his recent travels.

"In conclusion I wish to acknowledge that same loyalty on the part of all during Col. Waring's absence that has been so manifest in the department ever since his incumbency, and I take this occasion to return my thanks and express my gratification for the marked faithfulness of all."

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The Board of Conference as at present organized is: Thomas P. Hand, Chairman; Thomas A. Doe, Secretary; William E. Robbins, General Superintendent; John Moran, driver; Fred L. Stearns, District Superintendent; William A. Short, sweeper; David Donohue, stable foreman; John Hussey, driver; Conrad Schierbaum, section foreman, and John Hannighan, sweeper.

When Col. Waring returned from Europe he said that from what he had seen in Europe he did not feel ashamed of the New-York Department of Street Cleaning. He also said that he would do some thinking before deciding on introducing any new methods in his department.

The burning question of the system just now is the final disposition of the products of street cleaning. This Fall all waste of the city of every kind is dumped at sea. This must be the only solution of the problem so long as the refuse is polluted with garbage. But a contract has been signed and will go into effect in a few weeks by which all of the garbage collected separately will be treated by itself by a process of utilization.

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The next step will be to separate paper and all extraneous rubbish from the ashes and street sweepings. These will then become available for filling in lands under water about the harbor, and the depositing at sea will stop. The saving of cost thus effected will amount to $200,000 per annum. Paper and extraneous rubbish will be delivered at suitably located points, where they will be picked over by a contractor, who will pay the city for the privilege—$245,000 having already been offered for it. Rubbish rejected by the contractor will be consumed by fire, perhaps for the production of steam power.

Col. Waring has told why he became Commissioner of Street Cleaning. He did not enter into his life history. In biographies he is classed as a sanitarian, but he has been equally conspicuous and successful as an agriculturist, soldier, civil engineer, author, and traveler.

He is a native of this State, and was born at Poundridge July 4, 1833. He is one of the best-known sanitary engineers of the United States. He became a member of the National Board of Health in 1882. As an agriculturist he is identified with successful work at Memphis, Birmingham, Ala.; Brunswick, Chappaqua — on Horace Greeley's farm—the Central Park, (the Mall was laid out under his direction,) and Newport. In the war he was Major of the Garibaldi Guards, and was appointed Major of Cavalry by Gen. J. C. Frémont, and at St. Louis raised the Frémont Hussars, which were consolidated with the Benton Hussars to form the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. Major Waring became Colonel of the regiment in 1862, and served through the war in the Southwest.

Socially Col. Waring is widely known both here and in Europe. He is a member of the Century, Authors', Union League, and Players Club. As an author his range of subjects may be judged by some of his books: "Herd Books of the American Jersey Cattle Club," "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and Draining for Health," "Whip and Spur," and "Tyrol and the Skirt of the Alps."

PRETTY GIRL GRADUATES.

HERE is a typical girls' graduating class in one of our public schools:

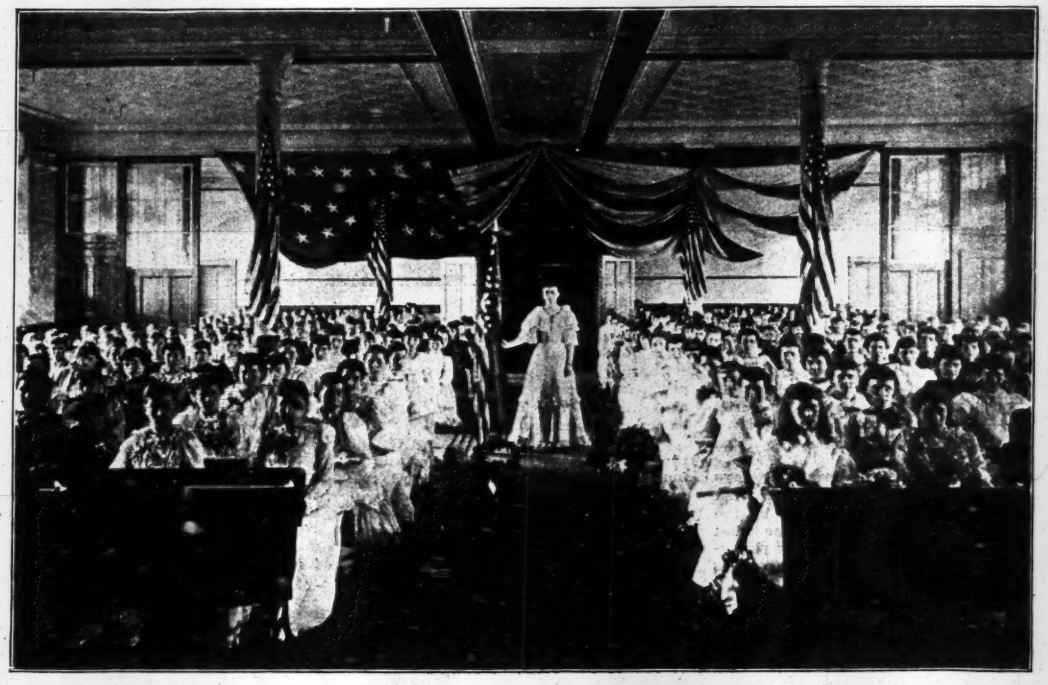
Many frank-faced, nice girls who are leaving the ordinary curriculum with a certificate of proficiency are entitled to elect whether they will appear for examination for admission to the Normal College or follow the destinies of home life. Some will become teachers, some will be the mainstay of those who reared them, either in domesticity or in the fields of usefulness now open to women. Not a few will be happy matrons.

It is a great day for them, an epoch in the lives of these charming young people, one that will be remembered when they are grayhaired and perhaps sad or disconsolate, when they are sending their own children to school, in prosperity and in adversity.

They are soon to recall when, decked out by the tender hands of one to whom they were treasures, they appeared in a "robe légère d'une entière blancheur" before teachers, comrades, relatives, and friends to receive their diplomas. They will not forget the delightful literary and musical exercises of graduating day and their part in them. Perchance they had an important rôle to play and received applause. Then there were, too, words of counsel that were graven on memory.

They will also recall that all this was in maidenly timidity, blushes, smiles, some tears perhaps, started by good will and tenderness and the camaraderie of classmates. The floral tributes of the day and the encouragement to take the right path will surely not be forgotten.

Sara J. J. McCaffery,
Principal of Primary School No. 16.

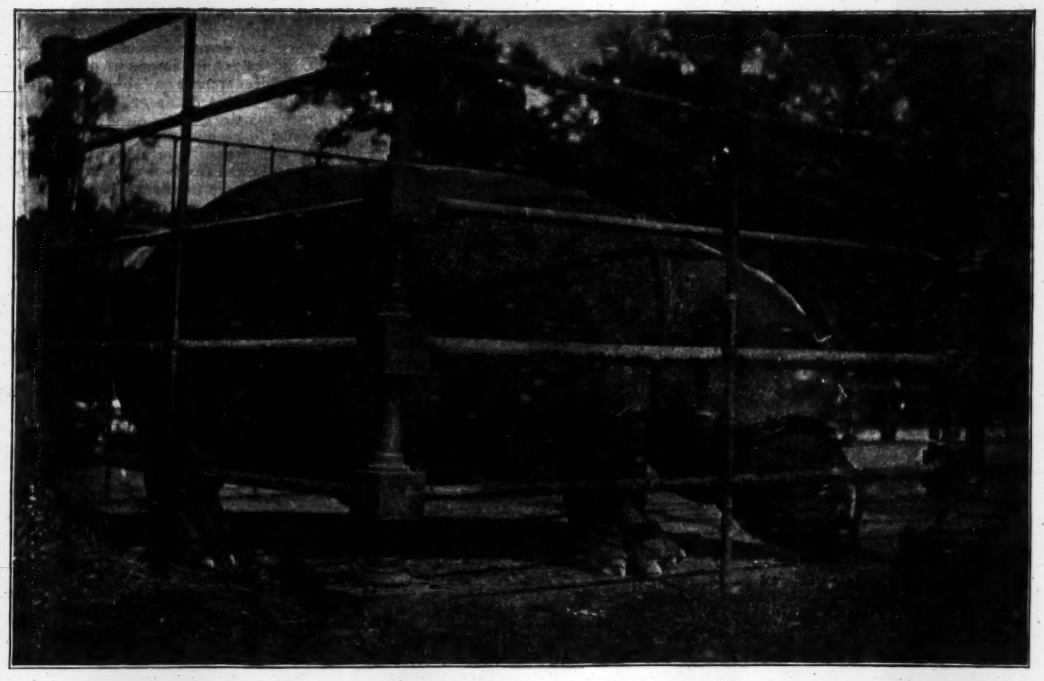


GRADUATION DAY AT A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Fire Gives Protection from Lightning.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Science and superstition occasionally meet on common ground, making it rash to condemn old customs as senseless. For instance, there are many primitive villages abroad where smoke fires are kindled hastily upon the approach of a thunderstorm, doubtless a survival, the antiquarian would say, of some heathen rite of propitiation. On the other hand, Prof. Schüster has recently pointed out that flame will discharge an electrified body, and that every fire or chimney emitting smoke serves as a lightning conductor for carrying off the pressure of electricity from a charged cloud. Some figures prepared in Schleswig-Holstein for the purpose of testing this theory show that while 6.3 churches in 1,000, and 8.5 windmills, are struck by lightning, only one factory chimney in 3,000 suffers in the same way, despite their greater height and more exposed condition.



HIPPOPOTAMUS IN CENTRAL PARK.

IT will have to be rechristened. Iris, the offspring of Caliph and Fatima, the senior and junior adult hippopotami at the Central Park Menagerie, is a boy, not a girl, river horse. Mayor Strong will have to name again.

Iris, known during the past few days as Siris, was born March 6, 1896. Vast sentimental interest was excited by the happening, and data to determine what name should be given the young pachyderm were clamored for. An expert was precipitate, because of the young mother's ferocity when he entered her tank and—he made a mistake in perfect good faith. It was discovered a few days ago. Iris, also known as "The Little Heiress," will have to be expunged from the baptismal record of Director John W. Smith.

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At present, the herd of Nile hippopotamidae at the menagerie consists of Caliph and Miss Murphy, and Fatima, their daughter, and—Siris. Miss Murphy was the first comer. She was bought in October, 1886, when she was three years old, of Hagenbeck, at Hamburg. She cost $5,000. Just this sum was paid in April, 1888, for Caliph. He is now twenty years old. Taken in the Nile when a calf, he came into the possession of William Thompson, an animal dealer of Brooklyn, who sold him for the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. This was when Caliph was less than two years old. Fatima was born Oct. 4, 1890.

All of the adults have flourished astonishingly. Caliph now weighs three tons, a ton more than eight years ago. Miss Murphy about 2½ tons. Fatima is nearly as stout as her mother, and hasn't done growing. Her little calf, when born, was salmon pink and the size of a sheep. Now its skin is almost as dark as its mother's. It is the size of a Shetland pony, and already its neck has an adipose fold that suggests a length of wet rubber fire hose. It continues to take natural sustenance under water, but has a liking for its mother's provender, and, although it has no teeth, puts its nose into her mash bucket, eats soaked bread, and tries to munch hay.

All are now in Winter quarters. Caliph and Miss Murphy keep house together. Fatima and "The Little Heiress" have another tank with parlor attachment.

"Murphy," said Keeper Terns, "is the 'boss.' She makes them all 'stand around,' and she's 'specially sore on Caliph. When she goes for him, it's rough on the old man. I don't know why she's so cross with him, but she has her way, and he's in terror of her.

"She makes Fatima understand, too, that only one in the family is to have a say, but she has never ill treated her daughter. Both were in the same tank when what was supposed to be Murphy's granddaughter came into the world. The old lady was tickled to death, and the two are just as foolish as some women are over a baby.

"Yes, they're thriving, all of them. Several years ago, Caliph did not eat for a couple of weeks, but that's the only illness we have had. They get no medicine, except fresh grass. Caliph and Murphy have had trouble with their big tushes, but what use are they to them in captivity? They're gentle, only Murphy makes believe, now and then, and runs at you with her mouth open, but backs out when you stand for her.

"They've enormous appetites. Get all the hay they want, and grass all the Summer. And they can eat twelve loaves a day each. They get a mash of bran, carrots, and apples every other day. Murphy's favorite way of playing mean on Caliph is to get out and eat, and keep him in the water until she has satisfied her appetite."

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In the Winter tank of Caliph and Miss Murphy there is just room for both huge beasts to immerse themselves and turn if one or the other is complaisant and makes room. But there is never a collision, and their evolutions might, perhaps, be studied to advantage by young naval officers desirous of seeing how vast bodies in the water may turn "in their own length."

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There are now in the world but two species of hippopotami — those called H. amphibius, like those at the Arsenal, and the Liberian Choeropsis. The former has two pairs of incisor teeth in each jaw, the latter but one pair. In prehistoric times, as proved by fossils in the tertiary, there were nine species of these animals. Vast deposits of their bones were found in Sicily. The discovery, it was claimed, fortified the belief that Italy was once united to Africa.

BEARS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Wild-eyed and almost breathless men rushed into the little hamlet of Samsonville, Ulster County, on a recent afternoon and sank down exhausted on a bench in front of the village Post Office. The men were Ephraim Du Bois of Samsonville and "Jim" Deutcher, a well-known old mountain guide of the Catskills. The men, when they had recovered their composure, related to the villagers a thrilling tale of an encounter they had had with bears at Sampson's Clearing, a wild and picturesque spot distant from Samsonville about five miles. Early in the morning the men started out from Samsonville with the intention of bagging a brace or two of partridges or woodcock. In due time they secured several brace of the birds, and it was decided to hurry home. They had walked several miles when the sturdy guide lost his footing in going down a steep bank and fell heavily to the ground. When his companion tried to raise him, it was found that his ankle was badly wrenched. Finally he was assisted to his feet by Du Bois, and the two had resumed their walk, when the old hunter pointed to a near-by log to the right of them. The decayed log had been torn asunder, and the dry punk scattered about the ground. The two men decided to circle about a few feet distant from the log in search of further traces, and within a few moments met again to compare results. "Bear?" queried Du Bois. "Bears," whispered the old hunter, "three of 'em, an old one and two young 'uns."

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The trail was soon found and the two men silently tramped on through the wilderness. As is well known among the old hunters of the Catskill region, the black bear of the Catskills will run from a man if he have a chance to escape, but should one be cornered the hunter is sure to meet an animal that is particularly ferocious, and Bruin will fight to the death, especially if fighting in defense of its young.

Carefully over the fallen trees and through the brush, which in some places was so dense as almost to shut out the light of day, the trail was followed. It led to a spring hole, and in the soft and spongy ground around could be seen plainly the huge flat feet of the old bear, together with the lighter imprints of the little cubs. After an hour or so of the most exhausting effort the hunters arrived at the foot of a gigantic cliff that apparently had no path to its summit. Sheer 300 feet it rose above them, the huge mass of rock apparently barring their further progress. Thoroughly tired and worn out, it seemed as if the pursuit must now be abandoned, and to add to their troubles the ankle of the old hunter caused him the most excruciating agony. Gritting his teeth and uttering maledictions on his unhappy plight, the brave old guide said: "We'll climb the rock, Eph. I mean to try for a shot at that old b'ar if I kin." By dint of hard labor the climb to the summit of the cliff was finally accomplished.

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As the pair stood resting on their rifles, the growl of an angry bear was heard. Not fifty feet from them was seen the bear. The shaggy brute was standing upright, with arms outstretched as if to welcome the hunters. The bear's yellow tusks showed in sharp relief against the dull red lining of her heavy jaws. Close to the infuriated animal stood a withered pine tree, up the trunk of which the two diminutive cubs of the bear had clambered at the first note of alarm. Involuntarily the hunters drew back a pace. The situation was indeed serious. Behind the hunters, as they faced their quarry, descended a precipice of hundreds of feet, while in front of them was the angry bear, for whom also all retreat was cut off by the gigantic cliffs behind her and the pair of hunters in front of her.

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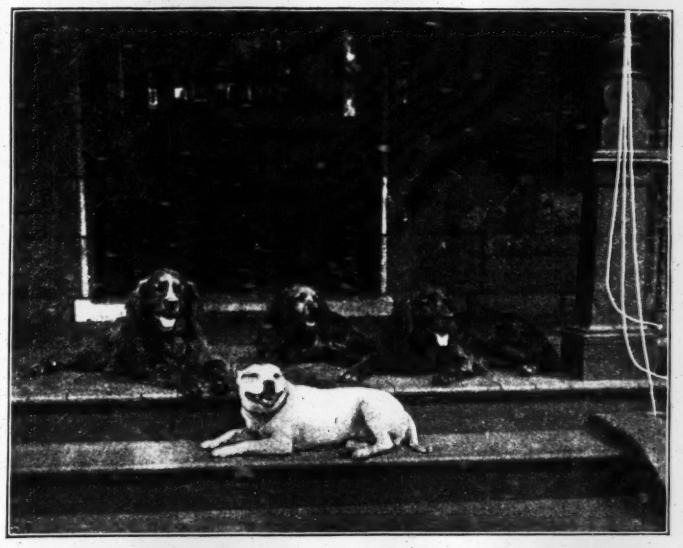
"Fire after I do, my boy," said Deutcher, as he raised his gun to his shoulder preparatory to firing. Du Bois, trembling with excitement, this being his first encounter with a bear, started to raise his weapon, which was unfortunately exploded by the trigger's catching in a small bush that grew near the spot where he was standing. The report of the gun had scarcely died away, and the smoke had not yet quite cleared, when the bear advanced with a rush upon the two men. Deutcher, who had not failed to keep the bear well covered with his rifle, had a hurried glimpse of the huge form of the bear, and, taking aim as best he could, fired. At almost the same instant the bear was upon the men, but by a clever dodge the old hunter managed to escape the animal's claws, and, getting a few feet away, hurriedly reloaded his gun. Du Bois in the meantime was struck by the huge forepaw of the infuriated bear and hurled several feet distant, striking the ground within a few inches of the edge of the cliff. A snarl from the cubs in the tree at the back of the bear caused her partially to turn, and as she did so a second shot from the hunter's gun struck her in a vital spot. The bear, now wounded to the death, made a lunge at the hunter, whose coat sleeve was torn to tatters by the claws of the animal and his arm deeply furrowed from contact with the sharp claws. Miscalculating the distance that separated her from the man, the great animal lost her equilibrium and plunged headlong over the cliff, finally striking at the foot of a waterfall that joined its rushing waters with those of a mountain brook.

Exhausted with their encounter with the bear, the two men returned to Samsonville, and, after hearing their story, a party of hunters set out for the scene of the encounter heavily armed, in the hope of meeting papa bear. The two cubs were found in the tree top and were shot, and afterward the party went to the foot of the cliff and skinned the huge dead bear.

An Important Anniversary.

From The London Chronicle.

It is exactly three centuries ago since Sir Walter Raleigh planted the first Irish potato in the garden attached to his residence, Myrtle Grove, Youghal—where, by the way, he also smoked his first pipe of tobacco—and accordingly the introduction of the famous tuber into Ireland will be celebrated in Dublin in November. The potato has been enthusiastically sung by an Irish poet as "the real gold of Ireland," and the celebration will take the popular and educational form of an exhibition and a conference under the auspices of the Irish Gardeners' Association.



BEAUTIES AND THE BEAST.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE WIDOWED PRINCESS BEATRICE.

IT is curiously suggestive that England should have seen in the date Sept. 23, 1896, a notable epoch in Queen Victoria's life and the history of Great Britain. Only in a land where "sport" is either the vocation or the avocation of every masculine citizen and of many feminine ones would the papers of all sorts and of all politics have been moved gravely and cordially to congratulate an august old lady on the fact that she had "broken a record."

While it is allowable to smile at this singular demonstration of a national instinct, there is no necessity to deny that the date is of some interest, even though one fails to recognize its high importance. It was on June 20, 1837, that William IV. died and Victoria, then a girl of nineteen, succeeded to the throne. She had, therefore, on Sept. 23 last occupied it for 59 years 3 months and 5 days, which is a period one day longer than the nominal reign of George III., and to that extent the longest in English annals. The calculation takes account of leap years, otherwise the Queen would have had to wait two days longer for the somewhat questionable distinction that can be given by any superiority to a monarch who was an immeasurably stupid brute all his life and a mad one for the ten years during which England eagerly awaited the death of the

"dread shadow of a King,
Whose realm had dwindled to one stately room,
Whose universe was gloom immersed in gloom,
Darkness as thick as life o'er life could fling,
Save haply for some feeble glimmering
Of faith and hope."

From reading the endless columns by which the press of London has emphasized Queen Victoria's new glory, it would be easy to infer that England credits its sovereign with no small part in the marvelous progress the nation has made since her far-distant Coronation Day. There is manifested in these articles a tendency more pardonable to Love than to Logic toward confusing what Victoria has seen with what she has done.

She deserves national gratitude, not for her personal virtues, which are the common heritage of millions of her subjects; not for the development, social, scientific, and political, of Europe's truest democracy, for that she has only abstained from attempting to hinder or delay; but for the fact that, never once in almost sixty years, has she forgotten the limitations of a constitutional monarch. Called by the accident of birth to reign in England, she has not tried to rule over it. Her private ideas on Divine right and royal prerogative are, possibly, those of the Czar and of the Kaiser, but she has never endeavored to make them effective and has never experienced the humiliation of finding them ineffective.

So, while Germany and Italy and Austria and France have sailed over tempest-beaten waves into harbors by no means secure, the voyage of England, far longer than theirs, has been over seas in comparison strangely calm, and to-day she can watch the portentous clouds gathering on the southeastern horizon with infinitely less of apprehension than is felt by each of her bitterly and reasonably envious rivals.

The young Victoria learned well the lessons that Lord Melbourne, last of her tutors and first of her Premiers, set before her. His nine successors—Peel, Russell, Derby, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Rosebery, and Salisbury—all found in her that acquiescence in the nature of things and the spirit of the age and the nation which alone made monarchy possible in England, which alone has enabled England to prosper under a Government as anomalous, as amorphous, and, apparently, as inconsistent with itself as exists on earth.

THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY.

HEARD AND SEEN.

Little Miss Anna Held, the "Etoile de Paris," speaks in a tone of rapturous admiration of her compatriot Yvette Guilbert, and apparently with sincerity. "She is the artiste," says Miss Held. The "etoile" herself is a great believer in accessories. She is thrilled with the correct hang of her artistic skirts, and she has a soulful feeling for the satisfactory results of the milliner's art. She takes good care of herself personally, and not for the world could she be induced to imperil her teeth by eating anything iced or very hot.

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A certain nice little lady, Miss Margot Hobart, has recently made her début, and at the same time, it was said, a "hit," in the play "A Boy Wanted." She certainly made a name. It was in Washington, a good place to give her political affinities, and it was stated forthwith that she was a niece of the Republican candidate for Vice President, Garret A. Hobart. Mr. Hobart now says that he has no niece, but the story has been told, and continues to give the young lady a certain prestige. There is something in a name.

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The buttercake does not seem to be an appropriate subject to inspire the artist, but there is one in New-York that is really a work of art. It is in a panel over the entrance to one of the numerous lunchrooms in the city where the buttercake is the pièce de résistance of the menu. It has an appropriate accompaniment in the picture of plate, knife, fork, sugar bowl, cup, and saucer, but it is only the buttercake which appeals to the connoisseur. The upper side is of exactly the right shade of crispy brown, the edges white, and to the whole the artist has imparted a feather lightness and naturalness worthy of a more aesthetic subject.

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Nature performs queer freaks sometimes. A woman who was seen in a street car recently was comparatively young, fine looking, with dark eyes and dark hair just turning gray. But her eyelashes, which were heavy, had turned perfectly white, giving her an odd appearance.

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The pervasive tuberose has been revived as a favorite in some classes of society. Not among the élite. They are still devoted to the violet and rose. The carnation, which is cheaper, and therefore of lower caste, is still the favorite flower of the big majority of refined people having neither poverty nor riches.

TAM.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

John Ruskin.
By Herkomer.

PAINTING SINCE HOGARTH.*

WITHIN the covers of these large volumes, embracing more than 2,000 printed pages, Prof. Muther has endeavored to survey practically the entire field of the art of painting during this century and the last. He not only concerns himself with the masters of Germany, France, England, Spain, Italy, and America, but enters the field of Northern Europe—Russia, Sweden, and Norway—and even makes a painstaking excursion into the fertile domain of Japan, whence was derived so powerful an impulse by the Impressionists of France.

Vast as this field must appear to any one having the least acquaintance with the subject, its magnitude for a writer becomes all the more oppressive when we recall the immense bulk of material that lies extant. Those who write on ancient art, and even those who write on the art of the Renaissance, are wont to complain, not of the excess of material, but of the dearth of it. Of Phidias and Praxiteles, of Cimabue and Giotto, of Raphael and Michelangelo, the world has never had one-half the details it could eagerly have devoured.

Burdened thus with a fullness of knowledge, it was the duty of Prof Muther to compress rather than to expand; he had constantly before him the task of fusing and assimilating. It can be seen that he has carried his burden not without difficulty. He is never quite free from the obstructions it throws about his feet or from the weight it presses down upon his thought. But we ought not to be altogether surprised at these evidences, remembering what are the limitations to human endurance. Indeed, there is room to congratulate him that he bore the mighty load without falling prostrate beneath its weight.

Few books are so easily criticised as histories of art. Their very nature invites criticism, such are the diverse opinions held of schools of painters, art movements, and art theories. Scarcely a judgment can be put forth and escape disagreement from some quarter. This is because art is not a science, and, if it were, could never be an exact one. Art is temperament, mood, and individuality; it is climate and weather and fashion, and these vary as the winds and clouds of heaven. For science we go to photography and to architectural drawings.

Criticism of Prof. Muther should relate, not to his views of schools or of individuals, so much as to his work as a whole. It obviously was written for popular reading, and he had in his mind educational ends as well as entertainment. For these purposes he may be often too learned, not to say obscure; his explanations of causes and developments abstruse, and, when not so, somewhat too long. The men and women from whom as one composite being we get our ancient friend the average reader, may at times find themselves lost in his excursions to remote and unfamiliar places. But they can readily pass over these passages and enter upon those which deal with more concrete things—the lives of individuals, the worth and significance of their art; while the illustrations with which almost every page is adorned will amply reward their attention. These illustrations, if possessing various degrees of merit, and never a high degree, considering their great number and the reasonable price of the book, may be accepted. In the main they enable one to understand much that Prof. Muther points out as distinctive in an artist's work, and that was the essential purpose they had to serve.

Along the highway which led Europe from the art of the Renaissance to the art here meant by modern England is shown by Prof. Muther to have been the pioneer. This was in part because England had been the pioneer in that great European movement toward democracy out of which the spirit of modern art came. From the Renaissance had been derived an art that was essentially aristocratic. When it did not deal with Bible subjects it dealt with religious processions or with state pageants, and when not with these with portraiture and costume. From England came the great first step toward an art which should be something more, something profoundly human. Better than most other nations, was England prepared to take the forward step. Her feet were not fettered in her own past. Before the eighteenth century began Englishmen had been content with the art which could be purchased on the Continent or which foreigners like Holbein and Van Dyck could be induced to create on her soil. A debt to Holland was thus incurred, and here we see that to Holland democracy in art as well as democracy in state building is under a heavy load of obligation.

Hogarth thus came to his art work a free man, the child of a generation grown dissolute with the Restoration and didactic with the preaching that naturally had ensued. Hogarth pictured the world that he saw—the beauty and luxury of it, and just as faithfully its ugliness and baseness. Back to him Prof. Muther goes for the origin of modern art. Again and again through his pages we find him citing Hogarth's influence. Pale idealism altogether disappeared before this master worker. His devotion was solely given to those realities which he saw in the life around him. When it is said that he made art a means to ends that were alien to art, that he was a comedian of the pencil, the Molière of painting, we are to bear in mind the age he lived in and the predominance that had been acquired in literature by story tellers. Hogarth lived in the time of Smollett, Richardson, and Fielding, and as they told stories by writing novels, so he told them by painting pictures.

As Hogarth prepared the rough way, so was it Gainsborough who moved forward to more cultured things. If in the one we see embodied John Bull, in the other we find gentleness, charm, and subtlety, with other qualities denoting great refinement. But it was as a landscape painter that Gainsborough most firmly led in the march forward, as he produced his mighty oak trees sheltering humble homes, his meadows with golden sunlight spread over them—every one of them a scene where nature dwells and where most often is seen contentment.

Another great name in the legacy which Prof. Muther finds the eighteenth to have given to the nineteenth century, but a name less renowned than Hogarth's, was Goya. Strange was the fate which brought him into the world from Spain. Spanish art had been Catholic, and more Catholic than the art of any other land, but here was seen to arise from it a man of the Promethean race, a man of that storm and stress type to which belonged Goethe and Schiller. Under him an art which had been wholly religious and subservient to dogma became an art in which were conspicuous denial and doubt. Goya had the modern spirit, its restlessness, its nervous force. His pictures are pictures that might have been painted yesterday, and his influence may be seen in certain men who actually did paint yesterday.

Meanwhile arose another artist who was to guide Frenchmen into the new paths of freedom, if not of peace. This was Watteau. He taught, besides freedom, cheerfulness and joyousness. In him was seen naturalness, and not formalism. Life and action dominated his scenes. His influence in France the author compares to that of Rubens in Belgium; he was the deliverer, as Rubens had been, and it was destined to him, as to Hogarth, Gainsborough, Goya, and Greuze, to survive while classicalism went to its overthrow. For the new men was the future, and not even the men who attempted the classical reaction, not Raphael Mengs nor Angelica Kauffman, not Vignée-Lebrun nor David, the latter with Napoleon for patron and subject, could withhold the world that was theirs. Cornelius might found his school in Munich and Kaulbach blaze as the wonder of a time; at Düsseldorf might arise a school suffused with all the sentiment of the age of Byron, but it could not thwart the coming of the deliverance, for these fond and deluded men, in the author's clever words, looked at nature, not as their mother, with milk for them, but as "their aunt."

With the work of David's legion of pupils the world at the same time grew weary, but not less weary of their works than of the attacks they made on talent that was not of their kind. While these pupils were destined to some survival as academic artists, it was Prud'hon and Gros who foretold the glorious coming day when Géricault and Delacroix were to reign. Boldness, life, light, and movement belonged to the art which they aimed to produce. They stood to it as stood Byron, George Sand, and Hugo to literature. They were preachers of the gospel of nature and passion. Géricault, however, lived only a short life, dying as he did before he was thirty-two, but what he had done had been done effectively, and the good work went forward to noble and memorable results in the hands of Delacroix.

When at a later time came Meissonier, it was neither as a representative of the heroic art of his immediate past nor of the art which followed him, but as a mediator between the two. When Meissonier first appeared, he seemed to belong to the Low Countries, so like miniatures were his pieces, so accurate and minute were all the details of them. Those little cabinet pieces, of which he produced so many, and all of such charm, have since sold, not for their weight in gold, but their weight in thousand-franc notes, and yet the artist told no story in them, pointed no moral, suggested no lesson.

Meissonier adhered rigidly to nature; he was a realist and a man who loved truth. Conscientiousness could not go further than in him. The scenes he painted were scenes in his own house and his own studio. Every detail was there. Models not infrequently wore the velvet and silk in his studio for weeks and even months. Later in his career, when he painted those larger canvases depicting scenes in Napoleon's life, each item of detail in the canvas came from an authentic model, whether it were the boots of Napoleon, the color of horses, the color of sun-faded uniforms, or weapons and harness. For the picture called "1814" he actually selected a piece of ground in the country through which the Emperor and his Marshals had advanced, laid out a road, and had artillery, cavalry, and infantry placed there. Meissonier in his own lifetime had the reward of his conscientious labor—fame and prices such only as old masters of great renown have called forth.

Meissonier: "A Man Reading."

GERICAULT: "EPSOM RACES, 1821."

The author concedes him honor for all this devoted toil, but denies him the title of painter, in the proper sense; this, we are assured, "he never was," because his pictures "are wanting in unity of conception, leave one cold by the hardness of their contours, the aridness of their colors, and the absence of all vibrating nervous feeling." He likes best the small pictures. They possess a certain amount of temperament, while the military ones "make one chilly." But the art of Meissonier will endure to a remote time.

The father as Victor Hugo is of Romanticism in literature, his name requires mention also in any history of landscape painting. His influence, the author thinks, must have been potent in any case, but Hugo was a draughtsman with gifts, and in landscape a dramatist. The men who now really gave life and power to landscape painting in France were men who buried themselves as hermits in villages near Paris. On the borders of Saint Cloud and Ville d'Avray lies an undulating strip of country where they made their homes, and here was "the cradle" of the new art they gave the world. But from England in the meantime had come influences not to be overlooked. A school of landscape arose in that country, with Constable for one of its lights, by which art in France was fertilized and the modern conception of color was changed. In England also arose Turner, and Prof. Muther does not have the usual difficulty in understanding the so-called two periods in that great painter's art.

He holds that Turner was really the same from the beginning, a proposition which is interesting, though we cannot see that the author proves it. Turner, he says, "circled round the fire like a moth, and craved, like Goethe, for more light: he wanted to achieve the impossible and paint the sun. He wanted to be able to render the liquid, shining depths of the sky without employing the earth as an object of comparison, and these studies which have merely the sky as their object are perhaps his most astonishing works. Everywhere, to the border of the pictures, there is light." Praise of Turner there is in ample degree in this work. He was in color the greatest of creators and among landscape painters the boldest poet. English painting in him attained its greatest might, just as in Byron and Shelley poetry "unrolled its standard of war most proudly and brilliantly."

Constable was a pioneer and a man of power. Principles since his time widely adopted were adopted first by Constable, the main one being the necessity for direct study of nature and direct painting of nature in the open air. Constable rigidly held that a landscape was beautiful only as light and shadow made it so; that its beauty lay, not so much in its own lines, as in the lights and shadows which bathed it. He therefore became a painter of nature in all her freshness; he made the wind murmur in his trees and

*THE HISTORY OF MODERN PAINTING. By Richard Muther, Professor of Art History at the University of Breslau, Late Keeper of the Prints at the Munich Pinakothek. In three volumes. Large 8vo. Illustrated. New-York: The Macmillan Company. $20.

through his corn and the sunlight dance on the waves. He made an advance over Gainsborough; he got far nearer to nature's heart.

Before England had recognized Constable's genius, Constable found friends in France. The younger painters were loud in praise of the life they saw in his work, and he won a gold medal in Paris. Among the more restless men his influence created an organized movement toward better things, and in the Salon of 1831 were seen surprising fruits of their revolt. Names now most held in honor were there, with Rousseau at their head. In the forest of Fontainebleau, and notably at Barbizon, they began to produce work the fame of which has filled the earth. Here, like Constable, they painted after direct study of nature—a walk in the forest, a day in the meadow, a tour of fields and brooksides. Dupré said that in nature's presence he could become saturated with truth, and on returning to the studio he squeezed the sponge.

Not in Dupré, however; not in Corot; not in Troyon, can best be seen this close Barbizon intimacy between the man and his work; but in Millet. Peasant himself, as were his fathers, and his brothers farm laborers, Millet painted exactly the life he knew best, the life he was born and reared in. Others before Millet had painted peasants, but he was "the first who represented them truthfully, in all their ruggedness, and likewise in their greatness—not for the amusement of others, but as they claim a right to their own existence." He retained as an artist his peasant garb and wandered over the fields in wooden shoes, straw hat, and an old red cloak. In his drawing, Prof. Muther finds his greatness, and not in his painting. He thinks the future will find it hard to understand the high estimation in which his painting has been held, but his drawings will provide an enduring and firmly grounded fame. He ranks him among the greatest draughtsmen—with Michelangelo, Rubens, and Prud'hon.

MILLET: "THE LABORER GRAFTING A TREE."

Meanwhile, in England arose the Pre-Raphaelites, in the beginning champions of liberty for art and its followers, and historically bearing resemblance to Courbet and Millet, issuing, as they did, from similar conditions. Nature alone they proclaimed as the source of all true art, and thus they partook of ideas advanced in literature by Wordsworth and Coleridge and in art criticism by Ruskin. What they warred against most bitterly was superficial dexterity in technique and that intellectual emptiness seen in the historical pictures of that time. But with the advance of time many strayed away from their early idols, one great exception being found, however, in Holman Hunt, who through life has clung to the early principles of the brotherhood. With Millais, the brotherhood was "merely a traveling stage, a phase in his artistic development," and upon it later he looked back "as upon a youthful folly" or only a flirtation.

With the influence from Japan, and with the impressionists in whom that influence became conspicuous, Prof. Muther closes his second volume. This he calls the final phase of the great battle of liberation. That liberation was a liberation from heaviness, in the place of which was brought to art tenderness and delicacy. From the Japanese came an art which tells a story without saying everything, the whole being suggested by a part. The impression of an object was conveyed without the need of the whole of it being executed.

Once the bonds had been broken in France new results were achieved, and very notable among them were the pictures of Bastien-Lepage. Others had labored for the new cause not without results, but through him were gained the first important adherents from the public. Where Manet had been experimental, Bastien-Lepage showed an easy mastery of his art which bore down all opposition. The defiance and hostility of youth did not appear in him. He had first mastered himself and then his art shone with truth and beauty. The work he did is described as a softening of the rough side of naturalism, a polishing of the nails of peasants and making of their ruggedness a thing beautiful. His self-mastery first appeared in the portrait of his grandfather, painted at twenty-five years of age, and is seen clearly again in his "Love in the Village," which awakens Prof. Muther's laudation.

Bastien-Lepage: "Love in the Village."

The English artists of late times, unlike Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Constable, do not arouse the enthusiasm of the author to its highest point. English art is now "based on luxury, optimism, and aristocracy; in its neatness, cleanliness, and good breeding it is exclusively designed to ingratiate itself with English ideas of comfort." He is not awed by the success of Leighton any more than some of the rest of us. He records that for sixteen years Leighton "sat like Jupiter upon his throne in London"; that he knew all languages, had an imposing presence, and did the honors of his house with admirable tact; but confesses that "one stands before his works with a certain feeling of indifference." Leighton was wanting to a degree that few artists are in temperament and in individuality; he produced the purest academic art, and, while his work was refined, it was also frigid.

The author does not dismiss Blake as a madman or as a dreamer. He was simply "the Swedenborg of painting," possessing the merit of great power, embracing in itself an entire universe. He had creative force, and that manly quality was combined in him with the faith of a child.

Herkomer's fame has its foundation in his likenesses of women, but these scarcely justify his great reputation, and make "all the more astonishing the earnest certainty of touch and robust energy visible in his other works," in one of which, "The Last Muster," he "showed that it is possible to be simple and yet strike a profound note and even attain greatness." Prof. Muther pronounces Whistler "an artist by the grace of God," and "perhaps the proudest and most naturally gifted who has appeared in these days upon English soil."

HERKOMER: "THE LAST MUSTER."

The chapter devoted to American art is not the most satisfactory. Prof. Muther's want of familiarity with originals is often to be observed. Thus, of Kensett he remarks that he "is said to have had a fine feeling for the poetry of color," and of S. R. Gifford that he "is reputed to be the most many-sided of this group." Sargent he knows better, and does not withhold his admiration. Sargent is "one of the most dazzling men of talent of the present day." Brought up amid brilliant surroundings, he acquired what many painters are deficient in all their lives—refined and exquisite taste. Sargent he pronounces wholly French in manner, but he is "a painter for painters." Weeks has succeeded in the Orient as only Verestchagin succeeded; each has been unrivaled, save by the other, in producing dazzling tropical effects. Weeks has shown great knowledge alike of the pictorial and grotesque features of Indian life, and the full splendor of burning sunlight appears on his canvases.

This review of Prof. Muther's exhaustive volumes, long as it is, can give scarcely more than hints of its contents. Nowhere else is to be found a work so full and satisfactory. It is marked by catholicity of taste, discriminating appreciation, and intellectual vigor. The author's breadth of view is not more remarkable, however, than is his range of knowledge, his force of statement not more so than his carefulness in judgments, his clearness of style, and his admirable spirit. F. W. H.

WEEKS: "THE LAST JOURNEY."

Samuel Pepys and His Diary.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

He lived to the age of seventy, and an after-death examination revealed a nest of seven stones in one of his kidneys, any one of which might have proved mortal to an ordinary man. But they were Pepysian stones, and had arranged themselves so conveniently as not seriously to derange his bodily functions. The State owed him £28,000 which it never paid, in which counterpoise of dishonesty the operation of moral justice may be visible. Pepys's observation on the point is necessarily wanting. He had gone where diaries were no longer requisite; and yet, but for irreverence, one might imagine him calmly resuming his notes in eternity: "This day did blow the last trumpet. Gabriel a fine figure. The trumpet somewhat out of tune."

IN THE CLUB WORLD

Frank R. Lawrence,
President Lotos Club.

MEMBERS of the Newport Clambake Club, that novel organization which was started a year ago last Summer at the fashionable resort by Mr. Center Hitchcock and a few associates, and who had begun to fear that the club would not long survive, now that its novelty has worn off, basing their apprehensions on the fact that only two or three bakes were given last season, have been cheered by the receipt of a very tasteful and well-gotten-up little club book, with a cover of a tint as near that of the Rhode Island clam when first taken from the steaming bake as it was possible to procure. This book, which will be in great demand in all the social clubs of the country as a tangible evidence of the continued existence and vitality of one of the most novel of social organizations, contains the information that there are now 92 members of the club, that its limit of membership is 100, and that the club "will continue to do business next year at the old stand." The initiation fee of the club has been raised from $5 to $15, and the dues are $5 a year. Mr. Center Hitchcock is President of the club, Mr. Frank Ware is Secretary, and Mr. F. P. Garrettson is Treasurer, while the Executive Committee of the club is composed of Messrs. Frederick Eldridge, Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Prescott Lawrence. The club will probably occupy again next season its quarters of the past two years on Easton's Point, leased to it by Mr. Henry Robbins of New-York. The absence of Mr. Hitchcock during the early and late weeks of the Summer and the death of Mr. Cutting have been the chief cause of the comparatively infrequent bakes during the past season. The last bake was abandoned in consequence of the death of Mr. Walter Kane, who, although not a member of the club, was well known to its members, while the death of Mr. Brockholst Cutting, one of the most popular and prominent members of the club, necessitated the abandonment of the bake of the preceding week. As the club grows older it is being more utilized by its members for private bakes, and many of these were given during the season. It has been found that a clambake at the clubhouse at Easton's Point is one of the most appreciated of entertainments; so that several of the Newport bachelors who are members of the club did their entertaining there last season by giving private bakes.

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The various country and suburban clubs now hold the life and interest of the club world, and if one wishes to find the majority of New-York clubmen, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays at this season of the year, he must seek them at Tuxedo, Meadowbrook, Cedarhurst, Westchester, Ardsley, Orange, Morristown, Baltusrol, and at the many other pretty clubhouses which now dot the country side within a radius of fifty miles from the City Hall. In all these houses there gather now at late afternoons and evenings groups of men, and often of women, healthily tired from their afternoons on the hunting field, on the wheel, or more often on the golf links, and as the darkness falls and the huge wood fires are lighted and the tea or drinks brought in, the while the players group themselves around the fire in their becoming outing costumes and talk of the day's incidents and events, the scene is both animated and pretty. The good health which these outdoor sports bring is reflected in the rosy cheeks and bright eyes of the women as well as of the men who indulge in them, and one wonders, in regarding this aspect of the present "fad" for outdoor sports, what the men and women of a quarter century ago did in their time, when the craze had not begun. Dancing is now at a discount, while hunting, golf, and cycling are to the fore, but Terpsichore will not allow herself to be entirely neglected, and asserts herself on Saturday evening at Ardsley, Tuxedo, and Orange, where weekly dances in the country clubhouses of both places are enjoyed. Soon the hunt balls will begin, and then the opening of the Winter season in town will not be long delayed.

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One of the most successful of New-York's country clubs—the Richmond County Club—one which has occupied for some three or four months past a picturesquely situated old house on the Clove Road, on Staten Island, has so grown as to demand larger quarters, and is now about to move to a commodious mansion on Todt Hill, near New-Dorp. The change is not viewed entirely with favor by some of the members of the club, as it will necessitate a longer drive or bicycle ride from New-Brighton or the North Shore, where most of the members of the club reside, but the house selected is so great an improvement on the old one that it is hoped these objecting members will see the advisability of the move. The view from the piazzas of the new house over the wide meadow lands immediately at the base of Todt Hill and the blue waters of the bay beyond, is an entrancing one and must be seen to be enjoyed. During the hunting season the new location will be found to be very advantageous, as the club holds most of its runs over the flatlands on the south shore of the island.

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The new Ardsley Casino has already proved itself more successful than its projectors had hoped, and the pretty clubhouse is constantly filled with members and guests, while the golf links are daily covered with players. The building of the Casino has proved that there was need of a well-established central clubhouse near the east bank of the Hudson River, and with good management the Casino has seemingly entered on a most prosperous existence. It has a character and individuality of its own, and cannot be compared for this reason with either Tuxedo or the Westchester Country Club.

CLUBMAN.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

"I see that they are going to have a freshman football team at Columbia College this season," said The Yalensian, as he dropped his paper and began the customary chatter of the evening in the sportsmen's corner. "That's a new go for the mild-mannered youngsters up at President Low's institution."

"Don't let it worry you a particle," growled The Veteran, as he turned in his chair and blew ceilingward a great cloud of smoke. "They will never occasion very much trouble to that mob of yours up in New-Haven. It's only a freshman outbreak, and is nothing to be taken seriously. There was a time when the students at Columbia went in for athletics to some extent, but the day seems to be gone by. The freshmen will find in a few weeks that it is very bad form to indulge in such violent exercise. Then they will take the tip and go to their quarters and begin practice at the steps of the ballet dancer and the skirt-swinging variety actress. That's the sort of thing that seems to give one popularity at Columbia nowadays, and the more one can simper and tiptoe about and look and act effeminately the better chance he has for the social favors of the college set."

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"Unfortunately, there's a heap of truth in that," confessed The Graduate, "but when we get a campus and a place for out-of-door sports, we hope to change all that. We make an occasional outbreak in rowing, and then fall down terrifically. If there was to be an intercollegiate championship at tiddleywinks or parlor croquet, Columbia might stand a chance, but hardly at anything so violent as football just now, I fear. Like most of the older graduates, I hope that this football team of the freshmen will be encouraged, and that the class of 1900 may be the one to force the athletic revival at the college that is so sadly needed. There's a good starter to help them along in the shape of a boathouse, at all events, thanks to Eddie Gould. Where in the world a football coach to show the boys how to play the game is to come from I cannot see, as there is not a graduate of Columbia that is up in the game as it is played now. But we live in hopes; something may develop."

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"Doesn't look as if we were going to get much of a chance to see the game here this Fall, more's the pity. Only one game as it now looks," remarked The Oarsman. "But that will be a 'screamer,' I imagine. Yale and Princeton will have to be both meat and drink to those of us who love the sport. Was down in Philadelphia the other day, and they were white-hot down there because Yale had refused to accept their challenge. Some of them would have it that it was because Yale was afraid of them. From what I hear, though, the refusal was a part of the well-laid plan to prepare for a renewal of the relations between Harvard and Yale which will be pretty certainly brought about this Winter. A number of meetings between graduates of the two big universities have been held recently at the big building down the avenue, and the outcome of it will certainly be a renewal of the old-time relations."

"By George!" fairly shouted The Yalensian, who had not been around to take a hand in the patching up of the peace, "that's talk that's worth the hearing. Perhaps I'm prejudiced, but I can't help thinking that a sporting season is mighty tame unless Harvard and our boys have a go at one another in all sorts of games that are going. How are they going to get out of the mess?"

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"Don't know for certain," responded The Oarsman. "A traveling companion of mine who was graduated at Harvard told me that there was a plan on foot to get up some sort of a joint committee of the two colleges, made up of graduates and undergraduates, perhaps, which should agree on a general plan for the management of a series of dual contests at football, rowing, baseball, tennis, shooting, and possibly other sports. It is, as I understand it, to be a committee that will perpetuate itself, filling vacancies as they occur. Its duties, after all the preliminaries are arranged, are to be to settle all sorts of disputes that arise between the managers of the sports—of course with the consent, and subject more or less to the decisions, of the Advisory Committees on Athletics of the two universities.

"That's the sort of thing we ought to have had years ago," remarked The Yalensian. "The fellows seem to have come down to good, hard common sense if they have really arranged for that sort of thing. There hasn't been so much sense shown in a decade." The Veteran, who had always been in the thick of the fights when he was at college, could not restrain himself on hearing even the rumor of what was a possibility, and for a half hour was the most chipper and loquacious and good-natured fellow in the club. Who the originator of the plan was did not appear, but every Yale man was enlisted for it before he left the club for the night.

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"That trip of some of the Vanderbilts and Gen. Miles and his party to the Yellowstone hunting regions, and the recent death of William Young of The Sun, reminded me of a trip to the coast made by a party a quarter of a century or so ago, in which Mr. Young was a participant. I have often heard the veteran newspaper men speak of it," remarked The Traveler when The Yalensian had gone away to celebrate the prospect of a revival of hostilities between Yale and Harvard.

"It was made under rather different circumstances, for a fellow that went after big game in those days got it, though he had a tough sort of time reaching the spot where the sport was. This particular trip was engineered by 'Johnnie' Heckscher, I believe. Heckscher was then an even more ardent fisherman than he is to-day. Columbia River salmon was the thing he was after on this particular trip, though incidentally there was an inspection of some sort of a gold mine snap, I believe.

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"John didn't care so much about the gold mine as did some of the others in the party, and he hurried them on until they reached the Columbia River. When they struck that water John was at once in his element. They found a pool away back in the country, and John whipped it and killed salmon so fast for two days that he was thoroughly tired out and unable to stand. Then, as Young told the yarn, they started down the river toward the mouth in their canoes. When they had gone about twenty-five miles, they came on an old trapper, and John began telling about the grand fishing they had had, and showed a salmon about as big as he was that he had insisted on bringing down the river with him.

"The trapper looked him over as a sort of curiosity, and finally drawled out: ''Spose 'twas great sport for you uns, what don't know nothin' about salmon, but it's my 'pinion a man must be a fool to waste time ketchin' salmon way up the river when not more'n twenty miles further down you uns 'll strike the shallows, where the fish is so thick that you'll have to get out of the canoe and walk around to get rid of 'em.'

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"Of course the laugh was on Heckscher for the time being. Young said he was never much of a fisherman, but he thought he could get a fair creel if the fish were as thick as all that, and the whole party were anxious to strike the spot. They got there all right in time, and then Young said there was such a sight as no one had ever deemed it possible to witness. The river was actually alive with the fish, and they were so thick that there was no use in wasting time fishing for them. All one had to do was to reach out with a paddle, smack a fish on the head, and lift it into the boat. Members of the party killed salmon until they were tired, while Heckscher was trying in vain to land one with a fly.

"The fish were on their way to the ocean, and there were literally millions of them. A mile further down, the stream ran through a series of narrow gorges, and it was an actual fact that the fish were packed in so closely that the canoes had to be poled over the top of the fish before the deep water a half mile further down the stream could be reached.

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"Young told me the yarn at the Horse Show some four or five years ago, and called on Heckscher for a verification.

"John said: 'It's all true, only Mr. Young hasn't made it half strong enough. We might have got out of our canoes and walked dry shod for a quarter of a mile on the backs of the salmon, they were so clogged in the river.'

"Reckon the Miles party won't have any such experiences as that, for the canneries have made the salmon in the river scarce now. 'Lucky' Baldwin told me a similar tale once, and I reckon it will have to go, even though it has the flavor of a camp-fire experience. I wish Gen. Miles might have a bit of such experience, for he is a right clever fellow socially and a genuinely good sportsman."

THE "BLUE PETER" IN WHIST.

R. Frederic Foster in The Monthly Illustrator.

There is a house in London which should be the Mecca of all whist players who believe in the new school and the "information" game; a shrine before which they should bow respectfully as the fountain head of all that is modern in the game. This is 87 St. James Street, and it is within sight of Marlborough House. Its fame rests chiefly on the fact that it was at one time known as Graham's Club, and that within its walls Lord Henry Bentinck first introduced the "blue peter," or signal for trumps, which consists in playing a higher card before a lower when no attempt is made to win the trick. That signal has been to the whist players of the world like the pillar of fire to the children of Israel. For more than forty years it has led them up and down in the wilderness of arbitrary conventions, but it has never brought them to the promised land of better whist.

The blue peter was the introduction to whist of a purely arbitrary signal or convention, and its seed has spread like a thistle's, until it has entirely overrun the old game of "calculation, observation, position, and tenace"; leaving in its place long suits, American leads, plain-suit echoes, four-signals, and directive discards. These seem to have choked up all the dash, brilliancy, and individuality in our whist players, reducing them all to the same level—not by increasing the abilities of the tyro, but by curtailing the skill of the expert.

Sunday Golf.

From The Chicago Post.

Upon the broad question of playing golf on Sunday as an individual recreation there is room for the most conscientious difference of opinion. Some persons may be so situated that if they play golf or tennis or baseball or walk or amuse themselves at all during the week it must be on Sunday. For such persons society puts the most liberal construction on the Mosaic injunction—which civilization approves—of rest on the seventh day. But it is a widely different matter when a club representative of and supported by well-known citizens puts a premium on Sunday golf by having its most important matches played on that day.

THE LARGEST TREE IN NEW-YORK.
At 21 West Fourteenth Street.

THE largest tree that graces the streets of New-York below the Harlem River is this fine, symmetrical poplar. It is a beautiful landmark whose history and associations are sentimental and remarkable.

While not so very old—it was planted half a century ago—it has thrived wonderfully. It breaks the dreary, matter-of-fact perspective of West Fourteenth Street, is soothingly verdant in Spring, its leaves flutter and shimmer like those of a quaking asp to Summer and Autumn zephyrs, and in Winter it is a sturdy sentry over the demesne with which it is identified.

Many in the right spirit of sentimentality cherish this arboreal memento of by-gone days. They are uneasy when they hear of progress in the neighborhood, and when Autumn is waning and it casts off its foliage to prepare to face Winter blasts, twigs and limbs bare, its disrobing litters the street and wares exposed for sale, because those who do business here are eminently practical people. The tree to many of them is a "yellow primrose" when clement days are over.

So far, however, this tree has escaped the edict of felling. Efforts to lay it low have been many. It is ill-viewed by those who wish to stretch light, telegraph, and telephone wires on the north side of Fourteenth Street from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue. Processes of divers bureaus have been instituted to get rid of it, but they have been successfully contested. The glorious old poplar stands to-day with hosts of friends to champion its cause, or plead for it, and they have shielded it with iron on the pavement side of its trunk. This to prevent injury from passing vehicles.

In its shade, when it is sunny, is a handsome and remarkable brownstone mansion, 21 West Fourteenth Street. Since 1855 it has been the town house of the Van Beurens, who are descended from the famous market gardener and farmer, Henry Spingler, whose real estate investments of about £1,000 more than a century ago founded an estate whose value to-day is from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

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The Van Beuren mansion has during the last quarter of a century been a marvel to passers-by and provocative of lively interest. It is, in the first place, far ahead, in point of solidity of construction, of the average modern dwelling. Its interior is a charm. There is an extravagance of wide corridors and high ceilings. The equipment of furniture, tapestries, and bric-à-brac dates from the days when Chippendale was rare but not priceless. The decorations are superb.

But the wonder of the house is its grounds. It stands in twelve city lots—six on Fourteenth Street and six on Fifteenth Street—and they are laid out so as to suggest the pleasance of a manor house in the country. Here, in captivating disregard of angular formality, is a stable, there dove cotes, now a sward, then a charming tangle of flowers and exotics. Fruit and ornamental trees are intermingled. Irving's Saccharissa would have been tender in such an oasis in a desert of sordid trading.

But the joy of such a place in a bustling quarter is fleeting. It may not be very long before mansion and grounds will disappear to make room for business structures. The birds will some Spring return to find their sanctuary but a memory.

The Van Beuren estate came of the shrewdness and industry of Henry Spingler. More than 120 years ago he was in the wilds of New-York City, farming and gardening. Then a jaunt from the Battery to rural delights in the neighborhood of Prince Street and Broadway was not taken without serious deliberation. It was far out of town, and the citizen was not then so secure in his wanderings afar as he is now.

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The corner of the Bowery and Broadway existed then—at Fifteenth Street. Here, where now is Union Square, Spingler lived in a quaint two-and-a-half-story Dutch house. Around him were his broad acres of fields and gardens.

Farmer as he was, Spingler now ranks among families the best known and the most esteemed of our time. Of the same calling as he were the Brevoorts, Varians, Roses, Romaines, Grahams, Van Ordens, Amoses, Campbells, Samlers, Williamsons, Lows, Ulshofers, Mandevilles, Coutants, and Halletts. Did not ancestors of these, with Henry Spingler, petition in 1784 to be allowed the same privilege in the markets as the truck raisers of Long Island?

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Spingler lived with his wife, Mary—one of the best business women man ever had as helpmate—"opposite the two-mile stone" in the Bowery. He died in the queer old house in 1814. They had two children, girls. One died when she was budding into womanhood. The other, Eliza M. Spingler, married Lieut. James Fonerden, son of the famous Baltimore abolitionist and patriot, Adam Fonerden, and brother of the celebrated Dr. John Fonerden. The union was at the beginning of this century.

Mary Spingler Fonerden, one of their children, who had the traits of her grandmother, married romantically the man of her girlish choice. He was Michael Murray Van Beuren. Although a mechanic, he was of sterling worth and amiable character.

Henry Spingler's widow left Bowery Hill in 1833 to live in a house that stood on the site of the present Van Beuren mansion. Shortly after, the poplar tree shown in the illustration, was planted. Michael M. Van Beuren came to live here in 1841. Later came his wife's widowed mother, and a life of tranquillity and constantly growing prosperity that lasted half a century was begun.

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Mrs. Van Beuren acquired by the death of her grandmother and mother sole interest in nearly all of Henry Spingler's estate. Her husband, who became Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, in which his son-in-law, the late John W. Davis, was Captain, aided her in managing her affairs for forty years. He died July 18, 1878, at Morristown, N. J., when he was seventy-six years old. His wife survived him and managed the estate until her death, Aug. 8, 1894. She was eighty years old. Both lie in the churchyard of St. Mark's.

Surviving them are Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Reynolds, daughters; Miss Van Beuren and Frederick T. and Henry S. Van Beuren, sons and married grandchildren.

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A record of the vast Van Beuren-Spingler estate has no place here. It is found all around the neighborhood of the mansion with the poplar tree, and gave the name Spingler Place to Fifteenth Street from Union Square to Fifth Avenue and to the hotel that stood for decades on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Square.

Col. Van Beuren's widow treasured the poplar tree, which was planted when she was a young matron, and the arrangement of the grounds about the Van Beuren mansion was dictated by her. Sentiment keeps them yet as they were during her life.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, lives in one of the handsomest villas in the old Huguenot Park district of New-Rochelle, with spacious grounds and an extensive view of Westchester hill and dale from the piazzas. It is furnished uniquely and richly, and its appearance inside and out gives a misleading impression that Mr. Thomas is a man of leisure.

—The malady of the old Creek chief, Isparhecher, who did so much to keep the Creeks within bounds after the civil war, will awaken much interest in civilized circles. He is seriously ill at his home on Salt Creek with "snakes and terrapin." The Indian medicine man says the snakes have yielded to his medicine, but he has not yet reached the terrapin.

—The individuality and taste of Miss Georgia Cayvan are expressed in the design and coloring of the admirable posters used to advertise her tour. Miss Cayvan manages her dramatic company, selects the plays, distributes the parts, chooses the costumes, designs the stage decorations, and personally directs all the rehearsals.

—Another evidence that education must be supplemented by something else is given by L. Goldstein of West Bowdoin, Me. He speaks and writes ancient and modern Hebrew, Greek, Polish, Swedish, Latin, German, French, Italian, Russian, Chinese, and English. Yet he finds contentment as a common peddler of tinware.

—The last of the Southern ante-bellum Senators is T. L. Clingman, who now lives in Asheville, N. C. He was Senator from North Carolina when the State seceded, but he kept his seat until the end of the special session after the inauguration of President Lincoln. Then he joined the Confederate Army.

—Book collecting is the pastime in which Francis Wilson takes most interest. His library of 6,000 or 7,000 volumes is noteworthy for its first editions and autograph copies of American essayists, historians, and poets, as well as many rare volumes of theatrical history, biography, and criticism.

—Persons interested in the new English Bible will take comfort in the fact that Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic Languages in the Johns Hopkins University, who is supervising its publication, spent his vacation in Europe in consultation with various contributors.

—A man fighter tamed is F. R. Burnham, who was famous a few years ago because he made the daring foray and killed the chief M'limo, or witch doctor, who was urging the Matabeles to make war against the white men. He is now living quietly in Pasadena, Cal.

—Interest centres in the Khalifa Abdullah et Taishai, the present ruler of the Soudan, who will probably be deposed by the English in a few years. He is forty-six years old, is unable to read or write, and is the color of the negroes who are his slaves.

—In her house at Madrid Christine Nilsson retains many souvenirs of her successes. Her bedroom is papered with leaves from operas in which she has sung, and her dining room is papered with hotel bills she has gathered in all parts of the world.

—One deep student of literature is found in the Vanderbilt family. George Vanderbilt, who recently returned from Europe, has mastered French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and German, and has made much progress in Hebrew and Sanscrit.

—Lord Russell of Killowen took little interest in Baltimore's oysters, but talked about the city chiefly because it was named after a small fishing village in South Munster, Ireland, which was sacked by the Algerian pirates in 1631.

—Mercedes, the little Spanish Princess, who might have been called upon to bear all the troubles that are heaping themselves on the Spanish crown, and who was Queen of Spain for a time before the birth of Alfonso, is now sixteen years old.

—The peregrinations of the Czar Nicholas have brought up a question as to who is the greatest royal traveler. To Emperor William of Germany precedence is given, while the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales rank next.

—All political campaigners have not an unlimited power of speechmaking. The voice of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota recently failed. He was traveling through the State with Paul du Chaillu at the time.

—Two Americans have been complimented by elections as honorary members of the great St. Cecilia Academy at Rome. The first was William Steinway. Clarence Eddy, the Chicago organist, was recognized a little while ago.

—"I like politics and political management," is an explanation recently vouchsafed by Senator Quay. "Man is born into a battlefield, you know, and a man that is a man is never so happy as when he is fighting."

—A mustang is the favorite horse of John Drew. He is an expert horseman, and rarely lets a pleasant day pass—no matter how pressing rehearsals and social duties may be—without a gallop in Central Park.

—It will be interesting to know how much the visit of Li Hung Chang cost our Government. France did not entertain him lavishly, and yet his fortnight's stay in Paris made necessary the outlay of over $10,000.

—Sir Edward Monson, the present British Ambassador to France, is not unknown in America. He acted as arbitrator between Denmark and the United States in the famous "Butterfield claims."

—Edouard A. Martel, a bright young lawyer of Paris, has started a new science. He calls it speleologie, or the science of caves. He intends to conduct a systematic exploration of caverns.

—America may have an opportunity to see the Red Nun of Paris, Louise Michel. She has been urged to come to this country and lecture. She is expected to preach anarchistic doctrines.

—Determined women have invaded another educational citadel. The University of Edinburgh has granted the degree of M. A. to Misses Geddes and MacGregor.

—Czar Nicholas has become a patron of literature. He has commissioned M. Istomine to make a collection of the popular songs and patriotic ballads of his empire.

—The Russian Order of St. George, conferred for signal gallantry in war, has been bestowed on only one woman—the widowed Queen of Naples.

—Bull fighting has a fascination for Sarah Bernhardt. She is credited with making valuable gifts to toreadors who have shown great skill.

—The father of the British Museum, Edward Girard, who made that institution a success, is about to retire on a pension. He is eighty-six years old.

—Reports that Mark Hanna is unapproachable do him an injustice. He likes good wine, good cigars, good dinners, and, best of all, good stories.

—Missouri's new Republican boss, Richard C. Kerens, has a slight physique, florid complexion, brisk movements, and a cordial manner.

—The silence of ex-Speaker Crisp during the present exciting campaign has been due to serious illness. He has heart trouble.

—Half a century bounds the pastorate of the Rev. S. H. Winkley, Unitarian, at Bulfinch Place Chapel, Boston.

AT DAWN.

When morning breaks
What ship shall rise from out the boundless sea
To bid me greeting with the break o' day,
Then float into the blue forever free
Or linger with the changing tides for aye?
What myths my mind in happy fancy makes,
When morning breaks!

When morning breaks!
Ah! then—what foundling hopes shall come to me
To seek fulfillment ere the close of day?
What songster sweet shall rise from out the lea
And pause to let me list his roundelay
The while his sleeping mate he gently wakes
As morning breaks?

When morning breaks!
Thy heart I pray from dulling care'll be free,
While mine—ah! had I only mine own way
You'd ever dwell beside the wave with me
And see the ships and hear the roundelay.
Alas! such visions happy fancy makes
When morning breaks.

J. HARVEY LAWRENCE.

THE THEATRES

Georgia Cayvan.

GEORGIA CAYVAN'S "first night" at Palmer's proved conclusively that her fine dramatic talent and good taste are well appreciated by a large body of playgoers, for her audience was clearly representative in the best sense of that much abused word. Miss Cayvan is cordially liked, and in her long absence from the stage she has not been forgotten by the most restless and fickle public in the world, excepting, possibly, that of San Francisco.

As to whether the advantages of rest from the onerous labors of principal actress in a permanently organized company with a restricted repertory, and of study of the best models in London and Paris, have strengthened her powers of expression it is yet too early to say, for her rôle in the new comedy she has chosen to begin her experiment as actor-manager is not exacting. It has no heights or depths of passion, sorrow, or despair. Its notes are all, so to speak, in the middle register and, to continue the simile, Miss Cayvan sounds every one of them with admirable clearness of tone and delightful sympathy of utterance.

She was always singularly apt and facile in the delineation of many traits of character. In modern comedy she has done some of the best work accomplished in her time. Her portrayals of Minnie Gilfillian, in Pinero's "Sweet Lavender," when that little play was briefly revived at the Lyceum, and of Camilla, in the same author's "Lady Bountiful," were admirably true to human nature, graphic in their denotement of moods only half expressed by the dramatist and of minor traits, and rising, effectively, to the emotional demands, either comic or serious, of every scene. People who saw Miss Cayvan and Mr. Le Moyne in the last act of "Sweet Lavender" treasure in their memories an exquisite scene of pure comedy—rare on the contemporary stage—perfectly presented.

Unfortunately, Miss Cayvan, in the best part of her career, has not been fortunate in her dramatists. For more than two hundred precious nights of one season she was Ann in "The Charity Ball," and Ann was a goody-goody nobody, with but one gleam of intelligible human nature in all her doings there set forth. What she might have done with a great or even a really good rôle we may infer from her acting in "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," "Squire Kate," with its one vital scene, and the delicate touches she has so often employed to give the semblance of reality to the merest automata. The out-of-date artifice of Lady Alice Hawthorne was not for her; and she missed her chance with Paula Tanqueray.

As I have intimated, her present dramatist, Mr. Walkes, has not done much more for her than some of his predecessors, but he has at least given to her a novel and interesting rôle, which, while it does not enable her to display her best powers, permits her to exert her faculty of doing little things well. I can imagine, for instance, no better treatment than hers of the delicate scenes between Mary and Armstrong, in Act II., and between Mary and Prudence, in Act. III. The climax of Act III. is inept. Miss Cayvan does all that could be done to give it dramatic significance, but when the drop fell I had a vague idea that there was a subtle meaning in Mary's sudden rejection of her lover—a sort of ill-defined expression of the woman's awakening sense of the shame of her position. She had herself proposed marriage to Armstrong with no thought of love, and her strange action after she realizes that she loves him deeply, and that another and jealous woman understands their relations clearly, might be accounted for on some ground of natural feminine inconsistency. But the idea thus suggested is dropped entirely. The third act, nearly the whole burden of which falls upon Lady Maitland and Armstrong, is utterly conventional, yet the offer of the woman to buy Mary's prosperity for the price of the man's life, liberty, and human happiness might be made more effective by the skillful treatment.

Miss Cayvan has begun her new career with a play of considerable merit, but essentially satirical rather than sentimental, and deficient therefore in the strong "heart interest" people demand in serious plays. Its text is written fluently and well, but there is just a shade or two of difference between the public attitude of the English and that of the Americans toward the Educated Woman, and the play is all written from the English point of view. Its wit and humor are thoroughly English. A capable American playwright could make a few alterations here and there, particularly in the way of strengthening and varying the scenes of "comic relief." But, perhaps it is too late for tinkering, now.

Miss Cayvan has put the play on the stage in a costly manner and with her never-failing good taste and fine sense of pictorial effect. She acts her own rôle well, and she is capably supported by Mr. Woodward, an excellent comedian, and by Miss Mary Jerrold, whom she has brought from England to take the ingénue's part. But in selecting her company, apart from these actors, she has not shown the best judgment. Mr. Atherton will not do at all as "leading man," and any idle, perfunctory commendation of him would be more cruel than the blunt truth. He seems to be an actor of intelligence and he could certainly do better as Algy than Orrin Johnson.

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Miss Cayvan has so much tact and taste, and so large a share of talent, that the ultimate success of her new venture ought not to be in doubt for a moment. But the dearth of good new plays is astonishing. What is the use of deploring the lack of well-trained actors all the time—and this is mostly fudge, too—when there are so few plays for them to be trained in? People won't go to see the old masterworks unless they are revived with the expenditure of a fortune for pictorial accessories and made "sensational," and effective new plays, even of the humblest description, are so scarce that no fewer than four prominent theatres in this city have already been closed at the very beginning of the season—because all the theatre managers have learned that in hard times an attempt to force an unworthy piece to success will surely fail. This newly acquired wisdom of the managers is something to be grateful for. It is the bright side of a dark cloud.

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One of the four theatres lately closed, as a frank confession of failure, the Bijou, has just been reopened with a play that promises to make a fortune for some person or persons, and it is to be hoped that the author, Mr. du Souchet, will get his share. "My Friend from India" is a farce marred by crude workmanship, but full of vitality. The author has never studied the art of playmaking seriously, and most of the patent tricks of the craft are as Greek to him. Even Mr. Rosenfeld, in his careless way, would lead up to his "situations" with some sort of regard for dramatic verisimilitude. Mr. du Souchet's personages come to conclusions with superhuman swiftness. His starting point is a cipher. He introduces his subject in a bungling manner—and yet he triumphs, because of his sense of humor and his "feeling" for theatrical effect, which is strong enough to overcome his ignorance of technique.

The dramatic basis of "My Friend from India" is very old. It belongs to the same family as "Le Voyage en Caucase," which is not very distantly related to "Le Menteur" of Corneille. But, though old in theme it is surprisingly new in development, and its mirror scene, capitally performed by a comedian evidently chosen for his pantomimic ability alone, and its scene of the intoxication of an irritable old gentleman by suggestion, would alone carry it to triumph.

The dialogue has no particular merit except that it is generally appropriate to the situation—which is, after all, merit enough in an ordinary farce. I fancy Frederic Bond was permitted to "work up" his own part, and Edward Abeles, the only other actor of even small distinction concerned in the performance, has two little variety "turns" in the last act, which are introduced with some skill and are neatly executed. He is capably assisted by Marion Giroux.

But most of the performers employed in "My Friend from India" are of the quality that dominates in small "road" companies. Their pleased surprise when the tumult at the end of Act II. proclaimed their association with a "metropolitan triumph" helped to make the show more enjoyable.

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The present revival of "Evangeline" at the Garden Theatre is notable, as it reveals more of the positive art of Theresa Vaughn than has hitherto been manifested. She is scarcely a newcomer, for as long ago as 1878 she was the light and life of one of the earliest acrobatic farces, "The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car." She does not seem a day older in face or figure, and her charm of manner has perceptibly increased.

She reads the hopeless doggerel of her part with unfailing vivacity, and a determination to make it count for as much as possible; in her incidental songs she uses a small voice with the skill of a virtuoso, while her stage presence is grace itself. She is a comic actress of original talent, a natural sense of humor, and the true artist's moderation, and it is a great pity that she cannot find an opportunity in some play worthy of her powers. Such a piece, I fancy, would not be "over the heads of the public," or of any great pretense to artistic dignity, but it would at least have form and substance and some elemental revelation of human character.

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Mr. Gillette's "Secret Service," at the Garrick Theatre, is in the matter of construction almost a perfect model. I could discover only two or three weak points in it, and I will confess that I have a habit of looking sharply for weak points. The end of the second act is surely anticlimax. The arrest of Arrelsford and the recognition by General Randolph of Thorne's authority is the point that has been led up to and the strongest scene in the act. I fancy, too, that no sense of merely personal honor, no sentimental feeling, should have prevented a soldier like Thorne from sending that dispatch.

Yet we see in the last half of the fourth act that the preservation of the romantic interest depends wholly upon that almost unpardonable misdeed, and the fourth act is all splendid stuff until Thorne, in a spirit of petty self-glorification quite unlike him, and with a determination to have a quick and bloody death unnatural to a healthy man and a lover, betrays the secret Miss Varney has confided to him and places her honor, even her life, in jeopardy by telling the Sergeant that the guns have been tampered with. This is the tricky beginning of a rather feeble conclusion. I would rather have had the blank-cartridge motive, so to speak—which is introduced with admirable ingenuity and invested with throbbing interest—carried out to its logical finish, even at the risk of repeating the long familiar ultimate climax of our civil war plays, and having the news of Lee's surrender enter at the door just as Thorne reappears at the window, unhurt, and a personification of victory in his blood-stained shirt and butternut trousers.

But after all Mr. Gillette wrote "Secret Service," and in doing so has proved himself the best in some respects of our few dramatists. Note how, in this stirring drama of action, without a dull moment from first to last, with a succession of incidents that hold you in breathless attention, with "comic relief" of a sparkling quality, with an elaborate plot that only a master craftsman could perspicuously set forth, he has wholly avoided the "aside" and the soliloquy.

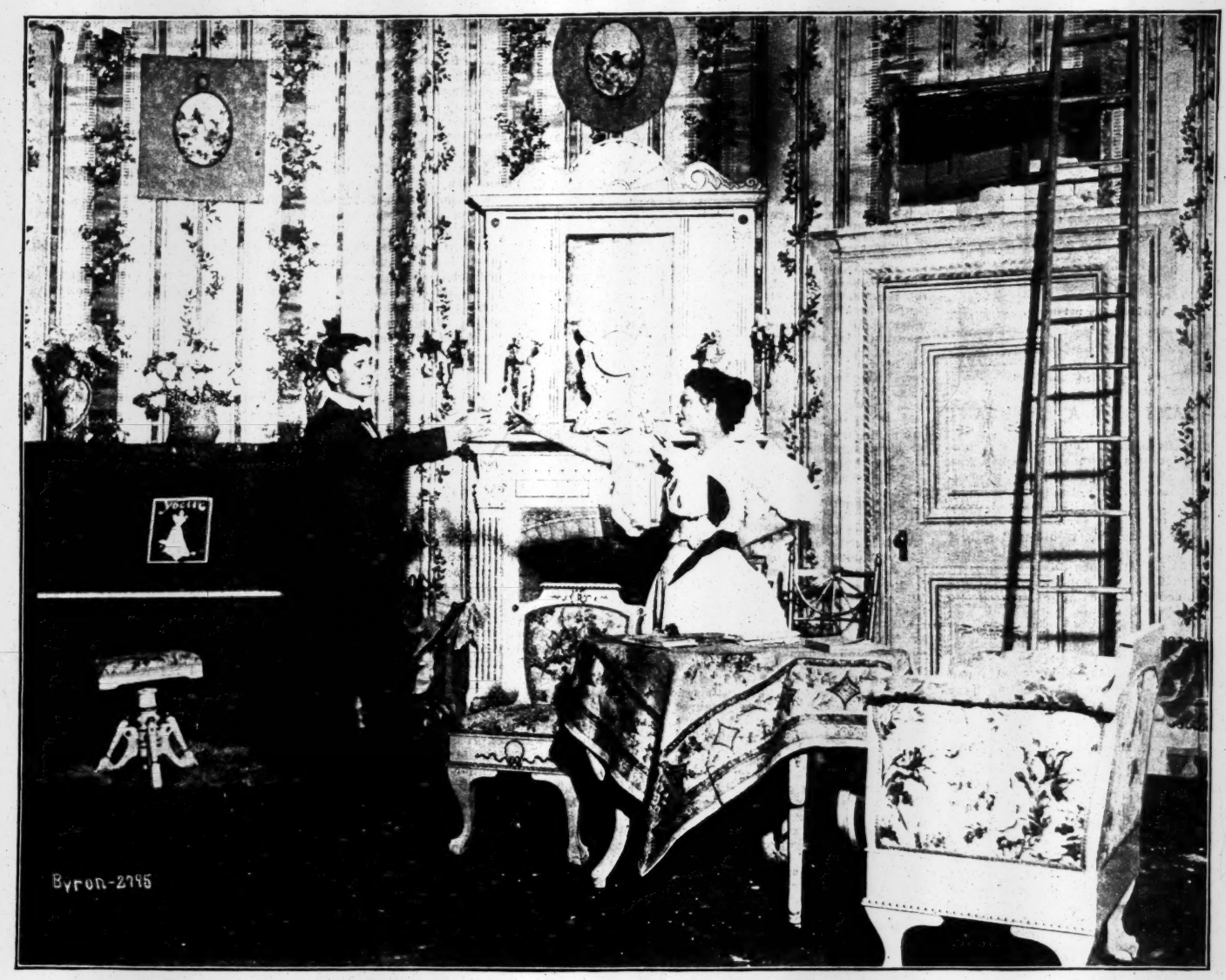
Not a word is spoken in "Secret Service" except in conversations that might be overheard by an eavesdropper properly placed. Every person in the audience is made to feel himself in each scene an intensely interested occupant of a room in which something stirring is always going on. This is a good play, a fine play, a welcome play. A fig for its weak points.

Gillette acts his rôle of the nonchalant spy with his accustomed facility, suggesting rather than actually expressing the passion in the man's nature. Amy Busby has a rôle worthy of an actress of larger experience and stronger emotional powers, but she treats it understandingly and with much more skill than she has hitherto shown. The grateful ingénue rôle fares well in the hands of Odette Tyler, and the discipline of the large company of actors and supernumeraries is admirable.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

GEORGIA CAINE.

Georgia Caine is a California girl, who, after a long experience in minor rôles, made her first appearance in "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" as the novel-reading nursemaid of the last act, when the musical farce was performed in Chicago last Spring. Her success was so pronounced that in the New-York production she was promoted to the rôle of Rose d'Ete, which she carries with so much vivacity that she has become one of the personages of this hour. Perseverance and experience tell in time. Miss Caine first appeared on the stage at the age of three years. Her graceful facility was acquired only by hard work.



A SCENE FROM "LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN."—ACT III.

ROSE D'ETE is a popular singer of frivolous Paris, and Gaston de Champignol, a young man of good birth, wants to marry her. His proud father says "No!" with emphasis. Still, Gaston pays surreptitious visits to Rose, and they consider how they may best carry out their plan and thwart, not only Champignol père, but Rose's irate "guardian."

One eventful day Gaston leaves the barracks of the regiment he has enlisted in, because his determined parent will not support him, and goes to luncheon at the prima donna's house. Many things occur that day, but none of them concerns us now excepting the lovers' amiable plotting. Rose insists that in the making of a plan two heads are better than once. Gaston, in a merely frivolous spirit, inclines to the opposite theory. Their argument develops in song—a taking duet, one of the prettiest musical numbers in the play—as follows:

Rose.

The nuns at the convent, my dear!
Who sought into models to build us,
Their meaning to make the more clear,
With proverbs oracular filled us.
Of course, I've forgotten the most,
For I do not to memory run;
But the one I recall, of a host,
Said that two heads are better than one.
Two heads are better than one,
And were since the world was begun.
Though the maxim you scout,
Yet there isn't a doubt,
Two heads are better than one.

De Champignol.

I've no disposition, my dear!
To question your learning capacious;
But if by that proverb you steer,
You'll find it most sadly fallacious.
For suppose into trouble you're led,
And the future's decidedly blue—
If your trouble must come to a head,
Isn't one head much better than two?
One head is better than two—
The subject 'tis vain to pursue.
So kiss me, my dear!
And admit I've made clear
One head is better than two.

Rose.

Although it may savor, my dear!
Of rudeness, I must contradict you.
Your logic's absurdity sheer!
I'll by your own language convict you!
You mentioned a kiss—or I err—
Now, a truthful reply do not shun!
In the matter of kisses, dear Sir!
Are not two heads much better than one?
Two heads are better than one!
When everything said is and done.
You may argue all night,
But I'm satisfied quite,
Two heads are better than one.

"Archæology" on the Stage.

Writing of the painstaking manner in which a specified historical epoch is reproduced in the pictures of Irving's magnificent production of "Cymbeline," J. F. Nesbitt says that Hazlitt's remark that "theatre managers are not the society of antiquaries" is no longer true. But to him the question suggests itself whether, to quote an ornate critic, for such plays as "Cymbeline," where Shakespeare "sends historic truth adrift upon a sea of poetry," it would not be well to adopt on the stage a more or less fantastic setting, with something of that indefiniteness of place, period, and costume which the modern stage manager for some reason will only allow to comic opera. Perhaps, he thinks, there is not much more reality in these picturesque kilted Britons who fill the Lyceum picture, excelling the Romans themselves in refinement and luxury, as well as in war, than in the fantastic creations of the Planquette and Audran school.

The production of "Cymbeline" has set other critics a-thinking to the same purpose. He who goes to see the play, says one of them, will leave common sense, not to mention his manual of geography and chronology, in the cloakroom. He will remember that in this play Britain and Milford Haven are not to be found on the map—or, at any rate, only on the map which contains Utopia, Prospero's island, the country of the Coqcigrues, the kingdom of Ruritania, and Alice's Wonderland.

Old-Fashioned Stage Manners.

When the veteran John Coleman, temporary manager of Drury Lane Theatre, in London, appeared before the curtain at the first performance of "The Duchess of Coolgardie," his manner was described by young newspaper writers as Pecksniffian and Podsnapian gravity. Labouchère informs them that it is merely a return to the old manners and customs of the theatre. He declares it was an old-fashioned address by an old-fashioned actor. It reminds him of the days when a manager came, hat in hand, to the front of the footlights, and was at least respectful to the public before him. Nowadays, he declares, some managers, brimming over with conceit and oozing out with self-importance from every pore, dash on to the stage on the slightest provocation, argue and chaff with the people in front of them, whom they evidently consider their inferiors, and bounce out their egotism and platitudes until this custom of license has become positively nauseating.

Expensive Rocky Mountain Scenery.

Theatrical folks are always telling comic stories about Charles H. Hoyt. Here's one of them that is now going the rounds. They say he once journeyed to San Francisco with one of his own companies. Most of his companions got out very early one morning to have a look at the Rocky Mountain scenery. Hoyt remained in his stateroom. One of the young women in her enthusiasm over the prospect ran excitedly to his door and thumped on it with vigor.

"What's the row?" came from within.

"Come out, Mr. Hoyt, come out and see the perfectly lovely scenery."

"I don't want to see it," replied Hoyt. "I'm paying express baggage now on a good deal of it. That's enough for me."

A Specimen of "Snappy" Criticism.

A Chicago newspaper writer who uses a feminine pen name thus clearly outlines the plot of a play lately produced there with some promise of success: "The girl loses her job early in life, and is found on the railroad tracks, with a strangely purple past stamped on her face and a bugled robe with cerise linings clinging to her helpless form. She loves the other man, and so does her sister, but that keeps not the old man from concealing his millions and living merrily at his son's expense—and yet cocktails and fried eggs leap into the plot with savage glee, but are not eaten because the plot fails and the girl marries the other girl's mash." As for the dialogue: "Some scenes are chatty and gay with a shrimplike wit clawing through the inanity." This sort of thing is esteemed "clever" not only in Chicago. But it is scarcely informing to the playgoing reader, or fair to the author and actors.

Sothern as the Huguenot.

As the outlawed Huguenot Captain in Act I. of "An Enemy to the King," Mr. Sothern wears the coat of an ordinary man at arms, and plays squire to his own droll henchman. In this dress he encounters the fair lady who has been employed to betray him. Sothern's portrayal of Ernanton is original, graceful, free from rant, but not devoid of real romantic spirit. While his artistic powers have scarcely kept pace in growth with his popularity, Mr. Sothern possesses a fine sense of harmony and admirable discretion. He attempts to do nothing he cannot do perfectly well, and adapts a character to himself with excellent tact.

MUSIC

Walter Damrosch.

SCHUMANN NOT A MUSICIAN!

FOR a good many years it has been a commonplace to say that Schumann's artistic expression was not wholly musical. Nearly every cultivated lover of music, even if he did not agree with the saying, would understand what it meant, or at least would understand that it had a meaning. Schumann himself undoubtedly considered that his music needed to be supplemented by some explanations or indications, and the titles he affixed to his wonderful little lyrics for the piano, in particular, he considered of importance. Very many hearers of them have attached importance to them also, and have tried to fit them to the music so as to satisfy themselves that the composer had a meaning conceivably expressible in words or otherwise than in music. The trouble with the theory that the composer had a definite story to tell is that it is highly unlikely that any two hearers ever made out the same story from the same combination of title and notes. As a critic, Schumann was very fond of attaching definite meanings to the works of other composers, but in proportion as his interpretations become definite they are apt to appear as not merely subjective, but highly fantastic. But yet the belief that he himself meant something more or other than the pleasure of the hearer by awakening or intensifying a mood is very deeply rooted, is suggested by much of his music, and is at the basis of the saying with which we set out, that his expression is not wholly musical.

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Now comes Mr. Joseph Sohn with an ingenious and interesting paper on "Robert Schumann a Lyrical Poet" in the current number of The Forum, and undertakes to make this hazy notion clear and definite. Very few lovers of Schumann would object to his being called "a lyrical poet," for no musician was ever more poetic in general, and no musician was ever more lyrical in particular. But that is not what Mr. Sohn means, at least it is not all he means, for he begins by making a distinction between musicians and poets, and he ends by denying that Schumann was a musician at all, though he adds that he does not consider it a "derogation" to say so. We may be pretty sure that Schumann would have considered it a derogation, though of course that is not the point. The point is, according to Mr. Sohn, that pure musicians, of whom he cites Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and rather curiously "in this connection" Wagner, drew their inspiration not from external scenes and events but from their interior experiences and emotions, while the poet derives his from the external world. Schumann, that is to say, had a story to tell, a scene to paint, a message to deliver, and he strove to do it in tones instead of in words.

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This is still rather vague, but our critic presently makes it more concrete. It is conceivable, he says, that the poet who recites his own verses, the ancient bard, or the later improvisatore, if he have the gift of eloquent delivery, might, by the mere effect of the tones in which he voiced his verses, affect with the intended emotion hearers to whom the words themselves were inaudible or unintelligible. He instances the well-known fact that Burns could recite his own verses with far more effect than was given to them in the reading or in the recitation of any one else, and he goes on with this illustration:

Let us imagine for a moment that we were in an audience which Burns sometimes favored, and could listen to the bard's own recitation of the "Battle of Bannockburn." Let us suppose, furthermore, that we were so far removed from the eloquent poet himself that, while we were unable to distinguish the words themselves, we should nevertheless hear the eloquent tones with which they were delivered.

How shall I attempt to describe the effect of that first verse which epitomizes in itself a whole volume of Scottish history? What breathless haste, what increasing agitation in those short, hurried accents! How fearful the exertions of Bruce to relieve his pent-up heart upon which at this critical moment all the memories of the past are crowding in one overwhelming volume, choking his utterance and making him gasp for breath! And with what a cry at last does Bruce unburden the swollen current of his emotions!—

"Welcome to your gory bed
Or to victory!"

It is the cry of a man who is summoning all his strength for the supreme effort of his life—the cry of an indomitable leader who is about to fight with the energy of despair.

The second verse is like the loud alarm of drums. With what a roar the first line bursts upon the ear!

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

How fearless the tones with which Bruce tears away the curtain from before the very front of battle, exposing it in all its terrors! Where, again, shall we find so graphic a delineation of battle in tones of such startling reality? In the third verse we hear the scathing tones of contumely which pursue the coward fleeing before the hailstorm of battle—tones like the sharp, icy blast of the whirling hailstorm itself. In the fourth verse what ringing, penetrating notes of command, soul-compelling trumpet tones which sink into every manly heart, nerve the arm of every freeman, and draw forth every sword from its scabbard! In the next verse the voice of Bruce is answered; it is borne to our ears as if supported by a vast chorus—a chorus which shapes itself into a hymn of battle. In the last verse we hear the sounds of the frav, the yells of fury, and the exasperation of that wild multitude echoing in the words of Bruce and culminating in one united, determined cry, like a thunderbolt—

"Let us do or die!"

Now, even though we did not know the title of the poem, would not these verses, delivered with the rapidity, power, and fury of the whirlwind, suggest some such scene as that which is actually described?

What Burns is imagined to have done is what, according to Mr. Sohn, Schumann actually and habitually did. The essayist goes on to point out instances which seem to sustain his contention that Schumann had a literary meaning, apart from his musical meaning, to the elucidation of which he paid minute attention in his expression marks. Nobody can read the paper carefully, we think, without concluding both that there is something in Mr. Sohn's theory and that he pushes it much too far. It is like saying that Schumann's music is what Schubert's Erl King would be to a hearer ignorant of Goethe's ballad. Again, it would be impossible to find two hearers who would interpret the music alike, though many hearers would agree that more was meant than met the ear.

MR. DAMROSCH'S SEASON.

With two orchestras which purport to be permanent, and which have at least the promise and potency of permanency that they are incorporated, the musical season, though late in beginning, should be lively when it once begins. The Symphony Orchestra, with Mr. Damrosch as its conductor, will open its season of Sunday concerts at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening with a programme in which, happily, the people who go to concerts prepared to study as well as to enjoy have not been forgotten or ignored. The second part of the programme will, as usual, be classical, and on this occasion will comprise Schubert's "unfinished" symphony in B minor.

The first concert of the Symphony Society will be the opening of the "serious" season in orchestral music, antedating by a week the first Philharmonic. The first afternoon concert will be given Nov. 6, and the first evening concert on Nov. 7. This has been arranged as a memorial of Tschaikowsky, and the programme, in the execution of which the orchestra will have the co-operation of the Oratorio Society, will be devoted entirely to the compositions of the Russian master. It gives a more comprehensive survey of the scope and range of his work than has heretofore been available on a single occasion. It is especially appropriate that this homage should be rendered by this society and at Carnegie Hall, for it will be remembered that Tschaikowsky was present, upon the invitation of Mr. Damrosch, at the opening of the hall and conducted one of his own compositions at the first concert. In the Summer before his death Mr. Damrosch met him at Oxford at a very interesting musical function given by the university. This was nothing less than the bestowal at the same ceremony of the degree of Doctor of Music upon five Continental composers—Boito of Italy, Max Bruch of Germany, Grieg of Denmark, Saint-Saëns of France, and Tschaikowsky of Russia. After the conferring of degrees came a concert, at which each of the new doctors conducted one of his own compositions, and afterward a banquet, in the course of which Tschaikowsky expressed to Mr. Damrosch his pleasure in the recollection of his visit to this country and of the cordial reception which he met here. The memorial programme follows:

PART I.

1. March, "Slav,"
   in modo d'un marcia funebre.
2. Scene from "Jeanne d'Arc."
3. Two choruses a capella;
   a, Pater Noster;
   b, Legend.

PART II.

4. Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique."

PROF. MACDOWELL.

Edward Alexander MacDowell began his duties in Columbia College on Monday last as Professor of Music, in the chair established by the will of the late Robert Center, an intelligent and enthusiastic music lover. In introducing the new professor to the students, President Seth Low said he thought the Faculty's choice of Prof. MacDowell was a most happy one. This sentiment is not only indorsed in musical circles in this country and in Europe, but it corresponds to the general opinion of competent judges which was expressed by Paderewski when he called Mr. MacDowell "the greatest American composer."

Prof. MacDowell was born in New-York City on Dec. 18, 1861. He began the study of the piano early in life, and at one time he was a pupil of Teresa Carreno. In 1876 he went to Paris, and was admitted to the Conservatory the year following. In that famous temple of music he studied under Marmontel and Savard.

Upon leaving Paris, the young musician went to Wiesbaden and studied for a time with Louis Ehlert. He then journeyed to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he studied composition with Joachim Raff and piano with Carl Heyman. On the recommendation of Herr Raff, Mr. MacDowell, in 1881, accepted the position of first piano teacher at the Darmstadt Conservatory.

But Raff was after higher honors for his pupil, so, in 1882, he sent him to Weimar to play his compositions for Liszt. The great composer became so much interested in the young American that he had him play at the convention of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musik Verein, in Zurich. Mr. MacDowell played his first suite for piano, and it met with great success.

After some successful concert tours, Mr. MacDowell returned to America, where he married Miss Marion G. Nevins of New-York. Soon after, he returned with his wife to Wiesbaden, where he devoted himself to composing and teaching. He came back to America in the Autumn of 1888 and went to reside in Boston, where he remained until he received the appointment from Columbia, last April.

Prof. MacDowell has published a number of compositions for full orchestra, for piano, for violin, and for vocal use. These have met with admiring recognition from musicians, critics, and music lovers at home and abroad. Among other works are "Hamlet and Ophelia," two poems for full orchestra; "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Saracens and Lovely Alda," and "Lamia." His latest composition is an "Indian" suite for full orchestra, which is now in the hands of the publishers, and which the composer played here last season with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A well-known musical writer said recently of Prof. MacDowell as a pianist:

"No native-born American can approach him in warmth, color, variety of tonal nuance, authority of power. The ease, insouciance, and unforced brilliancy of his play never fail to arouse enthusiasm. It is curious to write thus of a man whose compositions so thoroughly arouse one. Mr. MacDowell, if he but wishes, can easily rank with the best virtuosi before the public. * * * He is too musical to become a virtuoso superlatively well. His staccato is delicious, his touch tender, mellow, and so musical, while his octave and chord work is that of a virtuoso. * * * Yet he is primarily a composer. He lives for the musical idea, not its reproduction. He is too musical to become a virtuoso, for virtuosity's sake, yet he can play Alkan as well as Chopin."

Found a New Light.

From Short Stories.

Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, famous as a story teller, says that one of his friends lost a dearly beloved wife, and in his sorrow caused these words to be inscribed on her tombstone: "The light of mine eyes has gone out." The bereaved married within a year. Shortly afterward the Bishop was walking through the graveyard with another gentleman. When they arrived at the tomb, the latter asked the Bishop what he would say of the present state of affairs, in view of the words on the tombstone. "I think," said the Bishop, "the words 'But I have struck another match' should be added."

PROF. E. A. MACDOWELL.

SIMPSON OF BUSSORA.

By James Payn.

I HAVE a profound distrust of all travelers. Not because they are prone to tell me untruths about their experiences, for that has, in a great measure, become a dangerous experiment; wherever they may have been, other people have now also been, and it is easy, if I may use a professional expression, to "correct their proofs"; my distrust arises from the ideas in my own mind of the experiences that they do not tell me. When they get away from the regions of civilization, and out of the influence of public opinion, think I to myself, what is it these people do not do? For the very fact of a man's being a traveler is, between ourselves, by no means a good sign. Why does he not stop at home in the bosom of his family, or, if he has no family, acquire one? It is his duty as a citizen. When a boy runs away from school it is, of course, the correct thing to call him "intrepid," "gallant," "high-spirited," and "independent"; but that sort of boy is in reality not—generally speaking—a good boy. It may be very true that a nation owes its nautical supremacy to this description of youth; but he doesn't run away to sea from that distant and patriotic motive; he goes to sea because he doesn't like what is good for him on land, and almost immediately, though that is beside the question, finds he has made a great mistake. Similarly, a man does not go to Tartary or Kamchatka to improve his mind. If he ventured to tell me that, (supposing he was not a very tall man, and I had no reason to suppose he had a yataghan or any other outlandish weapon concealed about his person,) I should laugh in his face. No; he flies to such obscure regions because the restraints of civilization are abhorrent to his undisciplined mind, and he has some morbid taste; say, for human flesh—uncooked. The mildest-spoken man I ever met in my life, and the greatest traveler, once confided to me, after a most excellent dinner at our club, that, "after all," there was nothing like uncooked food. He did not say human flesh, but I knew well enough what he meant. He has repented since of having let out so much, and endeavors to reassure me by his conventional behavior and conversation.

"The world is small," he says, (he has been round it two or three times,) "and give him England; for, when all is said, that is the best place to live in"; but this does not deceive me for a moment. That man is a cannibal at heart. I have seen him look at plump and tender people in a very peculiar way, and I would not trust him alone with my baby for a small fortune. That sweet child would take rank among the "mysterious disappearances." He would say, "How should I know?" like the frog who swallowed the duck's egg; but I should know better than the duck. If you think these apprehensions extreme, you are, of course, welcome to your own opinions; some people are more sanguine than others, and also more simple.

My mind is, I think, a tolerably fair one, and I have never entertained suspicions against those who are compelled to visit distant latitudes against their wills. Queen's messengers, convicts, sailors, &c., may be very respectable persons in their way, notwithstanding where they may have been to. Such was my charitable belief until within the last few days; since which I have seen some reason to change it. One of the quietest and best fellows I ever knew—and I have known him all my life—was Simpson of Bussora. I was at school with him five and forty years ago, and though his house of business is at the distant spot just mentioned, I had met him from time to time during his periodical visits to this country, and always found him unchanged—gentle, unassuming, modest, and orthodox in his opinions. Our house does a little business with him in shawls and carpets, but our acquaintance is mainly social. My wife and daughters are very partial to him, and delight in his Persian tales, which are picturesque and full of local color. He brings them little bottles of scent which perfume the whole neighborhood, and now and then a scarf that is the envy of their friends. I never, however, entertained any idea of Simpson as a son-in-law until my wife put it into my head. He lived too far away for me to picture him in such a relation, and though I knew he had made money, I did not think he had made enough to return home and settle. His income was a very handsome one, but living at Bussora, he had given me to understand, was dear, and did not admit of much saving. Above all, Simpson struck me as by no means a marrying man. Whenever the subject of matrimony was mooted he always smiled in that dry, cynical way which proclaims the confirmed bachelor. Household matters did not interest him; he did not take much to children; he would smoke until the small hours of the morning, and raise his eyebrows when one said it was late, and perhaps one's wife might be sitting up. He would say, "Really," as though such an idea as one's wife sitting up for one was preposterous, but could never concern him.

I need not go into the causes which led to my conversing with Simpson on the subject of matrimony. Suffice it to say that I did not do so of my own free will. I had received instructions from my wife to "sound" Simpson on the matter, with relation to some "ideas" that she had got into her head with respect to our second daughter, Jane, and "to hear was to obey," as they say at Bussora.

"My dear Simpson," said I, as we were cracking our walnuts together, after a little dinner under my own roof, "I often wonder why a man like you, with a large income and a fine house, as you describe your home to be at Bussora, has never married. It must be rather wretched living out there all alone."

"Well, it would be, no doubt," said Simpson, in his quiet way. "But, Lord bless you! I've been married these twenty years."

You might have knocked me down with a feather.

"Married these twenty years! You astound me. Why, how was it you never spoke about it?"

"Oh, I don't know; I thought it wouldn't interest you. She was a Persian, you know. If she had been a European, then I should have told you."

"A Persian wife! Dear me," said I, "how funny it seems!" I said "funny," but at the same time all the suspicions I entertained (and now entertain more than ever) respecting travelers and persons who abjure civilization moved into my mind. "Now, what color, my dear Simpson, if I may put the question without impertinence, are your children?"

"Well, we've got no children," said Simpson, in his usual imperturbable tone. "We never had any."

I don't quite know why, but somehow or other I thought this creditable to Simpson. It was very wrong in him to have married a Persian, perhaps a fire worshipper, or at best a Mohammedan, but it was a comfort to think that the evil had, so to speak, stopped there. To think of Simpson with a heap of parti-colored children, professing, perhaps, their mother's outlandish faith as they grew up, would have been painful to me, in connection with the fact that Simpson was at that moment under my roof, the same roof with my wife and daughters, and that I was the Church Warden of our district church. I forsook at once the particular subject of Simpson's wife to discuss the general subject of polygamy.

"The Persians have more wives than one, have they not?" inquired I.

"Those who can afford it have," said he; "but it is not so usual as you may imagine."

"I need not ask how so profligate a system must needs work," said I. "It is a domestic failure, of course?"

"You need not ask the question, as you say," replied Simpson, cracking a walnut. "But if you do ask, I am bound to say it is so, for, like marriage in this country, it is sometimes a domestic failure and sometimes not. Perhaps it requires more judgment in selection; you have not only to please yourself, you know, but to please your other wives."

"Goodness gracious!" said I; "how coolly you talk about it! I hope no European who happens to be resident in this strange community ever gives in to the custom?"

"Some do and some don't," was the reply of Simpson. "I lived in Persia with one wife for fifteen years before I gave in."

"What! You married a second wife, your first wife being alive?"

"Just so," was the unabashed rejoinder. Simpson swept the walnut shells into a corner of his plate and helped himself to sherry. "I have now four wives."

"Bless my soul and body!" said I. "Four wives!"

"Yes. The story of my little ménage may seem in your ears rather curious. If it will not bore you I'll tell you about it."

I had no words to decline the offer, even if I wished it. My breath was fairly taken away by Simpson's four wives. The traveler that had liked his food uncooked had given me rather a turn, but that was nothing to this revelation of my present companion, a man we had always considered of the highest respectability, and who my wife had even thought would have suited our Jane.

"Well, it was at a picnic party on the plains near Bussora that the thing first came about. My wife and I were both present at it, and my European notions preventing my believing there could be the least misunderstanding about it, since I was already married, I made myself very agreeable to a certain Persian lady. She was neither young nor pretty—just like what my wife herself, indeed, had grown to be by that time—and I no more thought of making her my No. 2 than—dear me!—of embracing Mohammedanism. My attentions, however, were misconstrued, and her brother, being a violent man in the Shah's cavalry and knowing I had a fairish income, insisted upon my becoming his brother-in-law. I believe the Irish marriages are often brought about in the same way, so there was nothing in that; the peculiarity of the case lay in my having a wife already, and one who was very resolute indeed to prevent my having another. I spare you the troubles that ensued between my No. 1 wife, on the one hand, and her sharp tongue, and the officer of Spahis on the other with his sharp sword, I promise you; but in the end I married Khaleda. I am sorry to say the two ladies got on extremely ill together. It was said by a great English wit that when one's wife gets to be forty one ought to be allowed to change her for two twenties, like a forty-pound note, and I dare say they would be very nice; but, unhappily, I had now two wives, each forty if they were a day, and there was no prospect of getting them changed or parting from them in any way.

"Pirouzé and Khaleda led me a most unhappy life. They quarreled from morning to night, and so far from being able to play off one against the other, as I had secretly hoped, I was treated with great unkindness by both of them. They were a matter of very considerable expense, of course, and very little satisfaction. My position, in fact, became intolerable; and as I could please neither of them, I resolved to please myself by marrying No. 3."

"A twenty, I suppose?" said I, interested in spite of myself in this remarkable narrative.

"Well, yes—that is, she would have been a twenty in England, but in Persia young ladies marry a good deal earlier. She was a charming creature, and cost me—"

"What! did you buy her?" cried I, in astonishment and horror.

"Well, no, not exactly. Her father, however, insisted upon something handsome, and there were heavyish fees to be paid to her mother and sisters and to the Governor of Bussora. The custom of the country is curious in that respect. After one's second wife a considerable tax is levied by the Government upon marrying men. However, Badoura was worth all the money; she sang, she played divinely—that is, she would have done so if she had not been always crying. Pirouzé and Khaleda made her life utterly miserable. Hitherto they had been at daggers drawn with one another, but now they united together to persecute the unhappy Badoura. Her very life was scarcely safe with them. Wretched as my former lot had been, it was now become unendurable, for one can bear one's own misery better than that of those we love."

Here Simpson took out his handkerchief, of a beautiful Persian pattern, and pressed it to his eyes. "Yes, my dear friend, they led my Badoura a dog's life—did those two women. I felt myself powerless to protect her, for I was never physically strong, and though I did not understand one-half the epithets they showered upon her, I could see by the effects they had upon her that they were most injurious—what, I have no doubt, would in this country be considered actionable. For her, however, there was no remedy, and I think she would have sunk under their persecutions had I not married Zobeide."

"No. 4!" cried I, aghast. "What on earth did you do that for?"

"I married Zobeide solely and wholly for Badoura's sake. I chose her, not for her beauty, nor her virtues, nor her accomplishments, but entirely for her thews and sinews. I said to her: 'Zobeide, you are a strong and powerful young woman; if I make you my wife will you protect my lamb?' and she said, 'I will.' It was the most satisfactory investment—I mean the happiest choice—I ever made. My home is now the abode of peace. In one wing of the house abide Pirouzé and Khaleda, in the other Zobeide and Badoura—two on the east and two on the west. Each respects the other; for, although Pirouzé and Khaleda are strong females, and each could wring the neck of my dear Badoura, Zobeide is stronger than both of them put together, and protects her. Thus the opposing elements are, as it were, neutralized; the combatants respect one another, and I am the head of a united house. I got letters from all of my four wives this morning, each of them most characteristic and interesting. Badoura forgot to pay the postage—she has a soul above pecuniary details—and her letter was the dearest of all."

"Don't cry, Simpson," said I. "Don't cry, old fellow. The steamer goes on Tuesday, and then you will see all your wives again. They will welcome you with outstretched arms—eight outstretched arms, like the octopus."

I confess I was affected by my friend's artless narration at that time, though, since I have reflected upon the matter, my moral sense has asserted itself, and is outraged. I state the matter as fairly as I can. I have been to picnics myself as a married man, and made myself agreeable to the ladies. Well, in Persia this might have cost me my life or the expense of a second establishment. So far, there is every excuse for Simpson. But, on the other hand, the astounding fact remains that there are four Mrs. Simpsons at Bussora. Whenever I look at his quiet, businesslike face, or hear him talking to my wife and the girls about Persian scenery, this revelation of his strikes me anew with wonder. Of course I have not told them about his domestic relations; it would be too great a shock to their respective systems; yet the possession of such a secret all to myself is too hard to bear, and I have, therefore, laid it before the public. The whole thing resolves itself into a rule-of-three sum. If even a quiet, respectable fellow like Simpson, residing at Bussora, has four wives, how many wives—well, I don't mean exactly that; but how much queerer things must people do who are not so quiet and respectable as Simpson, and who live still further off?

INDEPENDENCE IN BOSTON.

The spirit of independence in England's North American colonies showed itself far earlier than is commonly supposed. The Boston Tea Party was really a very late manifestation of it. In a "Calendar of State Papers; Colonial Series; America and West Indies, 1677-1680," just published in London, it is made clear that this spirit had become manifest half a century after Boston was settled, or about a century before the Revolution. At one time it went so far that the sending over of redcoats was not among the impossibilities. The London Times in a notice of the work says:

"The Board of Trade and Plantations was naturally unpopular among the American settlers, and especially in the Puritan settlements. It is true that the colonies were exempt from imperial taxation, which was not even contemplated till the reign of James II., whose project of taxing Massachusetts was easily defeated; but the navigation acts from 1651 onward imposed severe restrictions on Colonial trade and constituted a standing grievance. In Puritan Massachusetts, the chief colony of New-England, a love of independence showed itself even in these early days. When the "interminable controversy," as Mr. Fortescue justly calls it, was being waged in England between the claimants to New-Hampshire and Maine and the two Agents from Boston Edward Randolph brought certain serious charges against the Government of Massachusetts, alleging, inter alia, that they had always been usurpers in New-England; that they had formed themselves into a Commonwealth, denying appeals to England and not taking the oath of allegiance; that they protected the late King's murderers, coined money with their own impress, put to death for opinions in matters of religion, and violated all the acts of trade and navigation.

"These charges and others were considered by the board at Whitehall, and the statute book of the colony, with its long lists of fines for playing games and other amusements, was appealed to in order to show how far the colony had exceeded its legislative powers. The result of these charges, not unnaturally, was a severe snubbing of the Massachusetts Agents by the King, who declared that he did not treat with his own subjects as with foreigners, and a complete miscarriage of their business at Whitehall.

"Meantime Randolph, who had been appointed Collector of Customs in Boston in consideration of his eminent services to the board, found his position intolerable and the performance of his duties almost impossible. Indeed, so obstinate was Massachusetts that a strong letter was drafted by the Lords of Trade and Plantations, which, as Mr. Fortescue says, seems to contemplate a landing of redcoats at Boston a century before their time."

WOMANKIND

Mrs. C. H. Stone.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The problem of domestic service reform, like the poor, we have always with us. A helpful light upon it is a national blessing. For such we are indebted to Mrs. C. H. Stone, whose presence in this city last week for a few days en route to Europe by one of yesterday's steamers permitted a brief interview on this interesting and vital matter.

Mrs. Stone is the wife of Harbor Commissioner Stone of St. Louis, and is a new woman so far as a keen sense of her responsibility to her neighbor is concerned. For years she has conscientiously set aside one evening a week to work outside her home. "All I could spare from my family," she says, and much of this work has been in the way of investigation and experiment in domestic service reform.

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Mrs. Stone is convinced that the only way "to get better girls is to make better girls." So far, this is a truism, but Mrs. Stone considers it from a standpoint which makes it original. She makes a strong plea for domestic service training schools, not the desultory, sporadic few that now exist, training maids to special service in wealthy households, but training schools for the

A Hat That Harmonizes with the Face.

tenement girls, many times multiplied, which shall teach them thrift, neatness, and economy of time in performing household service. Special skill may come afterward to such as elect to strive for it. "To raise the most independent girl without a practical knowledge of housework is cruel," says Mrs. Stone, "but it becomes worse than cruel for the dependent class. Many a girl who is now on the streets might have been saved from her fate by the cultivation of her housewifely instinct, which is latent in every woman, and it would not have cost half so much time and labor spent, often so unsuccessfully, in reforming her." She urges a wholesale effort on the part of the women who now groan under the incompetency of their kitchen service to co-operate by neighborhoods and communities to establish training schools, in which they shall be volunteers, until the occupation becomes enough appreciated to draw a salary. "If it could be made the fad," said Mrs. Stone, "even for one year, for intelligent women to give an hour a week to this work, we should be astonished at the result."

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In St. Louis, single handed, Mrs. Stone has demonstrated her theories most successfully. For three years she has worked among the factory girls there in a labor of love to fit them to be housekeepers in their own or other homes. Her methods are different from the usual cooking-school teaching, which aims at the result rather than the manner of process. Neatness and economy of time and labor were her watchwords. Competitive contests among the members of her class to which visitors were asked were frequent at which her pupils admirably demonstrated her ideas. A young factory girl of fourteen put a pan of biscuits through from dough to oven in eight minutes. She wore a black dress and no apron, and not a dust of flour whitened her garb from start to finish. Another girl ironed fifty napkins in half an hour, with true corners and edges. "The object of these public contests," says Mrs. Stone, "is not to train a few girls into perfect workers, but to awaken an enthusiastic interest in efforts to make this ability general. To undertake the perfecting of a few girls in housekeeping ability is a praiseworthy object, but it is only a drop in the bucket of this great need. Where there is one

Line of Brim Discordant with Profile.

such effort being made, there should be hundreds in every city, and no stone should be left unturned to make the work popular. When one remembers on the one hand the hordes of young girls among the poorer classes who enter married life without any knowledge of household economies, and on the other the young mothers who are able to pay a just price for help and can find none, and, lastly, the girls going to waste, to whom a home with the strictest housekeeper, without any recompense but board and clothes, would be heaven beside what they are coming to, it is like refusing water to one dying of thirst to refuse an interest in not special but wholesale efforts to arouse an enthusiastic interest in acquiring domestic ability."

Mrs. Stone read a paper embodying her views at Chicago at the time of the World's Fair, and later in Boston. It is impossible in a few brief paragraphs even to outline her valuable and suggestive ideas. During her stay abroad it is her purpose to investigate domestic service so far as she may be able in the different countries she will visit.

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The humors of the White House, it is the testimony of every one who has resided there, would fill many volumes. Many of them are found in the daily mailbag. At a dinner the other day Mrs. McKee told of a letter Mrs. Harrison re-

Harmonious Lines for Irregular Face.

ceived while first lady of the land. It ran:

"Dear Maddam: I would like a present from Washington Citty, so I will locate on you for it. Please send me a dress pattern and [here followed a list of several other things] and please pay the express, as I have made a vow never to pay anything on an express package, as I never know what is in it until I have opened it." Mrs. Harrison, according to the relator, was much amused at this missive, and "I'll locate on you for that" became a standing phrase in the family ever after when some object was coveted.

Another letter received by Mrs. Harrison ran: "Dear Madam: Please send me a piano and some sheet music, as I have a daughter that has some tallents."

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Bicycle etiquette has its formula now that the wheel is fashionable as well as popular. It decrees, in the circles where such matters are strictly lived up to, that every young woman who wheels, whether alone or in the company of a masculine friend, must be duly chaperoned. A groom, in the full livery for horseback, follows his mistress, and his cause for being lies as much in the repair kit, medicine chest, and sewing box which he carries, strapped to his machine, as in his protecting presence. In default of a groom, a maid in a trim dark gown, with wide leather belt, may ride after Mademoiselle. And Monsieur who accompanies her must remember a few things. He must ride on the left side of his companion to keep his right hand free for assistance; he must precede her down hills and around corners, and he must ride between her and any vehicle.

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The new fancy for giving "covered dinners," as the feasts are called to which the women guests are asked to come wearing hats or bonnets, has, perhaps, its inception from the club dinners which last season became quite common. These were held at some public place, a hotel or restaurant, and the women wore usually high dresses and hats as more appropriate to the surroundings. But to invade a private dining room at the evening hour bonneted as if to catch a train, detracts from that atmosphere of calm repose and unlimited leisure that is supposed to "stamp the caste of Vere de Vere" and to be in special evidence at the Vere de Vere dinners. It is possible the idea comes from a desire for a place to wear the big hats now that the theatre frowns upon them so persistently, for the "covered dinners" show more picture hats loaded with flowers and feathers than they do headdress bonnets, as one might expect. Whatever the inspiration, the outcome is to be deplored. Women are obliged to live so much in bonnets these days—the plaint of the man

Hat and Hair Lines Conflicting with the Droop of the Face.

that he had never, after a three months' engagement, seen his fiancée without a bonnet was more real than whimsical—that they do not need to search for or usurp occasions to wear them.

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The presence here of the Chinese statesman and his suite, with their innumerable jade ornaments, has revived an interest in the green stone. We don't take so kindly to thumb rings as the Chinese do, and the caprice is finding expression in buckle centres, umbrella tops, hat pins, and the like. Jade is considered especially lucky for babies' use, and in consequence the Eastern stone is found at the moment in rattles and tooth rings.

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A piece of toast seems a commonplace thing enough, but every housekeeper knows it is a difficult thing enough to procure from the average priestess of the kitchen. Nor is it too commonplace to have found a place in literature. Over a quarter of a century ago The Spectator immortalized toast as follows: "True toast," it said, "is classical — severe. * * * Toast, we need not say, should be thin, crisp, waterlike, as well as embrowned, fresh, and hot. Thick toast, with solid, fleshy bread between the embrowned surfaces, is a gross and plebeian solecism; for the true intention of toast, its meaning, or raison d'être, is to extinguish the foody, solid taste which belongs to bread, and to supply in its place crisp, light, fragrant, evanescent, spiritualized chips of fare, the mere scent and sound of which suggest the crisp, pleasant, light chat of easy morning or evening conversation."

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It is a little curious to notice how trifling mannerisms obtain among the initiated. There is a certain freemasonry among "smart" young women which carries with it a subtle and unmistakable knowledge. The way the hands are carried when ungloved tells the knowing ones a good deal. Not long ago, when the sleeves were a little open at the wrist, all the fashionable girls let one hand creep gently up the wrist of the other, an amusingly universal practice that was followed by the Delsartean period of "relaxation" and limpness. A reigning belle is usually responsible for these tricks of manner. It may be a pose or habit that is unconscious or premeditated, but which charms with her personality, is copied by her intimates, and rapidly spreads far beyond the original circles. One of New-York's beauties had the habit not long ago to hold the lips ever so slightly apart. This trick gave to her face a wondering, wistful expression that was extremely fetching, but many who tried it were not so successful. Mannerisms of favorite actresses are often similarly adopted by a skillful young belle, Ada Rehan and Ellen Terry having probably been more suggestive in this way than any other two.

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Raisins, dates, and small cakes of sweet chocolate are good sustainers on an Autumn bicycle tour.

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Ellen Terry still suffers from a trouble with her eyes. Her new rôle of Imogen for the Lyceum opening she has learned by having it read to her over and over again.

M. H. W.

CHOOSING HATS AND BONNETS.

No fallacy is so complete and, it may be said, so universal, as that which persuades a woman to buy a certain style of hat or bonnet because some woman she has seen looks well in that particular style. What is one man's meat is another man's poison is not more true than that what suits one woman's face in the matter of bonnet or hat is most unbecomingly antagonistic to another. It is difficult to lay down rules to govern choice beyond the one of finding a model hat for the face and then adhering to it through changing fashions, with, however, a conformity to the prevailing style that is always easy to secure.

A woman with a regular face may permit herself more license, but she looks her best when it is framed by a drooping brim. The irregular face with retroussé nose can becomingly wear the reverse. Sharp profiles and long necks should not have these points accentuated by angular bonnets, and the woman with high cheek bones must not emphasize the defect by massing the trimming of her bonnet in a point on top. Modern milliners now study the face and endeavor to suit it in the headgear, bringing out virtues and neutralizing defects. It is quite possible by giving the matter a little experimental consideration that the buyers of bonnets as well as the makers should be similarly judicious.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

Elsie S. writes asking "if there is any lodge or association in New-York for women similar in character and purpose to the Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, &c., i. e., one that will pay its members a certain sum in case of illness." If correspondent will call at the office of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Room 205, she will probably receive the information desired. Inquiry there in her behalf developed the existence of a number of mutual benefit societies for women, some one of which may cover her case, but more details from herself are needed. The official in charge is ready to receive and assist her in her search.

Mrs. L. J. P., Scranton, Penn.—The teagown or lounging corset referred to in this department is a very short one of three hooks made of double satin, and with only six bones in its make-up. It can be had at the high-class shops or of the corsetmaker, and is used by women who conserve ease and the figure at the same time by changing their stays for every occupation of the day.

Nellie.—To polish nickel or steel articles, make a thin paste with emery powder, a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and one of turpentine. Apply with a flannel, and afterward rub with flannel dipped in the dry powder.

A Constant Reader, New-Rochelle.—The article referred to has not yet been traced after a careful search of a year's files. Can you be more explicit?

Inquirer.—It is lobster à la Newberg, and the dish was not named after the Hudson River town Newburg.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Blatchford Kavanagh

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

BLATCHFORD KAVANAGH, the boy who is looking out at you to-day in his vestments, is the sweetest boy soloist in the United States. He is a member of the boy choir of Grace Church, Chicago, where his voice has made him famous.

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A pretty story is told of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the famous English artist, and his little grandson. The little fellow, like other small boys, has his fits of naughtiness, for which his mother is apt to punish him by sending him to stand in a certain corner with his face to the wall. Like all grandfathers, Sir Edward hates to see his little pet suffer even so slightly as this, and as he did not like to interfere with the mother's discipline, he thought of another way to better matters. He went to the corner, and, with the pencil and brush which he can use so skillfully, filled it with charming pictures of flowers, birds, and fairies, and pussy cats, dogs, and rabbits. "At least," he said to himself, "if he must go into the corner he shall have something pleasant to look at." You may fancy the youngster's surprise when he next found himself in the dreary old corner to see the change that had been wrought. And the mischievous little three-year-old does not realize that these labor-of-love decorations of his punishment box would be eagerly prized and paid for handsomely by many persons if they could be secured.

∴

What do you suppose becomes of all the peach stones that just now are being discarded by the hundreds of thousands in the great peach-canning factories, to say nothing of the many that are left from the peaches we are all eating every day while the delicious fruit lasts? Have you ever thought anything about them, except that they were not good to eat? They are not; that is so; but they have a use, however—several, indeed. Bushels and bushels of them are sold to fruit growers, who plant them to grow young peach trees that are in turn set out for peach orchards. From the oil of the kernel that is found in the inside of the stone a powerful drug, prussic acid, is distilled. It is a poison if taken even in a very small quantity, but it is a valuable and useful drug for various laboratory purposes. A third use of the peach pits is to dry them and use for fuel, for which purpose they are excellent.

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A mission school was lately left under the charge of a strange teacher during the temporary absence of the usual one, and one small girl took it into her head to misbehave very badly. As the time neared for the old teacher to return, the child realized that the story of her naughtiness would be told, and she accordingly determined to take matters in her own hands. She wrote a full account of all her misdoings to her absent teacher and closed her letter with the words: "Good-bye, you believe in God, believe also in me."

∴

A curious story of an animal deliberately committing suicide comes from a little village in the western part of this State. A cat and a dog brought up together were great playmates and very fond of each other. They were the pets of a family whose home was not far from a railroad track, and one day the dog raced over the rails too near an approaching train, and was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The cat was in full chase after him at the moment, and saw her playfellow meet his death. She was inconsolable, refused her food, and would not run or play about in answer to the children's efforts to arouse her. She strayed often down to the track where her friend was killed, and, finally, one day less than a week after the dog's death, the cat leaped in front of an oncoming engine and was herself killed.

∴

"Fresh eggs from China" sounds funny, doesn't it, but they are really fresh, though they have come all the way from China. They are not hens' but ducks' eggs, and they are a great Autumn dainty of the Chinese who live here. They usually arrive about the middle of September, and then the Chinaman who wants to give his friends a great treat offers him duck eggs. They are packed in China in layers of soft black mud, and in this way are kept perfectly fresh for the long trip.

∴

Nutting parties are very much in order these bright October Saturdays. The woods on Long Island and up the Hudson on both sides the river are thick with ripening nut trees and the squirrels are by no means the only ones at work gathering the harvest. The Italian chestnut seller at the street corner is keeping his roasting machine going and the pleasant aroma of the crisping nut greets one very temptingly. Many of the Italians travel off by themselves every day or two and gather the nuts to last several days' sales. At the Forty-second Street Station last Saturday a number of boys were noticed getting off a Yonkers local, carrying big bags of nuts, which suggested they had found good pickings up that way. It is an excuse for one day's excursion into the country, at least, and that is worth thinking about, for soon the snow will fly and then Winter will be here in earnest.

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Our old friend Li Hung Chang, who visited us in August, has arrived safe at home again in China after his tour around the world. He started last April, and you may be sure he has seen enough curious and interesting things to keep him thinking all the rest of his life. Chief Justice Russell, too, has just sailed back to England after his six weeks' stay with us. But we have two distinguished writers to take their places, both Scotchmen, Dr. John Watson, who wrote "The Bonnie Brier Bush," and J. M. Barrie, the author of two much-read books, "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums."

DOROTHY'S MUSTN'TS.

I'm sick of "mustn'ts," said Dorothy D;
Sick of "mustn'ts" as I can be.

From early morn till the close of day,
I hear a "mustn't" and never a "may."
It's "You mustn't lie there like a sleepy head,"
And, "You mustn't sit up when it's time for bed";
"You mustn't cry when I comb your curls";
"You mustn't play with those noisy girls";
"You mustn't be silent when spoken to";
"You mustn't chatter as parrots do";

"You mustn't be pert and you mustn't be proud";
"You mustn't giggle or laugh aloud";
"You mustn't rumple your nice clean dress";
"You mustn't nod in place of a yes."

So all day long the "mustn'ts" go,
Till I dream at night of an endless row
Of goblin "mustn'ts," with great big eyes
That stare at me in shocked surprise—
Oh! I hope I shall live to see the day
When some one will say to me, "Dear, you may";
For I'm sick of "mustn'ts" said Dorothy D;
Sick of "mustn'ts" as I can be.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in The Sunny Hour.

A REMARKABLE DOLLHOUSE.

A litle girl out in Chicago who has a very rich and indulgent father is the owner of the most beautiful and complete dollhouse, probably, that ever was built. It stands on the lawn of her own home and, built of brick, with a tiny tower and cupola, it looks exactly like a small copy of any fashionable residence. A flight of stone steps leads up to the front door, which is of solid oak, beautifully polished, and provided with an electric bell to announce callers. On the door, which is four feet high, big enough to admit a good-sized child, is a polished silver plate with the name of the little owner written upon it. Once inside, the delights of the place would rejoice any little girl's heart. The hallway is finished in hard woods and is lighted by a small gas lamp hanging from the ceiling; umbrella and hat racks stand there, and pretty portières separate it from the parlor. In this handsome room the furniture is all of white enameled wood, covered with white brocaded silk. It has a beautiful mantel covered with handsome ornaments, a real gas chandelier, besides lovely little lamps on tables. The dining room has sideboards and china closets, the kitchen is exactly like any kitchen, only tiny, and the bedrooms are fitted up in the most complete manner. As the ceilings are 6 feet 10 inches high, the rooms are plenty big enough for the little owner and her friends to play about in. Lovely dolls from Paris make up the family, including handsomely dressed dolls as ladies in the parlor, a cook doll in the kitchen, baby and nurse dolls in the bedrooms, and waitress dolls in the dining room.

The house and fittings and family cost over $5,000, and do you know that there is no more real fun to be had out of it than from the lovely dollhouses many little girls make out of soapboxes?

ABUSE OF FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

The announcement now made in some circles that five o'clock tea tables are going out furnishes another text for a homily on the rash and thoughtless ways in which we take to things nowadays. When the hospitable English custom of offering the friend who dropped in for an afternoon call a cup of tea and a wafer was introduced over here, it sprang at once into wide favor. But its limitations were not recognized, or certainly not respected. Chocolate or bouillon was added to the tea, the wafer became one of several accompaniments to a salad, then to various hot or cold dishes of varying heartiness. The function became in some houses almost a banquet, detaining one from completing a list of visits and ruining one's appetite for the swiftly following dinner. This in elaborate establishments; in more modest ones nearly as bad happened. The tea table became a hollow mockery, a permanent but unneeded bit of parlor bric-à-brac. It was never used, but always set out, though the kettle tarnished and dust gathered on teacups and spoons. From either of these extremes, the present word that the Turkish folding table, with its portable tray, is now the correct tea table in fashionable houses, the tray freshly filled and brought in at the moment of its need, to be removed as promptly when that need is over, is a relief. But the little tea table in a quiet nook, that the chatelaine may and does employ constantly in its graceful and hospitable service, is still a distinct addition to the cozy and welcoming room.

Waste of Time.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

Teacher (severely)—Tommy Smith, come here. Why haven't you learned your geography lesson?

Tommy—'Cause the papers say there's going to be a change in the map of Europe.

A GENUINE BOY ORATOR.

You have all heard a great deal in these stirring election times about the Boy Orator, as Mr. Bryan, the free-silver candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is called. The name was given to him some years ago when he first came into political prominence and began to make speeches. Although he was then grown to manhood, he was still young for such work and looked even younger than he was, as he never wears mustache or beard; though considerably older now, the title clings to him. But here is a picture of a genuine "boy orator." A young lad who, though only eleven on his last birthday, is making very creditable political speeches. The photograph shows him in a favorite attitude leaning over a table and talking sound-money doctrines to his interested hearers. His first name is Samson, which is quite appropriate to a youth so strong in arguments as he is.

Erroneous Diagnosis.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"So your son is in college, eh? I suppose he intends to be a professional man."

"Yes, I guess so."

"What particular line does he seem to favor?"

"Well, judging from the way he wears his hair, I should think it must be music."

A Complete Success.

From The New-York Weekly.

Man of Family—That burglar alarm is a grand success; wouldn't part with it for a mint of money. It went off at 1 o'clock this morning.

Dealer—Eh? Did you catch a burglar trying to get in?

Man of Family—No; but I caught my daughter's young man trying to get out.

AN EAST SIDE PLAYGROUND.

The new park just opened in Mulberry Bend is proving just the delight to the children of that crowded neighborhood that was hoped. To make it, old tenements and rookeries were torn down and the park created out of the vacancy they made. You can get a peep at it as you go by in the Fourth Avenue cars on Centre Street, but it will pay you to get out and walk over the short distance and see for yourself just how these poor children enjoy their new playground. In the picture, the artist has caught a typical scene. Any hour of the day or evening, the little folks crowd the walks and make merry with carts, marbles, balls, and what they will. Over in one corner, in the unfinished part, some earth is still piled in a big mound, and on this the children have made a novel slide. Their sleds are pieces of tarred paper, and on these they gayly ride.

It is a pity that there cannot be dozens more of these little parks in the crowded tenement districts, and perhaps there will be.

From London Punch.

ON THE RIVIERA.

She—I wonder what makes the Mediterranean look so blue?
He—You'd look blue if you had to wash the shores of Italy!

Circumstantial Evidence.
From Tit-Bits.

Mother (at a party)—Why did you allow young Saphead to kiss you in the conservatory?

Daughter—Why, ma!

Mother—Oh, you needn't "why, ma," me. One side of his nose is powdered and one side of yours isn't, and the people have noticed it.

There Are Limits.
From The Washington Star.

I love my lady-love full well
  In April's shine and bluster;
And likewise in the fiercest mood
  That August days can muster.

I love her when her tinkling laugh
  Sounds like the brook which plashes,
Or when a tear-drop like a gem
  Hangs on her quivering lashes.

Though fashions strange like nightmares come,
  And change her outward seeming,
A sleeve or bustle cannot mar
  The idol of my dreaming.

L'ENVOI.

I love you well, my lady-love,
  Despite your garbs and humors.
But every rule exceptions has;
  I love you not in bloomers.

From The American Field.

GOING TO THE DOGS.

Bathos—They say that young Rakket is going to the dogs! I am so sorry,

Cynicus—So am I. I'm very fond of dogs.

Wiser than Sherlock Holmes.
From Harper's Bazar.

"That man who just went out," remarked the observant man, "is a butcher."

"He is," replied the storekeeper. "You know him, probably."

"Never set eyes on him before."

"Then how did you know that he was a butcher?" asked the storekeeper.

"Simply by the way he carries his money. I noticed that when he paid for his purchases he took a crumpled wad of banknotes out of his trousers pocket. Butchers always carry their money that way. So do bakers and grocers, but I knew he was neither of them, and therefore concluded that he was a butcher."

The assembled citizens who sat around on boxes and barrels looked admiringly at the observant stranger, and asked for more information on the way different people carry their money.

"Bankers carry their money in nice new bills, laid out at full length in a morocco pocketbook," he went on. "Brokers always fold their bills twice. Young merchants carry their money in their vest pocket, while sports carry theirs in their trousers pocket. Farmers and drovers carry their cash in their inside pockets."

"And where," asked one of the men who sat on the store boxes—"where does an average man like me, who does not belong to any of the classes named, carry his money?"

"In his wife's pocket," replied the observant man.

Heard at Englewood.

"This game always reminds me of a butcher's shop."

"In what respect?"

"Golf and sausages both come in links."

As Heard in Court.
From The Chicago Record.

The young lawyer was determined that if vigilance could accomplish anything the case should be decided in favor of his client, and so when the careful old man went upon the stand for the defense the attorney leaned forward, prepared to fight every inch of the way.

"Mr. Johnson, the plaintiff," said the careful old man, "said that if I would buy the house he would get Mr. Gimpson to relinquish his lease. He said he thought Mr. Gimpson would agree to go. I guess——"

"Never mind what you guess. We don't want any hearsay or guessing. Your Honor," (to the Court,) "I object to this witness's testimony. He is guessing at what he says. We want facts."

"Excuse me," said the careful old man; "I was about to say I guess at nothing, and insisted on the understanding being established in my presence. So the two men got together, with me on hand to listen to what they said. I understand——"

"Objected to as incompetent. Your Honor, we don't want to know what this man understands was done. We want what he knows was done. We want——"

"One moment," said the careful old man. "I was about to say that I understand ordinary conversation with some difficulty, and so that there might be no error, I insisted that they yell out their propositions in loud tones, which they did until you could hear them to the middle of town. I am informed——"

"Your Honor!" cried the young attorney, "is our time to be taken up in listening to hearsay evidence? He does not know. He was informed that such and such was so and so. What we must have is what he knows about the trade, and whether or not he——"

"I am informed on real estate values, having been a real estate agent all my life," the careful old man said, "and I know what the worth of that lease was to the holder of it. Knowing the facts, I would fix his damages at $78.32. I believe——"

"Objected to as a conclusion and as incompetent. What any man believes is not necessarily good proof. I don't want to know what you believe, but what you know. We must insist on your telling what you know, and not what you surmise, or what you conjecture, or what you think, or what you imagine. A courtroom is not a place for exploiting what a man believes, but what he is sure of. I think the Court will support me in saying that we don't want to know what this man believes." And the young lawyer looked confidently at the Justice.

"I was going to say," said the witness, "that I believe that is all."

An Ebony Washington.
From The Washington Star.

"Does de folks dat libs 'cross de road f'um you keep chickins?" asked Erastus Pinkley's friend.

"Well," was the response, after deliberation, "dey keeps some ob 'em."

Thanksgiving Anticipation.
From The Washington Star.

Some folks dey likes po'try
  An' udders calls foh prose;
Some picks out de vi'let bloom
  An' some prefers de rose.
So I ain' ershame ter tell yer,
  Sence opinions differ so,
'Bout er feelin' dat I notice
  When de leaves begin ter go.

I ain' fohgot de season
  Dat delighted me so long,
When de song birds went a cohtin'
  Wif dah music sweet an' strong.
But it gibs me mo' enj'yment
  (An' I 'pologize, Miss Spring,)
For teh hyah de turkey gobble
  Dan ter hyah de robin sing.

Schooled for the Ballet.

"There goes a man who should be in demand this Winter, with two seasons of opera, no end of comic operas, and a dozen continuous performances promised."

"That weather-beaten chap yonder who looks like a sailor? Is he a rough-diamond tenor-robusto, an undeveloped Wachtel?"

"Can't sing a note. But his training would seem to fit him for a balletmaster, at least."

"How's that?"

"Been a skipper on a coaster for the last dozen years."

Difference in Degree.

Tommy—Uncle John, what's the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon?

Uncle John (a crabbed old bachelor)—Considerable. Honeycombs that I've seen are made up of little cells; some honeymoons I've heard of were big sells.

Only an Appetizer.

A popular politician and after-dinner orator from Buffalo was met rushing from a swell Twenty-third Street restaurant at 11:30 P. M. by Officer John Thistledown, just appointed to the force from Erie County.

Orator—Thank heaven I've met you, John! Where's a restaurant that's open at this hour? I'm starving!

Officer Thistledown—Starving? Thought you were to speak at a banquet this evening.

Orator—So I did, John, so I did. But I've been bunkoed, and I'm starved. Got roped into the annual dinner of the Vegetarian Society.

From The New-York Ledger.

ITS BEST FEATURE.

Madge—When Mr. Smere showed you his picture at the exhibition, did he tell you what he liked best about it?

Marjorie—No, but I could see it was the little yellow ticket in the corner with the word "Sold" on it.

Saw no Inconsistency.
From Puck.

Mrs. Wheeler (alone on her bicycle at 10 P. M.)—Well, I certainly am having a delightful ride this evening! These lonely dark roads have a fascination for me. Let me see—I have twenty miles to go yet. Oh! I'll be home before midnight.

Mrs. Wheeler (the next evening)—What! Can't go to the theatre with me? Go by myself? James Wheeler, do you wish to insult me! Do you think I have no more self-respect than to go to a public place of amusement without an escort? Your instincts are perfectly brutal!

After the Best Cuts.
From The Chicago Tribune.

The dismemberment of Turkey might be possible if Russia did not insist on both second joints.

The Boy's Idea of It.
From The Chicago Interior.

A pretty good thing occurred in the experience and opinions of the Rev. Dr. Palmer Hulbert's seven-year-old. "Mamma," he said, "those boys out there abuse me. They say I am an animal."

The mother asked in surprise: "What do they mean?"

"Oh, I don't know what they mean. I suppose it is some more of that Higher Criticism."

In the Champions' City.
From The Baltimore News.

Fanleigh—Did you attend the baseball benefit at Ford's last night?

Wedleigh—No, the baby's teething, and I was at home doing things to benefit my own bawl tosser.

One on the Bishop.
From Tit-Bits.

A good cricket story is told of the late Bishop of Rochester. He was batting in a local cricket match when the bowler sent a ball very wide of the wicket.

"Keep the ball in the parish!" cried the irascible Bishop.

The next ball knocked his lordship's middle stump out. The yokel shouted:

"I think that's somewhere about the diocese, my Lud!"

A Terrible Catastrophe.
From The Boston Transcript.

Sprockett—I had a bad fall from my wheel last night.

Footleigh—Hope you didn't hurt yourself.

Sprockett—Hurt myself! That's all the sympathy I get from you. Confound it! I broke three spokes in the hind wheel and two more in the other.

From Up-to-Date.

WANTED IT IN A BOTTLE.

Dr. Kurnit (writing a prescription)—Take this every morning.

Pat—Divil a bit will I. Do yez t'ink Oi'm a dumbed billy goat that yez kin fade me on a bit o' paper?